Negro Year Book

An

ANNUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

1918---1919



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Research Tuskegee Normal and
Industrial Institute

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ERRATA

On page 45, the side heading, "Negroes Contribute More Than Two Hundred Million Twenty-five Dollars, etc.," should read, "Negroes Contribute More Than Two Hundred Twenty-five Million Dollars, etc."

On page 227, under "Medical Corps," is the following ommission, "Majors: Joseph H. Ward, James R. White, J. H. Wood."

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK 1918-1919

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK for 1918-1919, the fifth annual edition, has been enlarged and improved. There are over two hundred pages of new matter. The information contained in previous editions has been revised and brought down to date. One hundred and thirty-eight pages are devoted to a review of the events of 1917-1918 as they affected the interests and showed the progress of the race.

Among the important subjects comprehensively reviewed are: "The Negro's Economic Progress," "The Church and the Negro," "The Migration of the Negro," "The Negro and the Trade Unions," "The Financial Contributions of Negroes to Liberty Loans and War Work Activities," "The Problems Connected With the Use of the Negro as a Soldier in the World War," "The Negro as a Soldier in the World War," The Negro in Politics," "Race Relations and Racial Cooperation," "Race Riots," "Lynchings," "The Race Problem in the United States, in the West Indies, in Africa."

The Editor has made extended researches and has spared neither time nor pains to make this New Edition of the Negro Year Book in every way more comprehensive and authoritative than any of the previous editions. "It covers every phase of Negro activity in the United States, reviews progress in all lines, discusses grievances, outlines the economic conditions of the race, presents religious and social problems, educational statistics and political questions as they relate to the race.

The Negro Year Book is filling the need of a publication which impartially gives a review of current events as they relate to the Negro, and at the same time provides a compact but comprehensive statement of historical and statistical facts arranged for ready reference. In its more than 500 pages, one finds in a succint form not only the important facts of the history of the Negro, but also a great mass of detailed information concerning present conditions and the progress of the race. It is now the standard authority on matters pertaining to the Negro.

The publishers are desirous of still further extending the directory feature of the Book so as to include every organization of any importance in every part of the country. We therefore ask the cooperation of our readers in furnishing the correct names and titles of organizations to which they belong. Through the kindness of readers of the Negro Year Book, the Editor has come into possession of valuable material. So far as the facts furnished this way can be verified, they have been or will be used to make up the annual record of the race's achievement and to expand the historical statements. The Editor is particularly desirous of receiving the names and copies of the writings of Negro authors, the names of inventors and inventions, of those who are making historical collections relating to the Negro, of those who are making investigations of Negro life and history, and especially the names of all publications of whatever kind of Negroes.

In asking your cooperation in our effort to make a bigger and a better book, we trust you will do so in the confidence that you are doing something not merely for the Negro Year Book but for the Negro race as well.

Price postpaid, paper cover, 75 Cents; board cover, $1.25.

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Fifty-three Years of Progress 1866-1919

To a very large degree January first, 1866 was the beginning of the opportunity for the Negro in every part of the Nation to make progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the eighteenth, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States was adopted.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and sections of states then in rebellion against the Federal Government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." The decree of December 18, however, freed all. On and about the first day of the following January the late masters and the late slaves entered into agreements whereby the former were to furnish the land and the latter the labor to the end that both perchance might live and prosper. Thus white and black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devastated South. In this rebuilding the Negro not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared her forests and helped to build her cities, but in fifty-three years he has himself made a most remarkable progress The extent of this progress is shown in what follows:

Statistical Statement of Negro Progress in Fifty-three Years.

	1866	1919	Gain in Fifty-Three Yrs:
Economic Progress—			
Homes Owned	12,000	600,000	588,000
Farms Operated	20,000	1,000,000	980,000
Businesses Conducted	2,100	50,000	47,900
Wealth Accumulated	20,000,000	$1,100,000,000	$1,080,000,000
Educational Progress—			
Per Cent Literate	10	80	70
Colleges and Normal Schools	15	500	485
Students in Public Schools	100,000	1,800,000	1,700,000
Teachers in all Schools	600	38,000	37,400
Property for Higher Education	$ 60,000	$ 22,000,000	$ 21,940,000
Annual Expenditures for Education	$ 700,000	$ 15,000,000	$ 14,300,000
Raised by Negroes	$ 80,000	$ 1,700,000	$ 1,620,000
Religious Progress—			
Number of Churches	700	43,000	42,300
Number of Communicants	600,000	4,800,000	4,200,000
Number of Sunday Schools	1,000	46,000	39,000
Sunday School Pupils	50,000	2,250,000	2,200,000
Value of Church Property	$ 1,500,000	$ 85,900,000	$ 84,400,000

THE NEGRO IN 1917-1918

Negroes Make Large Increase In Their Property Holdings.

The property of the Negroes of Georgia in 1918 was assessed at $47,423,449 an increase over the previous year of $7,135,528. They paid taxes on 1,664,368 acres of land. The Negro tax payers of North Carolina in 1917 made returns on property assessed at $36,009,836.

In Virginia in 1917 Negroes owned 1,733, 745 acres of land valued at $10,986, 993. The assessed value of their real and personal property was $42,291,830. In those states where there are no separate returns for white and Negro property owners, the increase in property holdings has no doubt, been as rapid as in Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. Through purchases and increase in values, property holdings of Negroes of the country increased during the year by probably, $40,000,000. It is estimated that the total wealth of the Negroes of the United States is about One Billion One Hundred Million Dollars. They own twenty-one million acres of land, or more than thirty-two thousand square miles; an area greater than that of the state of South Carolina.

Prosperity of Negro Farmers.

Favorable crop years and high prices for farm produce of every sort caused the Negro farmers in 1917-1918 to be very prosperous. As an example, Newton Smith of the Red Valley District near Shreveport, Louisiana, is reported to own 1,000 acres of valuable land and to be worth over $200,000. In 1917 he sold 286 bales of cotton which together with the cotton seed sold netted him $50,000.

Negro Farmer with Small Son and Mule Clears over $3,000.

Henry Fennell, a Negro farm renter in Ware County, Georgia, with one mule and the help of his thirteen year old son produced a crop worth considerably over $3,000. He made $1,850 worth of cotton, 500 bushels of corn, 2,000 bundles of fodder, 40 bushels of sweet potatoes, 18 gallons of syrup, 77 pounds of rice, 700 pounds of bacon beside vegetables, chickens and eggs for home use.

Some Texas Negro Farmers Each Cultivating From 500 to 1500 Acres.

According to a report of R. L. Smith, president of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, the Negro farmers of that state have made good. This farmers' organization besides holding farmers meetings, fairs and conferences and working for improvement along all farming lines has on the co-operative plan established at Waco, a bank and an overall factory, and at Ladonia an agricultural school.

There are many large land owners among Texas Negro Farmers. Among those reported to be cultivating from 500 to 1500 acres of land are: Wash Dillard, of Washington County; J. A. Hickey of Lee County; Jack Taylor of Wharton County; Y. U. Jones, of Fort Bend County; Dennis Pollard, of Fannin County; G. N. Humphreys, of Falls County; Robert Chatman, of Waller County; William, Mazy and Frank Wallace, of Burleson County; L. A. Nash, of Brazos County; John F. McGowon, of Polk County; A. W. Taylor of Harrison County; and H. Penneth, of Robertson County.

Farmers' Conferences And Fairs Increasing.

The number of Negro Farmers' Conferences and Fairs continue to increase. The more important of the Farmers' Conferences held were the State Conferences of Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and the Hampton Farmers' Conference and the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

In addition to a large number of County Fairs, Negroes held independent State Fairs as follows: "The Four States' Negro Fair:" (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) at Texarkana, Texas-Ark.; The Memphis Tri-State Fair

(Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee) and State Fairs in Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Virginia. There were Negro annexes of white State Fairs in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Negro Prize Winners At White Fairs and Exhibits.

Norman Banks of Morristown, New Jersey, was awarded five prizes for fine birds at a poultry exhibition in that city.

Frank R. Willis, of Louisville, Kentucky, breeder of a Mohawk strain of Dark Cornish fowls won the highest honor in the Dark Cornish class at the Kentucky State Fair. He scored thirty-seven points, twelve more than any other breeder.

J. O. Winston, a Negro dairyman of Ottumwa, Iowa, won the highest honor in a milk test that was held for the entire state of Iowa.

G. W. Richardson, a Negro, in an open contest at the Southeastern Texas Fair won the first prize on hogs.

Mrs. J. E. D. Woods of Mayesville, Kentucky, won nine premiums at the Mayesville Corn and Tobacco Fair.

Armstrong Association Investigates Philadelphia Negro Businesses.

The Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, which was organized for the purpose of bettering the economic conditions of the Negroes of Philadelphia made a report in 1917 of an investigation of the Negroes in business. It was found that there were a total of 450 businesses operated by Negroes. The majority of these businesses were of small size. Ninety had fixtures, etc., valued at $1000 or more; 14 had stocks of merchandise valued at $1,000 or over and but 45 did a gross annual business of more than $5,000 each. Another striking feature of the investigation was that the more productive businesses were in the hands of the Negroes who had come to Philadelphia from the South.

Negro Syndicate Takes Over Million and Half Dollars Apartment Houses.

The demand for high grade apartment houses for Negroes is so great in the Harlem District of New York City, that invasion of new territory is constantly being made. In order to assist in meeting this demand, a syndicate of Negro business men secured the title to six large modern De Luxe Elevator Apartments constructed at a cost of $1,500,000. These properties are located at 117-135 West 141st Street and 130-148 West 142nd Street. It was stated that the securing of the possession of these apartment houses marked the largest real estate proposition ever undertaken by Negroes in the United States.

Successful Business Women Erect $250,000 Business Building, $250,000 Residence.

A number of Negro women have grown wealthy through the beauty culture business. Among the most wealthy and successful of these women are Mrs. A. E. Malone of the Poro Beauty Culture College, St. Louis, Missouri and Mrs. Sarah J. Walker, the Head of the Madam C. J. Walker business, formerly of Indianapolis, Indiana and now of New York City. To take care of the growing business of the Poro Beauty Culture College a five story $250,000 factory and office building was recently erected in St. Louis. Mrs. Sarah J. Walker who owned a commodious residence in Indianapolis, and a $50,000 home in New York City, gave her New York City home to her daughter and erected at Irvington on the Hudson, New York, a residence that was reported to have cost $250,000.

Mrs. Walker died May 25, 1919. She left an estate valued at $1,000,000 of which $100,000 was left to various charities.

Negro Bank Designated Depository Government Funds.

The Mutual Savings Bank of Portsmouth, Virginia, is reported as being the only Negro bank in the country which has been designated by the United States Treasury as a depository for Government funds.

This honor was conferred on account of the splendid record which the bank made in the several Liberty Loan Campaigns. In the First Loan twelve persons subscribed through the bank for $2,000 worth of bonds; in the Second Loan 464 persons subscribed $25,000 worth of bonds; in the Third Loan, 1,925 persons subscribed for $102,000 worth of bonds. The prosperity of the Negroes as a result of their larger economic opportunities was reflected in the increase in the resources of Negro banks and in the establishment of new ones. The bank of Brown and Stevens, Philadelphia, was reported to rank second in size out of 27 private banking institutions in that city. On January 16, 1916, this bank opened for business with deposits amounting to $728.00. The deposits in one day, in April, 1918, amounted to $13,002.15. On May 21, 1918, the resources of the Wage Earners Bank of Savannah, Georgia was $443,559.54. On November 30, 1918, the resources of this bank were $596,081.19. An increase for the six months of $152,521.65. During 1917-1918 Negroes opened new banks in Atlanta, Georgia; Waycross, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; New Orleans, Louisiana; Columbia, South Carolina; Suffolk, Virginia; Norfolk, Virginia; and Charleston, West Virginia.

Business Firms Recognize Importance of Negro Trade.

As the Negroes make economic progress, acquire more property, enter higher grades of occupations, engage in more lines of business, their earning capacity increases and their purchasing power becomes greater. As a result, their trade becomes a more and more valuable asset. Recognition of this was indicated in an article in *New York Women's Wear* of March 27, 1918, which said:

"The trade of Negroes in St. Louis at the present time is worth while, merchants say. The Negro is valued as a buying unit in department stores, for his trade as a rule is on a cash basis. Not so long ago, the Negro population was not particularly considered as a buying unit. What it bought was really very cheap, or it did not buy at all. But that time has gone by, and today, because of the great increase in the wages of a laborer, the Negro's trade must be taken into consideration. This especially applies where there is a large colored population, as there is in St. Louis, where there are probably 60,000 Negroes. Under present labor conditions, the wage earner is bringing big money into the home and where there is money for the Negro, there will be clothes. The number of Negroes you see now in the shops is noticeable. A few years ago they would never have entered. Furthermore, they do not buy cheap things, but the best and latest models."

National Negro Business League At Annual Meeting Considers Important Subjects.

The 19th Annual Session of the National Negro Business League was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey in August 1918. Among the important subjects considered were: Conducting Grocery Businesses; the Buying of Farm Produce; Building a $300,000 Theater for Negroes; Life Insurance Business; Cooperation in Business; Banking and its Relation to the Commercial and Agricultural Life of the Community; the Real Estate Business and what the Negroes of the United States Are Doing in Helping to Win the War. One of the most significant features of the session was the plan submitted by Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, that the National Negro Business League take the initiative in creating and developing commercial opportunities within the race, and in this way, take advantage of the newer and more favorable conditions occasioned by the World War.

Many War Inventions Made by Negroes.

During 1917-1918, Negroes made a large number of inventions. Many of these related to the war. Charles Stevenson of Amarillo, Texas invented a glass war bomb. It was reported that L. A. Hayden, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, invented an airship stableizer which was adopted by the British Government and that he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the British aviation corps. Julius Hart of Columbus, Georgia, invented three war bombs which were reported to be of great military value and that for one the War Department gave him $15,000. Wm. D. Polite of Charlotte, North Carolina, has patented an anti-aircraft gun.

James Davis of Alexandria, Louisiana, is reported to have invented a new kind of machine gun. Horace G. Anderson of Washington, District of Columbia, has patented a new type of explosive bullet that will illuminate the place struck. This bullet, it is claimed, will be generally useful in producing motion picture battle scenes. It is also claimed that this new projectile can be successfully used in war as a wind guage and for all purposes, where, on account of darkness, obscure light or great distance it is necessary or helpful to have the position of the hit instantly registered or indicated. John Martin of Calexico, California has patented a gun which an operator miles away is to fire by electricity. This is Martin's third invention. His first, a "four monkey-motion crank" attachment which enables an engine to pull up grade without losing speed, is reported to have been bought by the American Locomotive Company.

Submarine Inventions.

Jacob W. F. Berry of Decatur, Alabama, invented an electrically driven submarine. H. A. Cooper of Sabetha, Kansas, invented a submarine detector. Henry Grady of Westbourne, Tennessee, has had patented a Torpedo-Catcher and a Mine Destroyer.

George Bryan of Asbury Park, New Jersey, invented a device for protecting ships at sea. His invention is called an "apartment torpedo and mine shield." He also invented a war bomb. He claims that in 1914 he invented a street signal "Stop and Go" which is now in use in all large cities. He says he submitted the plan to the Commissioner of Police in Detroit; it was held for a while and later returned. In a few months, it was put in operation in a different form and claimed by some one else. Bryan also claims that in 1906 he invented the closed door and step crank now in use throughout the country on trolley cars. He submitted this device to parties for their examination as to its practicability. It was returned to him and later came into use through another inventor.

Charles V. Richey of Brooklyn, New York has invented a device for preventing the destruction of ships at sea by submarines. He is also the inventor of an electric slot piano player and an automobile shifting speed controller. His piano player device permits a person from any part of a store, cafe or amusement place to drop a nickel in a box and play any one of the pieces in the piano he chooses.

United States and Allies Use Cleveland Man's Gas Mask.

The "national safety helmet" or hood, invented by Garrett A. Morgan of Cleveland is reported to have been used by the United States and the Allies to combat poisonous gases and as a safety device on submarines. The "Safety Hood and Smoke Protector" was originally invented for firemen.

In addition to seven American patents on this device, Mr. Morgan holds patents for Canada, England, Germany and other countries. This invention received a gold medal prize from the American Museum of safety and the first grand prize at the second Inter-National Convention of Safety and Sanitation which was held at New York City. In 1914, the Inter-National Fire Chief's Association in session in New Orleans, voted Mr. Morgan a gold honorary membership badge. "The safety hood" is manufactured by the Safety Device Company of which Mr. Morgan is the general manager. As a protection for firemen, it is in use in a large number of cities. Dr. Louie T. Wright of Atlanta, Georgia, a graduate in 1915, with distinction from the Medical College of Harvard University is reported to have invented a new process for vaccination which was adopted by the War Department.

Negro Lays Claim To Invention German Long Range Gun.

Isaiah Williams of Jacksonville, Florida, claims that the "mystery gun" which bombarded Paris at a distance of 74 miles, was the exact duplicate of the model of a gun which he offered the United States Government a few years ago. The "Williams' gun," when offered to the United States Government, showed an estimated length of 100 to 120 feet, and the approximate range of fire was 75 miles. Williams in his effort to place his gun before the proper authorities, experienced much difficulty and was never successful in having his invention reviewed seriously. According to Williams' story, one day he was attacked while passing through a railroad freight yard in Jacksonville, and was later found unconscious in a box car. When he recovered consciousness, it was found that his plans and drawings for the gun had disappeared from his possession.

Gun to Throw Shell Ninety Miles.

Thomas W. Harold of Portsmouth, Virginia, has invented a gun which it is claimed will throw a shell ninety miles. The (Norfolk) *Ledger-Dispatch* in commenting on this gun, said: "In connection with the 'mystery gun' with which the Germans are bombarding Paris at a distance of over seventy miles,

Thomas W. Harrold, colored, an automobile mechanic at Goodwin and Columbia streets has drawings of a gun offered the government, which he claims will carry a shell over 90 miles. Mr. Harold made his drawing while employed as a mechanic in the Cadillac works at Detroit. His plans call for a tungston shell, and a peculiar system of rifling the bore of the gun, which insures absolute rotation as the shell leaves the gun. Harold claims that with his gun, Havana could be bombarded from Key West, a distance away of ninety-five miles. The plans he submitted to the government were refused, but he believes that the German gun embodies some of his principles, if not his gun in toto."

Inventor of Saratoga Chips Passes Away.

Mrs. Catherine A. Wickes, who won fame by originating "Saratoga Chips," died on May 18, 1917. Mrs. Wickes is said to have been the first person to have cooked "Saratoga Chips," which she introduced at Moon's Clubhouse at Saratoga Lake many years ago. She was born in Ballston Spa, New York in 1814 and early came to Saratoga Springs, where she became famous as a cook and inventor of the popular dish.

Arthur Jackson of St. Louis, Missouri is the inventor of an automatic traffic signal for automobiles. George W. Turner of Little Rock, Arkansas, is the inventor of a fan similar to a 16 inch electric fan which has a spring that winds up the fan like an ordinary clock. This furnishes the motor power for running the fan for twenty-four hours. The manufacturing of this is said to be much cheaper than that of an electric fan. It is claimed that the new fan runs at the same speed as that of an electric fan and at practically no cost. Claude H. Polk of Anaconda, Montana, has patented a dust catching device to be used in loading cars at smelters. It is claimed that this device will decrease the number of accidents that frequently happen when cars are being loaded.

Automatic Typewriter Roll Carrier and Feeder.

Mr. George M. Johnson of Pittsburg has invented a car catching device for all kinds of mine shafts. Dr. D. A. E. Johnson, a dentist of Helena, Arkansas, has invented a typewriter attachment, that when attached to the new standard typewriter, will carry a roll of paper which is fed into the machine automatically.

The operator tears off the written sheet when completed and proceeds with his work without the further delay usually caused by taking one sheet out of the typewriter and inserting a fresh sheet. By an ingenious arrangement embodied in the device, a carbon strip can be inserted in the roll of paper so that duplicates can be made at will. D. P. Parker of Genoa, Florida, has patented an interlocking device for joining railroad train rails, that does away with riveting. J. P. Evans of Birmingham, Alabama, has a patent on engine fire boxes which is designed to greatly reduce the amount of coal used without a corresponding decrease in the amount of steam generated.

Self-Serving Table Hotels and Restaurants.

William N. Pierce of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, has received a patent on a collapsible garment hanger, which, when folded, produces a small package easily carried or conveniently stored. W. H. West of Trinidad, Colorado, has invented a window transom which, it is said, can be adjusted to any size window and prevent dust, rain, snow, and all kinds of insects from coming in at the same time give plenty of fresh air. Essex DeLoatch of Newport News, Virginia, has invented a self-serving table for use in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses.

It is said that: "The center of the table revolves having a series of numbers which correspond to numbers on the outer rim of the table; the diner consults the menu, writes his order, places it with the money on the space numbered on the center table, rings a bell in the serving pantry by pressing a button in front of him. The center then revolves and when the center reaches the opening to the serving room the order is placed thereon and revolves to the guest ordering, where it automatically stops. The used dishes are returned to the pantry by the same method.

A New Kind of Sauce.

The following is an account of an invention by Oscar C. Carter of Jacksonville, Florida: "Jesse Livermore, the famous Wall Street speculator who spent a couple of days in Jacksonville last week, was so pleased with a sauce made by Oscar C. Carter, the colored headwaiter of the Seminole Club, in this city, that last Saturday at a luncheon at the club, Mr. Livermore gave Oscar a check for $10,000 to finance the proposition of placing this sauce on the market. The product will be known as the Oscar Carter Sauce.

"For four years, Oscar Carter has had a hot house in Jacksonville, where he has raised some of the ingredients and made his sauce, and has hoped that some day he might duplicate the good luck of the famous Oscar of Waldorf, who also leaped into fame by a wonderful sauce of his own."

Grubbing Machine Cleans Ten Acres Land.

H. C. Webb of Bradentown, Florida, is the inventor of the Webb Palmetto Grubbing Machine, which removes the stumps from 5 to 10 acres of land per day. Mr. Webb is also the inventor of a barrel stave machine and a self force drill press. These two latter, he lost through not being patented. Other parties secured the patents and placed the devices on the market. J. L. Irwin of Greensboro, North Carolina, has patented a model cotton chopper. A. C. S. Robinson of Suffolk, Virginia is the inventor of a newspaper rack or holder. John W. Dancer of Sheffield, Alabama, has patented the invention of a display rack. E. M. Barnes, Wichita, Kansas, is the inventor of a Music-Leaf Turner. It turns a music sheet in either direction by the action of a foot pedal.

Labor Shortage North Causes Migration Southern Negroes.

The war in Europe practically stopped foreign immigration and at the same time called to the colors of the nations engaged in the war hundreds of thousands of foreigners from this country. These two causes and the growth of war industries, made a labor shortage in the North. To meet this shortage the Southern labor supply, mainly Negro, was drawn upon. This caused the largest migration of Negroes that has ever taken place in the United States.

The migration had its beginning in 1915, reached its maximum in 1917 and to a large degree, ended in 1918. It is generally spoken of, however, as the migration of 1916-1917. This is because the heaviest movement was during these two years. The estimates of the number of Negroes who went North during the movement, range from 150,000 to 1,000,000; with from 350,000 to 500,000 as the most probable approximate number. The migrants went into all parts of the North, but chiefly into the industrial centers in the territory extending from Massachusetts to Iowa.

Other Migrations.

The 1916-1917 movement to the North was a special migration. Before this time, excluding the back to Africa movement, the special migrations of Negroes had been to the West. The first of these movements was in the late sixties and the early seventies. According to a government report, 139,788 Georgia Negroes, during the three years, 1865-1868, moved West. The Kansas exodus of 1879 was in reality a Westward movement. Prior to the migration occasioned by the World War, the state having the greatest gain from Negro migration, was Arkansas, 105,516, which was 20,031 more than any Northern state up to this time, had gained. From the Emancipation of 1863 to the migration of 1916-1917, there had been a gradual movement of Negroes from the South to the North, with the result that the census of 1910 showed that of the 1,038,566 Negroes living in the North, 440,534, or 42 per cent had been born in the South. For a fuller discussion of this, see the section on population.

The Migration
A Leaderless Movement.

Unlike the Kansas exodus, and the back to Africa movement, the migration of 1916-1917 was leaderless. The name of no individual, nationally or even locally, stands out anywhere as a leader in this movement. In the Southland, there was not a single meeting held in the interest of the movement; but, as was said, "Just simultaneously, all over the South, about a year ago, the Negroes began to cross the "Mason and Dixon Line."

The Migration an Epoch
An Economic Emancipation.

No event since the Emancipation of the Negroes from slavery, so profoundly influenced the economic and social life of the Negro. It may be said that whereas the Thirteenth Amendment granted physical emancipation, the conditions brought about by the world war made for the economic emancipation of the Negro, in that he found for the first time, opportunity to go practically anywhere in the United States and find employment along a great many lines, many of which had hitherto have been closed entirely to him.

How the Negroes North
Viewed the Movement.

In general, the attitude of the Northern Negroes toward the migration was friendly. A great many of these residents of the North were, themselves recently from the South. The new comers were considered as brethren and were welcomed in the churches and were otherwise made to feel at home. In some cities, the resident Negroes formed organizations to look after the welfare of the new arrivals. How the Northern Negroes felt was well stated by *The Christian Recorder* of Philadelphia.

"The Negro is an American. He speaks the language of the country and is therefore superior to the foreigner in this respect. He knows the customs of the country and here again has the advantage of the foreigner. He is a peaceable worker and is glad to have an opportunity to 'make good.' The Negro is physically the equal and morally the superior of the immigrant from Europe. There are other reasons why the Negro should succeed in the North. So we have no doubt that many will come. Indeed if a million Negroes move North and West in the next twelve months, it will be one of the greatest things for the Negro since the Emancipation Proclamation. And the movement of a million Negroes should not alarm anybody, especially when we remember that a million immigrants were coming every year to this country before the war.

"Let the good work go on. Let every community in the North organize to get jobs for our friends in the South. Let a million come. In coming the Negroes will get higher wages. They will get first-class schools, running nine months a year—a thing worth leaving the South for, if there were no other advantages. They will get reasonably fair treatment in all civic affairs, on common carriers, in eating places. They will have a chance in the courts. If they should happen to have a difference with a white man, they will not take their lives in their own hands by standing up for their side. They will be able to defend their homes, their wives and children in a way no Negro can protect them in the South. They will have the right to vote. The foreigner must wait seven years for this; the Negro only one year. If a million Negroes come North, they will soon get sufficient political power, which combined with

their economic power, will be able to force the South to do some things she is now unwilling to do.

"With labor competition for the Negro between North and South with the North offering higher wages, better living conditions, better education, protection and a vote, the South must bestir herself if she would keep the best labor in the world. And Southern statesmen will see that the South must cease to lynch, begin to educate and finally restore the ballot. 'But,' says an objector, 'these Negroes coming North will increase prejudice.' What if they do? Then the Northern Negro will sympathize more with his Southern brother. But if prejudice increases, the Negro has the ballot which is an effective way to combat it. If a million Negroes come here we will have more Negro businesses, better churches, more professional men and real political power, and the Negro in the North will begin to get a social position not based on mere charity."

The Means Used in Efforts to Check the Movement.

When the South awoke to the fact that thousands of her Negro laborers were going to the North, strong efforts were made to check the movement. The first efforts were the use of drastic legislation and force. Laws were passed to suppress the action of labor agents. Licenses for labor agents were made prohibitively high. Labor agents were arrested and heavily fined. In some instances, efforts were made to enact laws entirely prohibiting their operations. It frequently happened that they suffered physical injuries. In a number of instances, Negroes trying to leave were arrested by the police as they were attempting to board trains. On occasions it happened, as at Savannah, Georgia, and Tampa, Florida, that wholesale arrests of Negroes endeavoring to leave were made. All efforts, however, to prevent by force the Negro from going North, failed.

The New Attitude Of the South Toward Negro Labor.

Before the migration, the South was mainly concerned with how it might control Negro labor, rather than about the needs of this labor and how it should be treated.

The migration focused attention on and caused a great deal of discussion about the treatment of labor. It caused the South to assume a new attitude toward Negro labor. This new attitude found expression in the tendency to pay Negro laborers higher wages, to accord them juster treatment, including here, better protection under the law and to provide better educational facilities for them. There was also a disposition to endeavor to find out just how the Negroes felt and thought about the situation and what they advised should be done to better conditions, so that they would be more contented and satisfied.

Two Views in South As to Effects of Movement On the South.

There developed in the South, two views as to the effect of migration on the South. One view was that the movement would benefit the South because the Negro would be more evenly distributed over the entire country and as a result, the race problem would become more truly national; the other view was that Negro labor is a necessity to the South and the drawing away of a considerable part of this labor North was seriously detrimental to the South's economic interests.

As an example of the view that the movement would benefit the South, *The Nashville* (Tennessee) *Banner* said: "From a logical point of view that looks beyond immediate emergencies, the Southern whites should encourage Negro emigration to the North, not for the cynical motives that impelled the late Hon. Jeff Davis, while Governor of Arkansas, to pardon Negro convicts on condition that they go to Massachusetts to live; but to relieve the South of the entire burden and all the brunt of the race problem, and make room for and to create greater inducements for white immigration that the South very much needs. Some thousands of Negroes going North every year and a corresponding number of whites coming South would affect the distribution of races that would be in many ways beneficial and that at the very least would take away from the race problem all sectional aspects, which have always been the chief cause of sectional ill feeling. And it would in the end give the South a homogeneous citizenship."

The South Needs the Negro.

The *Columbus* (Georgia) *Enquirer-Sun*, in a discussion of the migration movement said: "With the certainty that a number will differ with us, we state that the Negro is an economic necessity to the South. Our plantations are large, our climate is peculiar and we ourselves are not accustomed to doing the work that we ask the Negro to do. Serious labor conditions have confronted us before, and it is exceedingly rare to find the native land-owning white farmer, who has been accustomed to employ Negro labor, taking the Negro's place when the Negro leaves his neighborhood. The same conditions exist in the industries where we of the South have been depending upon the Negroes as artisans in our industries or mines. Prior to the time when he has left us, our native white man has not taken the place made vacant."

"The South has refused to accept immigration as a means of supplying our demands for labor. The farmers stand up and howl about preserving the pure blood of the South and to invent all sorts of reasons for prohibiting immigration of the same classes of people who have been making the North and East rich for years; the same classes that built the eighth wonder of the world—the middle West. Now if we are going to continue to prohibit immigration, we must consider the economic status sufficiently seriously to preserve the only reliable supply of labor which we have ever known. That is the Negro."

The Attitude of the North Toward Migration.

It was felt on the one hand that migration had brought the race problem to the North and made it national, that some of the Northern states would have the same perplexing problems that had troubled the South, that the tendency would be to increase labor friction. This race friction would be both economic and social. Many communities would be averse to having the Negro adapting himself to their social structures, that the tendency would be toward further efforts for race segregation. It was also pointed out that the North already had its problems of absorbing alien elements.

Another view was that on the whole, it would be a good thing for the Negro, the North, and the South, "if at the end of a half century, only 50 or 60 per cent, instead of 89 per cent of the Negroes, were congregated in the Southern states, it would end the fear of race domination, and take from the South many of its peculiar characteristics, which today hamper development. To the Negro it would be of even more obvious benefit. The race would be far better educated, considerably richer and with greater political powers. Success for the Negroes of the North would mean better conditions for Southern Negroes. For if the Southern Negro, finding political and social conditions intolerable, were able

to emigrate to the North, he would have in his hand a weapon as effective as any he could find in the ballot box."

"The migration has been unfortunate, to be sure, for the communities thus deprived of agricultural labor, but it is said that from a broad, national standpoint the gain to the manufacturing industries more than compensates this loss. And there has been an actual increase in the output of energy. The Negro works harder in the North. He produces more. He is thus of more use to the community. And for the benefit he brings, communities are more willing than they were at first to tolerate the inconvenience due to his coming."

The Causes of Migration Were Economic and Social.

The chief economic causes of the migration were: (1) The 1914-1915 labor depression in the South and the accompanying cotton price demoralization which came as a result of the World War, for cotton was the foundation of a large part of the economic activity of the South, so far as it related to the Negro; (2) The ravages of the cotton boll weevil, in the summer of 1915-1916, over considerable sections of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida and the threat for 1917 to ravage the crop over a large area of the whole South. This unsettled farming conditions and greatly affected the situation as it related to the Negro tenant farmer; (3) Unusual floods over large sections of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, which in conjunction with the boll weevil, demoralized farming conditions; (4) The generally low wages which had always obtained in the South; (5) Increase in the cost of living with an accompanying tendency to decrease rather than to increase wages. Low wages was the reason most often given as the economic cause for migrating; (6) The great shortage of labor in the North.

From the standpoint of the migrants themselves, the chief social causes were: (1) Failure of the law to give physical protection and thus prevent lynching: (2) The treatment accorded Negroes in the courts, such as imposing heavy fines for trivial causes and misdemeanors; (3) The mistreatment of Negroes by officers of the law especially constables and policemen; (4) The lack of legal protection and legal redress against insults to Negro women and for wrongs perpetrated against them. In no state of the South can a Negro woman get a verdict or in most instances enter a suit against a white man for seduction; nor where a white man is concerned is the law of consent made to apply to a Negro girl; (5) The "Jim Crow Car" (separate coach law) compelling all classes of Negroes to ride in one compartment of a railway coach, and denying to them the privileges of sleeping and dining cars; (6) The disfranchisement laws. (7) The generally neglected conditions of the Negro sections of towns as to sanitation, improved streets and street lights; (8) The lack of adequate school facilities; (9) The insulting attitude and treatment accorded Negro patrons in many stores.

Labor Unions Oppose Migration Begin Organization Negro Labor.

At the 1916 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the question of Negro migration came formally before the convention in the form of a resolution, presented by the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Cleveland Federation of Labor. The resolution stated that the labor leaders were satisfied that Negroes were being brought into the state for the purpose of filling the places of union men

and that the conditions that prevailed in Ohio, applied to all Northern states. The President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to begin a movement looking toward the organization of Negroes in the Southern states.

At the 1917 convention of the American Federation of Labor the question of Negro labor again came before it in the form of a resolution, requesting the appointment of a "railroad man(colored)," to organize the Negro workers on the railroads in that part of the South, east of the Mississippi river. The resolution was adopted. There was also another set of resolutions presented to the convention relating to the general conditions of Negroes in the United States and making suggestions as to the After War Peace Council and the Negro.

League On Urban Conditions Among Negroes Petitions Federation of Labor.

At the 1918 annual meeting of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, resolutions relating to unions and the Negro were adopted and a committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor. It was requested that in organizing Negroes in the various trades to include: "(1) Skilled as well as unskilled workmen; (2) Northern as well as Southern workmen; (3) Government as well as civilian employees; (4) Women as well as men workers.

"We would have Negro labor handled by the American Federation of Labor in the same manner as white labor. (1) When workmen are returning to work after a successful strike; (2) When shops are declared "open" or "closed;" (3) When Union workmen apply for jobs.

"We would have these assurances pledged not with word only, but by deeds—pledged by an increasing number of examples of groups of Negro workmen given a 'square deal.'

"With these accomplished, we pledge ourselves to urge Negro workmen to seek the advice and understanding of sympathetic co-operation between men who work."

Negro Labor Being Organized.

At the 1918 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the problem of Negro workers and organized labor again received much attention. A resolution was offered asking for the appointment of a Negro to organize Negroes not now affiliated with the Unions in the shipbuilding trades. Another resolution was to the effect that Negro porters, cooks, waiters and waitresses, section hands and all Negro railway employees be organized.

That the unions are doing much to organize Negro labor is indicated by the fact that: of the more than ten thousand Negro workers in the Chicago packing houses, over sixty per cent are reported in the Unions. The Inter-national Union of Butchers' Workmen, which has jurisdiction over ninety per cent of the employees in the packing houses of the country, has three paid Negro Organizers. In other lines of work, there is equal activity in organizing Negro labor. Some efforts are being made by Negroes to organize independent labor unions. As for example, The National Union of Colored Labor. It is doubtful, however, whether a strictly independent Negro Labor Union can be successfully maintained.

Negro Still Distrustful Of Organized Labor.

Judging from the expressions of the Negro press, there is still considerable distrust among Negroes of Organized labor and the unselfish-

ness of its intentions. It is pointed out that, it is generally true that it is only in those occupations where the Negro is in sufficient numbers to be felt that efforts are being made to organize him; that on the other hand, in those occupations where he is a negligible factor, the general rule is to use every effort to keep him out.

World Record Broken For Driving Rivets and Piles.

A. J. Webster, a coal miner of Buxton, Iowa, is reported to have broken the record by earning $214.06 in 14 working days, during the last half of July, 1918. The wage was based on the amount of coal mined. Alonzo Harshaw is reported to be the champion paving brick layer in the country. According to a statement in the *Wilkesbarre* (Pennsylvania) *Independent* of September 5, 1918, he lays 60,000 bricks per day. He is an employee of the Southern Paving and Construction Company and is such an artist in his line that he has been photographed by motion picture concerns.

A world record for driving piles was broken by a Negro crew of pile drivers at the Hog Island (Pennsylvania) Ship Construction yard on June 12, 1918. Edward Burwell, a Negro captain and his crew of 11 men, working for the Arthur McMullen Contracting Company, drove 220 sixty-five foot piles in 9 hours and 5 minutes. The total linear feet driven was 14,300. The world record for pile driving, up to this time, had been held by a white crew of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, which in one day in the previous month had driven 165 piles.

The world record for driving ship rivets was broken on May 16, 1918, by Charles Knight and his crew of 7 men, when at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company Yard at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, they drove 4,875 rivets in a 9 hour day. The highest previous record made in a day was the Scotch record of 4,442 rivets. To stimulate the war emergency shipbuilding, an inter-national prize had been offered of $125.00 for the best record in rivet driving. Knight received for this day's work $277.00. His service for the day was $102.00; he received a bonus of $50.00 for bringing the riveting record to America and 25 pounds sterling or $125.00 offered through *The London Daily Mail*, by Donald McLeod, a London shipbuilder. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge and wrote Knight as follows: "Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets on May 16 has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully. It is the American way to excel when the occasion demands, and you and your associates in upholding so splendidly this tradition inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry. Such an achievement as yours carries across the seas an inspiring message of American determination and ability. The Shipping Board is justly proud of what you have done, and it is a pleasure for me to send you an appreciation."

Saturday Service League To Help Win the War.

As a part of the efforts to mobilize the man power of the country, in order that the agricultural and industrial output might be raised to a maximum so that there would be no lack of foodstuffs and supplies for the armies at the front and for the workers at home, a movement was started to have the Negro farmers of the South to work a full six days week.

It was more or less a custom in the South, brought over from slavery, for work to stop Saturday at noon. Mr. T. M. Campbell, Negro Agricultural Demonstrator Agent for the State of Alabama, initiated this movement, under the title of "Saturday Service League." It received the hearty endorsement of the State

Council of Defense, the United States Department of Agriculture and was generally adopted in the rural districts throughout the South. A certificate of honor and credit was awarded to each member of the League who worked on a farm at least 21 Saturdays between April 15th and November 30th, 1918.

Labor Shortage Emergency Used To Force Negroes To Condition Peonage.

There was a more or less general complaint among Negroes throughout the South, both in the towns and the rural districts, that in spite of the fact that they had proved themselves one hundred per cent loyal, and had responded heartily and cheerfully to every demand of the "War Emergency:" for increased food production, more food conservation, liberal financial contributions for Liberty Loans and all war work activities, for longer and more strenuous hours of labor, nevertheless advantage was taken of the War Department's work or fight ruling to reduce many Negroes to a state of virtual peonage. This was done by municipal and state enacted work or fight laws which, according to a later ruling of the War Department and the Council of Defense, were to a large degree illegal, because the War Department's ruling applied only to men subject to the draft, whereas, the locally enacted laws were in their enforcement made to apply to persons of all ages, and in most cases to women.

Kentucky and Louisiana made 55 and Georgia 65 years the maximum working age. "Work or Fight Cards" were issued and persons not having such a card became subject to arrest. The grievance of Negroes was that the work or fight laws, in their enforcement, were made to apply especially and indiscriminately to them. The following is an example of the wording of some of the work or fight cards issued: "This is to certify that_____is now employed by me as_____. I agree to report to the sheriff of_____County, or Chief of Police of_____whenever he or she fails to report for duty"

"A colored woman was arrested for not working. She told the court at her trial that she was married, that her husband earned enough to enable her to stay at home and take care of the home and her children, and these duties kept her too busy to do any other work. Despite this statement, she was fined $25.75 and told by the court that she 'would either work in service or on the public works' as being married did not exempt her from the provisions of the law. An officer was sent to the homes of colored people who summoned the wives of a number of colored men to appear in court. There they were charged with vagrancy and fined $15.00 each and told that taking care of their homes was not enough work for them to be doing. On the following night an indignation meeting of the colored citizens was held and the city authorities were told that unless this unjust and discriminatory law was repealed, the colored people would resist 'to the last drop of blood in their bodies.' No further arrests were made. No record can be found of any able-bodied white woman being molested."

Negroes And Mexicans Imported Into United States To Help Relieve Labor Shortage.

To help meet the great demand for emergency labor which came as a result of the United States entering the World War, the immigration restrictions with reference to importing labor into the country were temporarily removed and Negroes from Porto Rico and the Bahamas, and Mexicans were brought into the United States to work mainly on farms and in war industries plants in the Southern states. It was reported that 50,000 Porto Ricans were brought into North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

More than 5,000 Negroes from the Bahamas were imported for work on farms in Eastern Florida and for war emergency work along the South Atlantic coast. To help relieve the labor shortage in Texas, particularly on the cotton plantations, Mexicans were imported for a period not to exceed six months unless the importer could show the reason for it exceeding this period and the alien showed a willingness that the period be extended. Only such aliens were imported as would have been imported under the immigration law, with the exception that the literacy test and the contract labor features were not enforced.

Migration and War Demands Increase Inter-Racial Co-operation.

The situation caused by the migration of thousands of Negroes from the South, caused whites and Negroes to get together to discuss the situation to find out the causes of migration and to suggest remedies for stopping it. In every part of the South, meetings of whites and colored were held. In this way there came to be a better understanding between the races, a better knowledge of what each was thinking respecting the other and as a result, there was an increased co-operation between whites and Negroes for the purpose of benefiting the Negroes

Inter-Racial co-operation was further increased by the demands made upon the South after the United States entered the war. There arose various war activities, the carrying on of which required the co-operation of all the people. These activities were such as raising the quotas for Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross Work, the Y. M. C. A. Work, and stimulating the patriotism of the people. The general rule of the South was for each State and County Council of Defense to have a Negro Auxiliary committee which co-operated with the Council of Defense. Many public meetings where whites and Negroes met together, were held. Through these means there was more inter-racial co-operation than ever before had obtained in the South.

Inter-Racial Co-operation Results in Prosperity.

An example of this co-operation is contained in a report from Sumter County, South Carolina. Half the population of this county are Negroes. They were taken into the confidence of the Council of Defense, and after a year of co-operation it was reported that: "There is more prosperity in Sumter County than ever before. Thousands of colored farmers have paid clean out of debt; paid old debts from tobacco money and have their cotton clear. By getting into close touch with the colored men and women, and helping them, we have made this one of the most prosperous counties in the South.

Where twelve months ago poverty prevailed and actual want. Nearly every family has plenty of chickens, sweet potatoes, hogs for a year, and we have induced thousands to can vegetables, berries and fruit. "Our colored people," the report continues—"are loyal and patriotic. They work with us in all matters for public welfare. We are delighted with the results. We are keeping it up. All the colored man needs is intelligent leadership and co-operation. By having the loyal and intelligent colored leaders in touch with the white leaders, and giving support, financial and moral, we easily lined up the colored population for their good and our good. But we had to go to them, and have them come to us."

Co-operation For Health Improvement.

Another notable example of racial co-operation is the health improvement of Negroes. The South has come to appreciate the fact that disease knows no color line and so long as the health conditions among Negroes are bad, to that extent are the white people subject to whatever

disease Negroes may have. National Negro Health Week received the hearty co-operation of white people. The State and City Boards of Health, State Department of Education, County Superintendents of Schools, White Women's Clubs and other organizations assisted in making this movement for improving health conditions among colored people a success.

National Health Week Observed By Negroes.

Through various agencies, much attention is being given to health improvement. The Workers' Conference Day of the 1917 Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was devoted to a discussion of: "The New Economic Conditions and Health." The National Negro Health Week for 1917 was observed April 21-28. The National Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign Bureau of St. Louis offered as prizes three Silver Loving Cups for the most effective work done in the observance of Health Week. These prizes were awarded as follows: First to Atlanta, Georgia; Second to Salisbury, North Carolina; Third to New Madrid, Missouri.

The 1918 National Negro Health Week was observed April 21-27. For one reason or another, some state Health Weeks were observed at other times than that of the National Health Week. Under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society, Health Week was observed in Virginia from April 14-21. From August 3-18, a State Wide Health Campaign was carried on in South Carolina by the State Council of Defense. The Negroes of the state were organized and fifty speakers were sent among them. August 1-2, a Health Institute was held at Chicora College (white), Columbia, South Carolina. This Institute was attended by about seventy-five Negroes and some five hundred whites. It was reported, that, at this meeting, was the first time a Negro, other than a servant, had put his foot upon the campus of Chicora College. September 15th was set apart by the State Board of Health and the Negro Co-operative Congress as Health Day for the Negroes of Mississippi.

White Teachers' Association Petitions Legislature To Establish Normal School For Negroes.

The following are examples of the growing interest of whites in Negro education and of their efforts in co-operating for its improvement. At the 1917 meeting of the (white) State Teachers' Association of Georgia, a petition was sent to the Legislature asking that a first class Normal School for Negroes be established in that state. A Normal School was established.

The white people of Baldwin, Louisiana became so interested in the work of, the Gilbert Industrial Institute, which is maintained by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the Saint Mary's Progressive League was organized for the purpose of raising funds to assist the institution. It was reported that at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the Mayor of the City on his own initiative, called together some forty of the leading white citizens and proposed, inview of the value of the work of the Slater State Normal and Industrial School located there, that the white people give it $10,000 as an appreciation of its value. The proposition was heartily endorsed and the $10,000 quickly raised. One of the largest examples of co-operation of whites and colored is in connection with the Rosenwald School-house Building Campaign. Seven hundred fifty-one such school-houses were built in eleven Southern states, at a cost of $1,197,960. Of this amount, the Rosenwald fund contributed $311,995; County and State Boards of Education, $354,032; local white people, $88,552; and Negroes, $443,381.

Whites and Negroes Discuss Race Relationships.

According to the press reports, the most significant event of the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress at Birmingham, Alabama, in April, 1918, was the holding of a section on Race Relations, presided over by Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, and a well known Southern educator. The report said:

"Thoughtful white and colored leaders of the South discussed with rare frankness, sympathy and understanding, their common problems. The white newspapers carried the details of the section on Race Relations, and made favorable editorial comment on the South's new attitude toward Negroes. Dr. Dillard said: 'At each of the preceding five meetings, members of the two races have met together in the South and spoken out in good-will their thoughts on matters of mutual concern. These meetings have had a healthy influence in strengthening public sentiment in favor of good feeling and right dealing.' "

Race Relationships Promoted Through Educational Institutions.

Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Inter-National Secretary of Y. M. C. A. Work in the South for the past several years through Y. M. C. A. Study Courses on the Negro has been promoting the study of Race Relations in the colleges of the South. In a report of his work he said: "We are in the midst of a big campaign for the study of Race Relations throughout the South. White and colored students alike are entering into this study very enthusiastically. To illustrate: Fisk University has been having an hour each week devoted to the study of Race Relationships with an average attendance of about 500, including students, faculty, campus community and visiting townspeople. Meharry Medical College has been having similar gatherings of practically all the students in the college for an hour each week. In other institutions, "Many hundreds of college men and wome have enrolled in this study. The state supervisors of rural Negro Schools together with State Superintendents of Public Instruction, the Rev. John Little of Louisville, Kentucky, and others have been co-operating in presenting this matter in all of the colleges."

"I prepared 14 sets of slides which have been used at all these institutions in presenting the matter. Thousands of people have heard this lecture and I think it has done a great deal to help bring about a better understanding of this subject."

At the annual Young Women's Christian Association Conference for the Southern States, held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, a course was given on: "The Christian Approach to Our Colored Neighbors." It was stated that students from fourteen states took this course.

Southern Publicity Committee An Adventure in Advertising.

Early in 1918 the Southern Publicity Committee was organized. The initial statement of its purpose said: "Lawlessness in the South is decreasing. The better class of Negroes are growing; and there is increasing co-operation between the best element of both races for the betterment of the poorer and less efficient Negroes. There is a need,

both among the Negroes and the poorer classes of white people, for a better understanding of the attitude of the educated Christian South towards the Colored race; a knowledge of the things being done by individuals, by groups, and by state authority, to help the Negroes to better, more efficient and more prosperous living. So a group of Southern folks have organized a Southern Publicity Committee to advertise among ourselves some of the South's constructive work in racial matters. They propose to furnish daily papers with brief and accurate accounts of things actually being done in definite places by given persons or groups of States in the South, for or in co-operation with Negroes for Negro betterment, and to make the South a better place, morally and economically for both races to live in."

The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. J. H. Dillard, Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds. The other members are Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Specialist of the U. S. Bureau of Education; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; the Rt. Rev. Theo. D. Bratton, D. D., of the Diocese of Mississippi; Messrs Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution; Arthur B. Krock, of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*; D. P. Toomey, of the Dallas News; C. P. J. Mooney of the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal*; Edward E. Britton, formerly of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, private secretary to Secretary Daniels; Jackson Davis of Richmond, General Field Agent of the General Education Board; Walter Parker, General Manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce; Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., of St. Louis, the well known Southern Methodist minister, author and lecturer; Dr. W. S. Currell, President of the South Carolina State University; Dr. Chas. L. Crow, of the State University of Florida; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, Tennessee, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A.; and Mrs. John D. Hammond of Madison, Georgia, who will act as Secretary of the Committee."

White And Colored Women Co-operate Organize Council, Hold Conference.

Representatives of the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met, at Nashville, Tennessee, with representatives of women of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church at which time a Woman's Council of Missions was organized for the women of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Twenty-four annual conferences of this denomination were represented. A Deaconess Board was provided to train young women for community service. There is to be close co-operation with the white Women's Council in the latter's Settlement Work among colored people, which has been successfully carried on in Southern cities for some years.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Southern Presbyterian Church which held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in September, 1918, its Third Annual Conference for colored women, had in attendance about one hundred women. The work of the Conference was given over to Bible study and to classes in community service; there were also courses in canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables and in good nursing as exemplified in caring for the sick and helpless in the home. A play ground teacher conducted a play period each afternoon. A number of the local Women's Societies in the Southern Presbyterian Church selected worthy, capable, colored women and provided means for them to attend the Conference in order to enable them to become helpful leaders in their home communities. There were women in attendance at the Conference from eleven states.

Methodist Church South Plans Raise Over Million Dollars To Train Negro Leadership.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its last session, May 1918, authorized an assessment of $55,250 annually for work among Negroes. The Missionary Centenary program of this denomination, is said to carry with it a program for raising over $1,000,000 for the religious welfare and training of the Negroes. Of this amount, the Woman's Missionary Council of the denomination is to raise about $250,000 for Negro education; $150,000 of which is to go to Paine College, Augusta, Georgia.

The Southern Methodists maintain this school to assist in the educational work carried on by and for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Missions proposes to raise $500,000 of the above amount of which $250,000 is to go to Paine College and the other quarter of a million is to be distributed among five other schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in amounts of $50,000 each. In addition to these sums, over $200,000 is to be set aside for the development of African Missions in the Belgian Congo. Southern Methodism is proposing to raise, in the next five years approximately, $1,200,000 for its work among Negroes. It is not generally known that in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, Southern Methodism was spending over $100,000 annually for missionary work among the slaves. The result was that a large number of slaves became members of this church. After emancipation they were set aside by the Methodist Episcopal Church South as an independent denomination, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

White Southern Theological Seminary Confers D. D. Degree on Negro.

The Theological Seminary of Virginia, (white), a Protestant Episcopal Institution, located at Alexandria, at its 1917 commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Arch-deacon James S. Russell, Principal of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, Virginia. On Christmas day of 1917 the white and colored pastors of Chattanooga, Tennessee, met in Wiley Memorial M. E. Church, the leading colored church in the city, and one of the white ministers preached the Christmas sermon.

At the 1917 meeting of the American Missionary Association Council held in October at Columbus, Ohio, and representing the Congregational Churches of the country, twenty-three Negro delegates were present. This was reported to have been the largest number of Negro delegates that had ever attended the Council at one time. The Council decided to establish a mission in South Africa to be manned by Negro workers. The colored Congregational churches of the South were to raise annually, $1,700 for this work. The balance to be raised by the American Missionary Association. Prof. L. B. Moore, Dean of the College of Education of Howard University, was made a member of the Executive Committee. This was the first time that a Negro had been on this Committee. Harold M. Kingsly, Superintendent of Colored Congregational Church work in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, was made Second Assistant Moderator of the National Council.

Church Program Has For Motto Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living.

Rev. M. T. Howard, District Superintendent of the Brookhaven District, Mississippi Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of Bishop W. P. Thirkield and the Department of Rural Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, is de-

veloping a district program of religious service which has for its motto, "Better farming, better business, better living." He has purchased a forty acre farm as district headquarters. On this farm he is developing plans for a district high school, a home for retired ministers and the residence of the District Superintendent. In co-operation with state authorities he has secured a district agricultural agent who is developing the farm as a demonstration farm and is giving advice to farmers on the entire district.

He has the fullest co-operation of the white people in his section of the country and by his broad comprehensive policy of making the church a leader in improving every phase of the life of the colored people, has brought about better relationships between the races. "A visitor from a northern state, who has had wide opportunity for observation of religious work, made the remark that there is nothing equal in church work to what is being done on the Brookhaven District in any other section of the country north or south."

Negroes Included In Moral Aims and Americanization Work.

During 1918 the "The National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War" gave considerable attention to work among the Negro Ministers of the South. In addition to lecturers furnished and literature distributed, institutes were held at Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; Talladega, Alabama; and New Orleans, Louisiana. The purpose of these institutes was to study how the churches might best make use of their opportunities for War Service. Dr. L. B. Moore, Dean of Education of Howard University was employed by the National Committee on Churches to lecture and to conduct Institutes for colored ministers.

The Educational section of the National Security League with headquarters in New York, in its campaign for Americanization gave attention to the Negroes in the South. Co-operation was sought with state officials in order to assist through Summer Schools to increase the efficiency of Negro teachers, and also to cooperate and assist in maintaining schools for giving instruction to illiterates. Dean L. B. Moore was employed as the representative of the National Security League in this work.

The fifth annual meeting of the Hampton Institute Ministers Conference which was held June 25-28, 1918, was attended by 112 colored ministers from North Carolina and Virginia. The central idea of the Conference was the opportunity of the rural church. From January 3-11, 1917, at the Oakwood Manual Training School near Huntsville, Alabama, a Ministerial Institute was conducted under the auspices of the Negro Department of the North American Division Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists.

Disposition of Negro Members Continues Obstacle to Union Methodist Churches North and South.

The joint Commissions on unification. composed of twenty-five members each appointed by the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held four meetings as follows: At Baltimore in December 27, 1916; at Traverse City, Michigan, July 3, 1917; at Savannah, Georgia, January 26, 1918; and at St. Louis, Missouri, April 10, 1918. The three main issues considered at these meetings were: (1) A General Conference and its powers; (2) Regional and Jurisdictional Conferences, their number and their powers

(3) The status of the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the reorganized church. Two colored men, R. E. Jones, Editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* and I. Garland Penn, one of the corresponding secretaries, of the Freedmen's Aid Society are members of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It developed, as a result of the four meetings of the commission, that more or less of a general agreement could be reached with respect to the conferences, but that as to the disposition of the more than 300,000 Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church there was wide divergence. With reference to the status of the colored membership in the re-organized church, two suggestions radically different were made. One representing the views of the Methodist Church South, was that the colored membership, be organized into a separate and independent church which would hold only fraternal relations with the unified church. That is, relations similar to those held by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The other suggestion was that the colored membership be separated into a racial regional conference on complete parity with the other regional conferences and having the same basis of representation in the General Conference of the unified church. The chief objection to the proposition that the colored membership be set apart into an independent church was that: "the colored membership is as much a part of the Methodist Episcopal Church as any group composing that membership; and possesses the same rights and privileges. Only on their own initiative can these colored members be set apart as an independent body."

Southern Methodists Still Hold View Negro Members Should Be In Independent Church.

At the Savannah meeting of the joint Commissions, it was proposed, for the colored work in America and Africa and for the mission work in Porto Rico, Cuba, Central America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, that Jurisdictional or Central Conferences be organized. "A Jurisdictional or Central Conference is constituted upon the missionary basis." Unlike the regional conferences, these jurisdictional conferences would not meet at the same time and place as the General Conference. The Bishops elected to a central conference would be limited to the central conference's jurisdiction and would not be general superintendent of the united church.

The report was that at the St. Louis meeting the Northern members of the Joint Commission voted for a basis of representation that would place from forty-four to fifty Negro delegates in the General Conference. The Southern members were willing to agree to a limited and temporary representation of about ten Negroes in the chief legislative body of the United Church. All other matters affecting the General Conference, the Regional Conferences, Central Conferences, Jurisdictional Council and Episcopacy were agreed upon. Practically everything, that was vital, was tentatively settled, except the numerical representation of the Negro. Thus it happens that the Negro who was the chief cause of the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1844 into two bodies, is now the chief obstacle that is preventing the reuniting of this church into one body.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which met at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1918, the report of the Commission on unification occupied an important place. The General Conference voted to continue the Commission on unification. It would appear that there is still a considerable body of opinion in the Southern Methodist Church, that the best solution of the disposition of the Negro

membership is to set them aside as an independent church, and further to invite all of the Negro Methodist bodies to united in one body with the result that there would be one great body of white Methodists and another great body of Negro Methodists.

Episcopalians Elect Two Negro Bishops.

After many years of discussion and agitation, the Protestant Episcopal Church elected two Negro Suffragan Bishops for work within the United States. Edwin Thomas Demby, Arch-deacon of the Diocese of Tennessee, was elected by the Diocese of Arkansas as Suffragan Bishop with jurisdiction over the Province of the Southwest. The Diocese of North Carolina, elected Henry Baird Delaney, Arch-deacon of North Carolina for work in the Diocese of North and South Carolina. Two other Negroes, both deceased, have been elevated to the Bishopric by the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:" James Theodore Holly, in 1874, Bishop of Haiti; and Samuel David Ferguson in 1885 as Bishop of Liberia. In 1864 the church of England, ordained Samuel Crowther, a native African as Bishop of Nigeria.

Election Negro Bishops Experiment Within the Canon Law.

In the Episcopal Church, Bishops are elected for a certain territorial jurisdiction, and all races, and peoples, within that specified territory are included in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that particular territory. Inasmuch as the Negroes, in the United States, are already in Episcopally occupied territory, there is no way for the election of Negro Bishops for Negro people under the present Canon Law. Hence, no colored men were elected as bishops in this country. For nearly a third of a century a sustained effort had been made to have the law of the Church so modified, as to permit of racial districts within the regular dioceses. The Church having declined to take such a step, an experiment is now being made, within the present law, which it is hoped may serve somewhat the same purpose.

Any diocese, in a given territory, having a regular Bishop, as a helper, may elect a Bishop Co-Adjutor, or a Bishop-Suffragan. If a Bishop Co-Adjutor, upon the death of the regular Bishop, he automatically becomes the Bishop of the entire diocese. If a Bishop-Suffragan, he remains what he is and in charge of the special work delegated to him. Under this latter provision, Bishops Demby and Delany have been elected in Arkansas and North Carolina, and the work of each delegated by the Bishop whose suffragan he is. They were elected in the same manner as all other Bishops. They are full Bishops, but are subject to the directions of the Bishops whose helpers they are. The case of Haiti and Liberia are different, Negro Bishops elected for those republics have full jurisdiction over all races within the bounds of their territory."

A Negro The Founder Methodist Mission Work.

As a preliminary to the celebration in 1919 of a Centenary of Mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a large bolder as a monument to a Negro the founder of Methodist Mission Work, was unveiled at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, October 19, 1916. On it is this inscription, "John Stewart, Apostle of the Wyandotte Indians, Father, Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." It has been announced that, in commemoration of the founding of the first American Methodist Mission by John Stewart, a Negro, it is proposed by the Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church to devote over $7,000,000 of

the $117,000,000 Centenary Fund which was raised by July, 1919, to the improvement of social, moral and religious conditions among the Negroes of the United States and almost $2,000,000 for the work in Africa.

Split of the National Baptists Convention Continues.

On March 19, 1918, a joint Peace Commission, representing the two colored National Bodies, and the white Southern Baptists, met in a convention at Memphis, Tennessee, to endeavor to adjust the differences which caused the separation in 1915 of the National Baptist Convention into two bodies known as the "National Baptist Convention Incorporated" and the "National Baptist Convention Unincorporated." The commission from the Southern Baptist Convention presented a plan for reunion as follows:

1. "That the Charter of the National Baptist Convention (incorporated) be surrendered and annulled.
2. "That the law suit now pending against the National Baptist Publishing Board be dismissed as soon as these agreements are approved by the two National Baptist Conventions, with the understanding that the right of denominational ownership and control of all institutions and Boards is hereby recognized and that said ownership and control in each individual case shall be determined and established at the earliest time possible after consolidation by such methods as may be necessary.
3 "That the executive Boards of the two National Baptist Conventions be requested to approve these articles within the next two months and provide that two Conventions meet this year in the same city, in separate conventions, on the same day, for the final and complete ratification of this agreement; that said ratification in the coming session of each convention shall take precedence over all other matters after the usual opening preliminaries.
4. "That immediately after the ratification as set forth above, this joint commission shall name a chairman and other officers of said united convention who shall preside over the joint session for the consolidation.
5. "That the united convention appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the Southern Baptist Convention about the differences concerning the location of the National Baptist Theological Seminary.
6. "That the Southern Baptist Convention appoint a permanent advisory committee of nine with which the Executive Committee or any other committee or Board of the said united convention may at any time confer."

After due consideration the Executive Committee of the National Baptist Convention unincorporated recommended that it would be advisable to accept the recommendations without modification in several particulars. In December, 1918, another meeting of the Peace Commission was held, no definite conclusion, however, as to reunion terms were reached.

Tri-Council Bishops Recommend Organic Union Three Negro Methodist Bodies.

At Louisville, Kentucky, February 15-17, 1918, the Tri-Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, met for the third time on organic union. Previous meetings had been held in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1910, and Mobile, Alabama, in 1912. At the Louisville meeting, it was recommended that the three bodies be organically united under the denominational title of "The United Methodist Episcopal Church," and that this recommendation for organic union be presented to the General Conferences of the three denominations. Viz., to: that of Colored Methodist Episcopal, at the

meeting in Chicago in May, 1918, at the African Methodist Episcopal meeting in St. Louis in May, 1920, and at the African Methodist Zion meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, in May 1920.

The Council appointed a Commission of nine men; three Bishops, three elders and three laymen to meet in Birmingham, Alabama, in April, 1918, to draw up organic union plans. As further steps toward organic union the Tri-Council agreed on the adoption of a common hymnal, a common catechism and a common form of worship. The main features of the recommendations drawn up by the Tri-Council Commission at the Birmingham meeting were: that the recommendations for organic union go to the General Conferences of the three denominations for ratification and after their ratification, be sent down to the Annual Conferences of each denomination for their ratification. The General Conference of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church adopted in May, 1918, the recommendations for organic union.

North Carolina School Terms Extended. State Board of Health Co-operated with Jeanes Teachers.

Mr. N. C. Newbold, Supervisor of North Carolina Negro Rural Schools in the report of his work the past year stated that five summer schools under state supervision were held. There are ten County Training Schools for Negro teachers. These are in addition to the Agricultural and Technical College and the three State Normal Schools for Negroes. Thirty-eight counties had Jeanes Fund Supervisors. As a part of their work, the terms of 134 schools were extended an average of 19 days each, practically a whole school month. There were 62 new school buildings erected and 39 others enlarged or repaired at a total cost of $42,362 To aid in improving their school work, the Negroes themselves gave in cash, material, and labor, $24,975.

Home Makers' Clubs were promoted in forty-two counties. The Jeanes Fund Teachers and the Home Makers' Club Agents are in the main in the counties having the largest Negro population. Aid amounting to $16,600 was received from the Rosenwald Fund for aiding school house building. Some forty school districts received this aid. Person, Pitt, Bumcombe and other counties increased the salaries of all Negro teachers. The Legislature increased the appropriation for the maintenance of each of the Normal Schools from $17,000 to $21,000. The Slater Normal School also received a special appropriation of $10,000 to aid in the erection of an industrial building. For this same purpose the citizens of Winston-Salem also gave $10,000, the General Education Board $5000, the Alumni of the school $1,000 and a friend $1,000. The Director of the Smith-Lever Fund in the State co-operated with the Home Makers' Club. Agents in nineteen counties by paying the salaries of these agents for two months With the aid of the General Education Board and the Jeanes Fund, a woman is employed as State Supervisor of the Jeanes Fund work.

During the school year of 1917-1918, the State Board of Health desiring to co-operate with the Department of Education agreed to pay the salaries for one month of all the Jeanes' Teachers, so as to extend their work. In return, the Jeanes' teachers each month did some definite health work. A woman was employed by the State Board of Health as director of this work. The continuance of this co-operation was recommended for the next year.

Louisiana Schools Inadequate Improvements Being Made Building Rosenwald School Houses.

Mr. Leo. M. Favrot, State Supervisor of Negro Schools in Louisiana, gives the following relative to the schools of that state:

Elementary:—The inadequacy of the elementary school system for colored children is indicated by the fact that the attendance in both public and private schools is 50 per cent of the children of elementary school age. The average term of the public school is four and nine-twentieths months. A large percentage of the teachers are poorly trained. The 7,175 pupils in the private schools are fairly well taught, but they form only a small part of the 81,887 children attending school and a still smaller part of the 161,969 children of elementary school age.

Secondary:—There are three city public high schools for colored people maintaining proper standards. These are located in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Shreveport. The number of secondary pupils in the above is 266. About 100 additional secondary pupils are in the public schools scattered throughout the state, and 141 are in Southern University.

Teacher Training:—The colored schools of Louisiana are sorely in need of trained teachers. The secondary schools, most of which are private schools, furnish the greater number of teachers for the state. During 1917-'18 there were three parish training schools aided by the Slater Fund and the General Education Board. The state Agricultural and Mechanical College trains a few teachers each year.

Supervisors:—The Jeanes Board assisted fourteen parishes in employing colored supervisors to visit rural schools of the parish, teach industrial work, and promote interest in public schools. A state colored industrial supervisor was also emloyed with aid from this fund. The Jeanes Board contributed in 1917-'18, $4025.50 toward the salaries of these parish supervisors and the several parishes interested, $3264.00. $16,000.00 was raised for rural school improvement by these agents from October 1917 to May 1918.

Rosenwald Schools:—Rosenwald school-house building in Louisiana, with aid from the Rosenwald Fund, has made considerable advancement in the last two years. Fourteen houses were completed by October 1, 1917. The Rosenwald Fund contributed $5,200.00 toward the construction of these and the people and the parishes contributed approximately $11,500.00. From October 1, 1917 to October 1, 1918, ten additional houses have been completed, fourteen are under construction, and eleven more have been approved. The difficulty of securing carpenters and material has delayed this work considerably, but we fully expect to have 50 Rosenwald rural school-houses in operation during the coming school session and an equal number under construction within another year. The first fifty houses completed, will represent an investment of $57,000.00 of which the Rosenwald Fund contributed $19,000.00 and the colored people $35,000.00.

Jeanes Supervisors in Mississippi Employed Eleven Months Instead of Six.

Mr. Bura Hilburn, Supervisor of Negro Schools for Mississippi, reports the following with reference to the improving of Negro schools in that state: twenty-five counties in the state have Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teachers who travel among the rural schools encouraging industrial work and extending the influence of the school in the community. Through the co-operation of the Jeanes Foundation and the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Foundation these agents are now employed for eleven months in the year instead of six, as heretofore. A State Industrial Agent has been employed to supervise the work of the county agents. The Jeanes Foundation appropriates $4,500.00 to this work, the counties gave $5,625.00 and the General Education Board gave $3,000.00

The County Training Schools, three in number, are equipped to teach Farm Mechanics to the boys and Home Science to the girls. Three cities are providing for Manual Training and Home Science Courses. The State College and the three County Training Schools are participating in the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Fund in both Agriculture and Home Courses. The State College maintains an all time Agriculturist and an all time Science teacher. The County Training Schools have one-half time Agriculturist and one-half time Home Science teacher. The Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Fund is cooperating with the Jeanes Fund in maintaining agents in twenty-five counties for eleven months in the year. Also employing district agents to help supervise the work.

The General Education Board gave $3000.00 to the State for two months' work of the Home Makers' Club Agents of the State. These agents succeeded in conserving more than 300,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables. By the help of the Board, the State maintained twelve summer schools for Negro teachers. These schools are run for six weeks each and teachers attenting the entire time will have their license extended one year without an examination. From the Slater Fund the State receives enough to supplement the salaries of teachers in the County Training Schools and maintain a department of Home Science in four town and city schools. With the help of the Rosenwald School-house Building Fund the State has been able to build twenty-five model rural school-houses at a cost of $25,000. Several more are being constructed. This fund is cooperating with the State authorities in employing an agent to supervise the building of Rosenwald school-houses.

Practically every home in the State, whether urban or rural, had a war garden that provided vegetables for the family. Thrift Stamps were purchased by most of the school children. At least 85 per cent of the adults bought a Liberty Bond or Thrift Stamps or both. In the Red Cross drive the Negroes in many instances many times exceeded their allotment, often subscribing and paying as much as five times the amount assigned them.

Good Work Home Makers Clubs
Fifty Rosenwald Schools Built
One Fifth Vocational Fund to Negroes.

Mr. S. L. Smith, State Supervisor, Negro Rural Schools for Tennessee, reports that 346 Home Makers' Clubs with an enrollment of 8,565 were organized in the year 1917-1918 among Negroes of twenty-seven counties in the state. Total number of quarts of fruits and vegetables canned for home use was 374,790. In addition, 23,200 quarts were dried.

Much interest is being manifested in the erection of Rosenwald Schools. Plans for these buildings are furnished by the State Department of Education. The building must be modern with cloak rooms, and industrial rooms and furnished with modern desks. Each school receiving aid is expected to have a good library, which is to be paid for jointly by the community and the State. The State, for library purposes, gives each community as much as it raises up to $40.00.

Tennessee has built, within a little more than a year, fifty of these rural schools at a cost of $120,000. The Negroes raised about $20,000. Mr. Rosenwald gave about $20,000 and the County Boards, $80,000. Twenty-five of these schools represent a consolidation of two or more small schools. Tennessee had used up its allotment for the year during the first six months and was granted a special allotment of $6,500.

Each one of these schools received a fund of at least $30.00 a year for extension of the term for two months above that of the public term, provided the public school term is five months, and provided further that the community raise an equal amount. The teachers of these schools are sent by the General Education Board to Tuskegee for six weeks summer school, where they are taught the best methods of making the schools serve all the needs of the community.

The State Board for Vocational Education voted to spend one-fifth of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Fund for Negro Schools, which

is practically the ratio of Negro population to the total population in the state. Eleven schools were organized for this special type of work and well trained teachers put in charge for twelve months in the year, at salaries ranging from $800 to $1200 a year.

"Tennessee had five County Training Schools for the year ending June 30, 1918, and has arranged to organize two more for 1918-19. In these five schools there were 35 teachers employed and 2000 students enrolled, against a total enrollment of less than 1000 in these localities three years ago before this special type of school was organized."

War Work
Alabama Teachers Produce League.

At the time that war was declared against Germany, in April, 1917, the Alabama Colored State Teachers' Association was in session. At the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Sibley, State Agent for Rural Schools, a League was organized looking to increased food production among Negroes of the State. An executive committee was appointed to call upon the leading teachers, ministers and school principals to take part in the movement. Pledge cards were issued asking the people to pledge themselves to grow common vegetables, necessary food supplies, raise poultry and pigs, to save food for winter use by canning or drying and to avoid waste or the purchase of things not absolutely needed. Approximately 14,000 blanks were signed by men, women and boys. This movement became a part of the general campaign organized throughout the State for the same purpose.

The work among girls and their mothers was carried on in a more definite way through the regular Home Makers' Clubs. Twenty-seven counties were organized, with twenty-nine agents; and in three cities special agents were placed to look after the work in their centers. A special state agent had general supervision of the work. Gardening, sanitation, the saving of food for winter use and the general improvement of the home were stressed. There were 582 clubs organized among the girls and their mothers with a membership of 6,774 girls and 6,915 mothers, making a grand total of 13,689. Nine hundred thirty-seven demonstrations were given in community groups or at schoolhouses and homes, and 5,290 homes were visited for the purpose of giving advice as to improvement in housekeeping and sanitation.

There was a total of 461,787 quarts of fruits and vegetables saved for winter use. The value of food products saved amounted to $68,268.00.

Kentucky, Arkansas and Georgia Home Makers' Clubs.

Mr. F. C. Button, Supervisor of Kentucky Negro Rural Schools, reported that in his state 296 Home Makers' Clubs were organized with a total enrollment of 4,651 girls and mothers. Three hundred fifty-eight Public Canning Demonstrations were held; 2,085 homes were visited and 134,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables were put up.

Mr. J. A. Presson, State Agent, Arkansas Negro Rural Schools, reported that there were 2,747 girls enrolled in the Home Makers' Clubs. This work was organized in eighteen counties. Eight hundred ninety gardens were inspected; 655 Public Canning Demonstrations were held. There were in attendance at these demonstrations 10,232 girls and 6,172 mothers, a total of 16,404. At these demonstrations there were canned 18,618 quarts of fruits and vegetables. There were canned in their homes during the season, by the girls, 45,755 quarts and by the mothers, 78,909 quarts, a total of 143,282 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned during the season.

Mr. George D. Godard, Special Rural Supervisor for Georgia, reported that Home Makers' Clubs had been organized in thirty counties in that state. The "Home Makers' Club Work," he said, "is being pushed mainly in those counties which have industrial teachers. Since this club work is so essential to the welfare of the people, both white and colored, it is almost a necessity that a colored industrial teacher be placed in every county having as much as one-fourth of the population colored. The results obtained in those counties having such teachers stand for themselves."

National Association Teachers Considers War Problems.

The 1918 Meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Among the more important subjects considered were "Negro Colleges and the War," "Problems to Be Faced by the American People Following the War," "Problems Confronting the Teaching Profession in the Time of War," and "The Play Ground in Negro Education." Meeting as a part of the Association were "The Council of College Presidents and School Principals" and "The Council of Land Grand Colleges." The 1919 Meeting of the Association to be held at Orangeburg, South Carolina, July 30-August 3.

State Aided Summer Schools Increasing.

Among the Institutions holding important Summer Schools are: Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Wilberforce University, North Carolina, A. and T. College, Cheyney Institute, Straight University, Tennessee Normal School and the Kentucky N. and I. Institute. The number of state aided Summer Schools for Negro Teachers are increasing. In Georgia in 1917 five such schools were held; in Kentucky, three; in Louisiana, five; in North Carolina, five; in Virginia, ten; and in Mississippi, twelve. The General Education Board, through State Departments, aided forty-eight Summer Schools for Negro Teachers, in which were enrolled 6,348 teachers. The terms ranged from four to six weeks.

Lake Charles Louisiana Votes Bonds $150,000 to Improve Negro Schools.

The city of Lake Charles, Louisiana, approved a $200,000.00 bond issue for building schools by a vote more than six to one, and a much larger property majority. $150,000.00 of this amount will be spent in the erection and equipment of three modern brick buildings for Negroes. Two of these buildings will cost about $50,000.00 each; one, $25,000.00; and the equipment for all three about $25,000.00 A storm in the summer of 1918 destroyed the frame buildings that had been used for the Negroes and the city wisely decided in rebuilding to use material that would insure permanence. The three schools are to have ample space for play grounds, one of these sites containing nearly, three acres and another an entire square.

"The step taken by Lake Charles is full of significance at this time. It is doubtful whether, two years ago, a Southern city would have approved a bond issue, three-fourths of which was to be destined to be invested in Negro schools. The action of Lake Charles is typical of the change that is taking place in the Southern attitude towards Negro education. Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and

Alexandria have already built some modern brick buildings to accommodate their Negro schools; but Lake Charles is the first city in Louisiana to provide so adequately for the entire Negro school population."

In Shelby County, Tennessee, $60,000 was voted for twenty-five new school buildings for Negroes. These buildings to be erected in those parts of the county which are outside of the city limits of Memphis.

$135,000 High School Building Erected for Negroes.

At Jacksonville, Florida a $135,000 High School has been erected for Negroes. In 1915 a $1,000,000 bond issue was voted by Jacksonville for school purposes. One half the city's population are Negroes; $120,000 of the amount voted was appropriated for Negro schools. The Negroes got out an order restraining the school district from selling the bonds. The result was that $380,000 was appropriated to the Negroes, and with this amount, a High School and two other brick buildings were erected. At Paris, Kentucky, a $20,000 addition to the High School Building has been made and a $4,000 Domestic Science Building erected as an annex to the High School. At Beaumont, Texas, a $77,000 Public School Building was erected. In January, 1917, the Dunbar High School at Washington, District of Columbia, which cost over $500,000 was dedicated.

In Spite of War Conditions Negro Colleges Erect Buildings.

In spite of war conditions, a number of buildings were erected by Negro Industrial Schools and Colleges. Among the institutions which erected buildings during 1917-1918, were the following: Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina; A. and M. College, Florida; Alcorn College, Mississippi; Hampton Institute; Meharry Medical College; Daytona (Florida) Industrial School for Girls; and Morgan College, Baltimore.

Commissioner Education Calls Attention to War-Time Needs Negro Schools.

In October, 1918, United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton sent out an open letter in which he said:

"I am writing to call your attention to the special war-time needs of many of the colored schools.

"As you know, most of the secondary and higher schools for Negroes in the South are supported by private philanthropy. These schools are largely denominational and have some assured though inadequate support from the church organizations back of them. But many of the best private schools, including especially the effective small schools of the industrial type, are independent in character, and have no income except from donations.

"The demands which the many necessary war appeals have made on the public purse have made it almost impossible for these private schools to raise money to keep open. Church organizations have found that contributions have been somewhat lessened, and the independent schools have experienced considerable difficulty in raising funds. At the same time, the high prices of food and materials have made it necessary for the schools to raise more money than ever to maintain the old standards. A number of the best teachers have gone into the service of the Nation, many of them teachers who, from sheer devotion to the work, had served for low salaries. The high cost of living has forced other teachers to seek more remunerative fields of labor.

"Some Negro schools are well known and have many influential friends. But many worthy schools, both of the academic and industrial type, are not so widely known. They need money urgently; they need money, not only to do the necessary work that they have been doing for years, but they need more money to provide the special training imperatively needed for large numbers of colored people in the war emergency. Contributions to schools that are doing a necessary

war work should make a patriotic appeal to anyone who has the means to give to education. It should not be forgotten, however, that nothing is gained by responding to appeals for gifts to schools that do not exist or have no value as educational institutions. Many such appeals are made.

"Determination of the relative merits and needs of colored schools has become a much more simple matter since the publication of Bulletin 1916 No. 38-39, of the Bureau of Education, which lists practically all the colored schoolsof the South, with descriptions and recommendations for each school."

Federal Aid Suggested For Negro Education.

At the 1918 annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association which met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the subject of Federal Aid for the education of Negroes was discussed and Dr. James H. Dillard, Director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, submitted the following plan for this proposed Aid:

"1. Let the aid be offered in fifteen States, as follows: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kentucky. Two other States, West Virginia and Missouri, might be added, if the addition be thought advisable.

"2. Let the aid be given for salary of teachers in public schools of all grades. With increase of salary, the question of length of term would take care of itself.

"3. Let the administration of the funds be in the hands of a committee of three, consisting of the State Superintendent, the State Agent of Negro Rural Schools, and the president or principal of the leading State institution for Negroes. Eleven of the fifteen states already have State Agents for Negro Rural Schools, and the remaining four should have and probably soon will have such an official. All of the states except two have one outstanding Negro Institution supported by the State. In North Carolina with three, and Alabama with two, the selection of the member of the committee might be left to the State Superintendent.

"4. Let the amount be, for fifteen years, one-third; for ten years, one-fourth: for five years, one-fifth, of the amount expended each preceding year for all purposes of Negro education from public funds, in each county and city, and for each State institution of higher grade."

"In order to give a general idea of the amount needed to carry out this plan I have taken the figures available. Not all are of the same year, and so the amount makes no pretense of absolute present accuracy. According to such figures as I have, the amount spent in a year in counties and cities for Negro public schools in the fifteen states was in round numbers $5,125,000. The amount spent for the State schools was $275,000. These two together made 5,400,000, so that under these figures the amount of National aid would be $1,800,000.

"Suppose it were two millions, or two and a half millions, or even three millions a year for fifteen years, and then a diminishing amount, this seems a small sum for the whole nation to pay in performing a high duty and achieving a widespread benefit. For though the amount is not large when distributed over fifteen States it would do much in each State to further of itself the needed improvement, and I confidently believe that the aid given would tend to increase the State and county appropriations."

Bureau of Education And Phelps-Stokes Fund Make Comprehensive Report On Negro Education.

The United States Bureau of Education in co-operation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund issued in 1917 a comprehensive report entitled "Negro Education." The investigation for this was made under the

direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Specialist in Negro Education, and was issued in two volumes as Bulletins, 1916, Numbers 38-39 of the United States Bureau of Education. The report covers all private schools for colored people, whether elementary or higher, and all public schools for them above the elementary grades. The total number of schools described is 748; of which 635 are private schools, 28 are state institutions, 68 are public high schools, and 27 are county training schools. Reports are also made on 43 special institutions such as hospitals, orphanages, and reformatories. What each school is doing, and the value of its work is described in detail.

Striking facts in the study of the financial support of Negro education are first: the wide divergencies in the per capita of school expenditures for white and colored children, $10.06 for each white child, and $2.89 for each colored child; and second, the extent to which schools for Negroes are dependent upon private aid. The annual contributions from private sources to Negro education is about three million dollars. The private schools provide the large proportion of all educational opportunities above the elementary grades. They offer the bulk of all the instruction in agriculture, medicine and religion.

In the discussion of a program for educational development, it is pointed out, "that the public school authorities are responsible for elementary education." So long as the elementary school facilities are insufficient, every phase of education above the elementary grades is seriously handicapped, and the well being of the commonwealth endangered."

With reference to secondary schools and teacher training, it is suggested that their chief effort should be to supply trained teachers for the public elementary schools. More than fifty per cent of the teachers now in these schools have an education less than the equivalent of six elementary grades.

As to the importance of industrial education, it is pointed out "that though the Negroes have made striking progress in the acquisition of property, they are still a poor people." The large percentage of women and children that have to earn a living indicates the need of elevating their economic status so that more children may attend school and, "the women have a better opportunity to care for the morals and hygiene of the home. It is also apparent that the possibilities of the race in skilled occupations have just begun."

Because three fourths of the colored people live in rural districts, instruction along agricultural lines is one of the most important phases of Negro education. "Preparation for rural life," says the report, "is the greatest educational problem of the white and colored people of the South. In the rural education of the Negro it is recommended that gardening have a large place. It would be placed in all elementary schools, both rural and urban.

The most radical recommendations made in the report are those relating to higher education. These recommendations are along the line for improving the facilities and raising the standards of Negro college work. The schools teaching subjects of college grade, 33 in number, are classified according to the amount of college work done, into three groups; first, colleges, second, those doing secondary and college work and third, those schools in which some college work is offered. "Only three institutions, Howard, Fisk, and Meharry Medical, have a student body, a teaching force and equipment, and an income sufficient to warrant the characterization of college. Nearly half of the college students and practically all of the professional students are in these three institutions." It is suggested that there should be concentration on the development for Negroes of two institutions of University grade. Howard and Fisk are suggested as these two institutions. It is recommended that three institutions be developed and maintained as first class colleges. One such institution would be located at Richmond, Virginia; one at Atlanta, Georgia; and

one at Marshall, Texas. A number of other institutions would be developed into Junior colleges or schools doing two years of college work. In these junior colleges large provision would be made for the training of teachers. The report caused a great deal of discussion and many objections were raised in opposition to the recommendations made.

Negroes Contribute Liberally For Their Own Education.

In spite of the financial demands made by the war, Negroes endeavored to improve the educational work directly under their control. For this purpose in 1917 and in 1918, they were liberal in their contributions as the following examples indicate: the Mississippi Baptist State Convention raised $15,000 for Education; for 1917 the Texas Baptist State Convention raised $233,724 for missions and education. On account of the influenza epidemic the 1918 annual session of this convention was held in the streets of Corsicana, Texas. In spite of this handicap, in the two days of the meeting $10,270 were collected for education and a drive was launched to raise $20,000 for Houston College. In 1917 the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in single educational rallies raised money as follows: in Arkansas, $7,500; Tennessee, $11,108; and in Mississippi, $14,000. By paying off a debt amounting to $34,000 the Mississippi Industrial College of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was able to secure a conditional gift of $25,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has raised more than $50,000 for the endowment of Claflin University. The African Methodist Episcopal Church in special rallies for educational work raised amounts as follows: for Edward Waters College, at Jacksonville, Florida, $10,000; for Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, in 1917, $22,227; 1918, $24,848.

Negro Church Third in List Largest Average Gift Per Member For Missions

It is reported that of the one hundred churches giving the largest average gift per member for missions, the third on the list is a Negro church of the Christian denomination, and located at Edwards, Mississippi. The average per member for this church was reported to have been $11.32 To commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of African Slaves at Jamestown Virginia, the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1919, is to raise $300,000 for home missions and education. As a commemoration of the Centenary of the founding of Mission Work in the United States, the Colored Methodist Church is to raise $1,000,000, for missions and education.

$367,791 of the $500,000 Required To Operate Freedmen's Aid Society Contributed By Negroes.

According to a report of the Freedmen's Aid Society, it requires around $500,000 annually, to operate the twenty-one institutions of learning under the Society's control. Of the above amount for the year 1917-1918, the Negro membership of this church, in tuition, board, room rent, incidental fees and voluntary gifts, contributed $367,791, or almost four-fifths of the amount required. From July 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918, Negroes in the Methodist Episcopal Church contributed in voluntary gifts, $75,000. From July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913, their contributions were $48,000. In 1917 and 1918, one third of all the volun-

tary gifts for Negro education contributed in the Methodist Episcopal Church came from Negroes. In the centenary drive the Negro membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church subscribed $4,000,000 and paid over $200,000 in cash, a proportion greater than that paid by the white membership.

Special Contributions Negroes For Philanthropic Work.

The colored Orphan Asylum of Oxford, North Carolina has received a gift of $2,000 from Handy A. Wilder, a prosperous Negro farmer of Franklin County, that state. Dr. J. W. Anderson, a well-to-do physician of Dallas, Texas, an alumnus of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, gave his Alma Mater $10,000 towards the erection of Anderson Anatomical Hall.

Jacob Nelson Brown, a prosperous Negro farmer of Cavour, South Dakota, has made a gift of $25,000 to the Methodist State Hospital of South Dakota which was erected at a cost of $125,000. Some years ago Mr. Brown gave $2,500 towards a fund for the care of retired ministers, and widows and orphans of deceased ministers. He owns 360 acres of valuable land.

Bequests By Will Of Whites for Negro Education, etc.

The following are some of the legacies which Negro institutions of learning received during the two years of 1917 and 1918: Miss Elizabeth L. Allen, Springfield, Massachusetts, $3000 for the Daytona, (Florida) Industrial School for Girls; Miss Mary Benson, Brooklyn, New York, $30,000 to American Church Institute for Negroes; General Horace W. Carpenter, Oakland, California, to Tuskegee Institute $30,000 for the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund; Zenas Crane, Dalton, Massachusetts, to Hampton Institute, $5,000; to Tuskegee Institute, $5,000; Mrs. Mary Crozer, Chester, Pennsylvania, to St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Chester, for its Colored Mission Work, $5,000; Mrs. Ella Dunn, of West Virginia, to Curry Institute, Urbana, Ohio, $7,500; Mrs. Maria Evans, of Boston, Massachusetts, to Hampton Institute, $25,000, to Tuskegee Institute, $100,000; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Farham, New York City, to the Calhoun (Alabama) Colored School $2,000; to Tuskegee Institute, $2,000; Mrs. Charlotte M. Fiske, Boston, Massachusetts, to Atlanta University $10,000; to Tuskegee Institute, $5,000; W. M. Hervy of West Virginia, to Utica Institute Mississippi one-fifth of one-half of estate estimated to beworth about $100,000; Frank H. Keys, Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Tuskegee Institute $50,000, to improvement of Industrial Conditions of the Colored people of the South, $400,000; Miss Mary McGill of Mobile, Alabama, to St. Anthony's Colored Mission (Catholic) of Mobile, Alabama, $19,500; Robert W. Paterson of New York City, to Hampton Institute a third of residuary estate after life interests amounting to some $750,000, have terminated in the $1,000,000 estate which he left; R. J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, $240,000 to the City of Winston-Salem to provide hospitals for white and colored, each to cost not less than $120,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, New York City, to the Hampton Institute $100,000 and one part approximately $700,000 of the residuary estate; to Tuskegee Institute, one part of the residuary estate; Isaac N. Seligman, New York City $1,000 each to National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and Sojourner Truth House, the Ft. Valley (Georgia) High and Industrial School, Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute; Richard B. Sewall, Boston, Massachusetts, to Hampton Institute $5,000, to Tuskegee Institute, $5,000; Mrs. Agnes S. Taylor, New York City, to Tuskegee Institute, $3,897; Mrs. Sarah E. Whitin, Whitinsville, Massachusetts, to Hampton Institute, $200.00; Henry A. Willis, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, to Tuskegee Institute, $5,000; Mrs. Sophia U. Willets, Mineola, Long Island, $1,000 to Howard Orphanage for Colored Children; Mrs. Henrietta S. Yeoman, Brooklyn, New York, to Hampton Institute, $10,000; Mrs. Margaret Zimmerman, New York City, to American Church Institute for Negroes, $10,000.

Public Square In Boston Dedicated In Honor of A Negro.

On February the 15, 1917, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass, noted Negro Abolitionist and leader of the Race in Civil War days, was widely celebrated among colored people and to some extent among whites. In Boston in response to the proclamation of the mayor, the event was celebrated by the public schools, by a meeting in Faneuil Hall, and by the dedication of a public square at Tremont, Cabot and Hammond Streets in honor of the great abolitionist. In New Bedford, Massachusetts, flags were raised on public

buildings. The Governor of New York attended the Douglass Memorial service held in Rochester. In Brooklyn, New York, the flag on Borough Hall was at half-mast all day.

Spingarn Medal Award.

The 1918 Spingarn Medal award went to William Stanley Braithwaite of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who is distinguished as a poet and literary critic. He is recognized in America and abroad as the leading authority on American poetry. Each year he publishes in the (Boston) *Transcript* a review of poetry for the year. He also publishes each year an anthology of American poems in which he includes what he considers the best poems written during the year.

In 1914, J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, established a gold medal to be given to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who during the year shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor. The 1915 award was to Earnest Everett Just, Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology in the Howard University Medical School, for excellence of Research Work in Biology. The 1916 award went to Colonel Charles Young of the United States Army for his work in organizing the Liberian Constabulary and establishing order on the frontiers of Liberia. The 1917 award was given to Harry T. Burleigh, of New York City, for distinguished work in music composition

Winners of Debate Atlanta, Fisk, Howard.

Ruth E. Butler graduated from the Howard High School, Columbia, (South Carolina) with a record for eleven years of an average of 95 per cent or more in attendance, deportment and conduct.

Shaw University of Raleigh, North Carolina, offered a prize for the best original poem to be used as the College Alma Mater song. The contest was open to all graduates and former students of the institution, several thousand persons. The prize was won by Mrs. Rose Douglass Aggrey of Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

The twelfth Inter-Collegiate Triangular Debate between Atlanta University, Fisk University and Howard University was won by the Fisk University teams. Teams that won: against Atlanta, Joseph A. Berry, '19, Edward W. Beasley, '18; against Howard: Jasper A. Atkins, '20; Benjamin F. Gordon, '19.

Ranking Scholars Negro Colleges Graduates, 1917.

Atlanta University, B. F. Sherard; Biddle University, P. W. Russell, Jr., and I. D. Wood tied for first place; Fisk University, C. W. Wesley; Howard University, John L. Berry, College Arts and Sciences; Miss J. E. Baer, Teachers College; Knoxville College, Miss Thelma Williams; Lincoln University, Willis G. Price; Morehouse College, J. P. Barbour; Talladega College, L. A. Mahone; Virginia Union University, W. A. Daniel; Wilberforce University, Miss Margaret Watkins; Wiley College, W. E. Bailey.

Ranking Scholars Negro Colleges Graduates, 1918.

Atlanta University, R. T. Carter; Benedict College, Miss M. B. West; Biddle University, W. S. Davis; Clark University, Miss C. V. Ross; Fisk University, Miss S. C. Buckner; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, E. J.

McMillan; Georgia State Industrial College, J. L. Lumpkin; Howard University, Miss Mary Webb; Knoxville College, F. S. McMahon; Lincoln University, C. T. Kimbrough; Miles Memorial College, D. J. Wood; Morehouse College, M. M. Fisher; Morgan College, W. T. Bell; Morris Brown University, L. R. Lautier; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, L. P. Miller; Payne University, E. E. Hall; Philander Smith College, Miss M. Elston; Roger Williams University, Miss F. A. Owen; Shaw University, M. E. Du Bissette; South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, J. H. Duckett; Spellman Seminary, Miss A. S. Blacker; Talladega College, Miss J. A. Derricotte; Virginia Seminary and College, J. W. Megginson; Virginia Union University, D. W. Davis, 2nd; Wilberforce University, Miss G. E. Jackson; Walden University, Miss A. Clement.

Negroes In Mixed Schools Win Scholastic Honors.

Lillian M. Whiting graduated with honor from the Bridgeport (Connecticut) High School and won the second Barnum Prize for speaking.

Alfred Montgomery Pelham graduated magna cum laude from the Detroit (Michigan) Central High School. He was unanimously elected by the faculty as one of four out of a class of 215 to be members of the Honor Society.

Clement Sutton ranked third in the graduating class of 61 from the Trinidad (Colorado) High School and won a scholarship in Northwestern University.

Florida Thomas graduated with honors from the Lucy Flower Technical High School of Chicago. She was a member of the Wiseacre Club; a school society which requires its members to have an average of 95 per cent in all subjects.

Margarita E. Lewis graduated with honors from the Wendell Phillips High School of Chicago. She maintained during her four years course an average of 90 per cent. In an examination for entrance to the Chicago Teachers' College she maintained an average of 92 per cent.

Silas Cluke of the Freshman class of Atchison (Kansas) High School, won first place in a four minute contest dealing with War Savings Stamps.

At the Commencement exercises of the High Schools of Orange and East Orange, (New Jersey) the pianists were colored students: Anna L. Dorsey who wrote the music for the class song, and Mary Madison.

Clara Lane ranked second in a class of 39 graduating from the Bethlehem (Pennsylvania) High School.

Alice Watson, an eighth grade student in the Howard Kennedy School of Omaha (Nebraska), is the champion writer in that city's graded schools, according to an award made by the Superintendent of schools who issued 113 certificates of excellence in writing, the highest honor a grade pupil receives.

High Rank Attained Attendance And Scholarship.

Charles Bradford won a gold medal as one of the three best spellers in a spelling contest of eighth grade pupils in the Public Schools of Scranton, (Pennsylvania).

Eleanor Layfette completed the four years' course of the Jacksonville, (Illinois) High School in three years.

Irma Baker was the salutatorian of a class of 250 graduates from the Cambridge (Massachusetts) English High and Latin School.

M. W. Fort, a colored boy of 12, ranked his class of 99 in the Harvard Gram- School of Cambridge (Massachusetts).

Bernice Copeland graduated from the Winchester (Indiana) High School with an average of 94 per cent. During 12 years of attending the public school in that city she had never been absent a day and never tardy. No such record had ever been made before by a student of the school of that city.

Vivian Carter was one of the six members of the graduating class of the Auburn (New York) High School to receive a place on the honor roll. To qualify

for the honor roll requires the student to maintain an average of 88 per cent or over for three consecutive years.

Dorothy Hill and Eugene Shepard were placed on the honor roll of the Hyde Park High School, Chicago (Illinois).

Three gold medals were awarded Margaret Leedle in the Catholic Elementary School of Yonkers (New York).

Roberta B. Jones was one of the six honor graduates from the Central High School of Cleveland (Ohio).

Pauline Phillips was the valedictorian of the Connellsville (Pennsylvania) High School graduating class of 80 members.

Negro Students Elected Phi Beta Kappa.

Election to membership in Phi Beta Kappa Chapters is secured through scholarship only.

Frances Grant of Cambridge (Massachusetts) was elected a member of the Radcliffe College Chapter. She not only led her class, but also had the distinction of having done all of the drawing and illustrating for the Year Book of the College.

Rayford W. Logan from Washington (District of Columbia) was elected a member of the Williams' College Chapter.

James Scott attained the highest rank among men students of the University of Kansas and was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa Chapter.

Cum Lauda And Magna Cum Lauda.

Mary M. Gibson of Washington (District of Columbia) during four years of attendance at Radcliffe College Boston (Massachusetts) has each year won honors in class music compositions. "In competition she wrote the music of the 1918 class song; 'Just on the Other Side,' the winning song in the 1917 Interclass Song competition and one of the most popular college songs at Radcliffe; the 1918 Baccalaureate Hymn and several other songs; she was class accompanist all four years, and college accompanist in her Senior Year."

Nadine F. Wright of Cambridge (Massachusetts) finished the four years' course at Radcliffe in three years and a half.

Eva Dykes of Washington (District of Columbia) graduated from Radcliffe College, Magna Cum Laude with honors in English and was awarded a scholarship of $200 to continue work in the Graduate Department.

Lillian B. Whitten graduated Cum Laude from Smith College with special honors in Chemistry.

Gladstone Shirley, a student in the College of the City of New York won first prize in Spanish in a city wide contest held by the American Association of Teachers in Spanish. He had studied Spanish two years at Clark University Worcester (Massachusetts).

At Clark University, Worcester (Massachusetts), Kelly Miller, Jr., was appointed a Senior Fellow in Physics for 1918-19; and Francis C. Sumner a Senior Fellow in Psychology. These Fellows are worth $300.00 each.

L. V. Alexis graduated Cum Laude from Harvard University.

Wilfred W. Lawson of Washington, (District of Columbia) was an honor graduate from the University of Syracuse.

William Mason won the first prize in the Freshman Oratorical contest at Ohio State University.

Honors Received Graduates Medical Schools.

Five colored men received their degrees with honor among the fifty-six graduates of Queens' University, Kingston, (Ontario). They were: Messrs. F. F. Carter of San Fernando, (Trinidad); J. W. T.

Chase of Georgetown (British Guiana); O. K. Blackett of Port of Spain (Trinidad); G. H. Clarke of Manzanilla, (Trinidad); C. A. Palmer of St. Ann's Bay, (Jamaica).

At the 1917 graduating exercises of McGill University, (Montreal, Canada) O. V. March, medicine, received the final prize for highest aggregate honors in the fifth year subjects; J. R. Williams, third year, headed the honors in medicine; J. R. Warren in the fourth year was fourth in honors in medicine; P. M. H. Savoryin the third year was fourth in aggregate honors of all subjects of the third year, and made first place in honors in clinical surgery, second in clinical medicine and third in bacteriology and other places in honor in physiology and pathology. In the first year, R. E. Thompson was eleventh in aggregate honors in all subjects.

The report is that McGill University will hereafter bar colored students from the medical school on the ground that their presence is objectionable to the maternity hospital, solely on account of their color.

The authorities of the institution acknowledge that the colored students have always borne a good character both in behavior and in scholarship and that the present move is in no way due to misconduct on the part of the students, past or present.

In Examinations For "Doctors And Nurses" Negroes Make High Averages.

Dr. A. R. Burton, an interne at Freedman's Hospital (Washington, District of Columbia), made the highest average in an examination held by the Board of Medical Directors of the District of Columbia.

Dr. Ruth J. Temple, the first Negro woman to graduate on the Pacific Coast in medicine and surgery, passed the California State Board of Medicine examination with an average of 91.7 per cent.

Mrs. Marguerite E. Williams Scott graduated with honors from the Medical Department of Temple University, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). She was awarded the Faculty Prize for the highest average during her four years' course; also the Practice of Medicine Prize, the Orthopedic Prize, the Othology Prize, and honorable mention in Pediatrics and Therapeutics.

Dr. E. F. Aarons, Jr., a graduate of Meharry Medical College (Nashville, Tennessee) is reported to have made the highest mark in an examination held at Ft. Barrancas (Florida) for a position in the Medical Reserve Corps of the National Army.

In a Civil Service examination for nurses in New York City, Lelia Stubbs Proctor of Provident Hospital stood first on the list.

Of 300 nurses who took the Missouri State examination, three were colored. One of these, Mrs. Alice Terrell, stood highest among the 300, with a rank of 95.5 per cent while the other two received 91.8 per cent and 88.9 per cent respectively.

Dr. U. C. Vincent in a graduating class of 123 from the Medical Department of Pennsylvania University (Philadelphia) stood in the A Group of his class. Colored citizens of New York City had for sometime been urging that colored physicians be appointed as internes in the Bellevue Hospital, the most important hospital in that city. As a result of this representation, Dr. Vincent received an interne appointment, and because of the high record which he had made in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, he was not required to take the usual entrance examination.

Wins Prize As Patriotic Song Writer.

In a State-wide contest in Kentucky under the auspices of the United War Work Campaign for the best patriotic song, Miss Nannie G. Board of Louis-

ville was awarded the first prize. "The Louisville Herald" in commenting on the song said: The song submitted in the war work campaign contest is the first effort at patriotic song writing Miss Board has made, and judging from the composition entered she will make a name for herself as a song writer. The song has not only the true rousing patriotic spirit, but the music is rythmical, and there is an undertone of the trumpet and drum and the swinging step of the marching boys in its measures."

Vera E. Bently graduated with honor from the Chicago Musical College She led her class of 88 and received a mark of 99 per cent.

Miss Lola E. Johnson, instructor of Public School music in the Miner Normal School, Washington, (District of Columbia) completed the four sessions Course in Public School Music Supervision of Cornell University in two sessions.

Miss Pearl Mitchell, a teacher at Wilberforce University did the Supervisors' Course in music at Oberlin College in one year. She was selected as one of the five students to teach a class of 80 during the instructor's absence on vacation.

Edward J. Reves, the only colored man to enter the Spring Music festival at Wichita (Kansas) was the winner in the Tenor contest.

W. H. Graham of Denver (Colorado) was awarded third place in a musical contest, for the best "regimental march" composition, held at Camp Funston (Kansas). There were over 1,000 pieces submitted. They were passed upon by the famous Band Master, John Philip Sousa.

At the Biennial Convention in 1917 of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, it was proposed that Negro Plantation Melodies be made a National asset, and that the United States Government be asked to assist in preserving these songs.

Distinctions In Art.

Miss Laura Wheeler was one of the 12 prize winners at the New York Water Color Club Exhibit. Her painting, Heirlooms was selected out of 500 exhibited and was to be made a permanent illustration for the Water Color Club Catalogue. Miss Wheeler is teacher of Art in the Cheyney (Pennsylvania) Training School for Teachers.

At the All American League's Conclave held at Exposition Park (Los Angeles, California), J. D. Reynolds, colored, was awarded first prize, a gold medal for free hand crayon drawing and a diploma for plain and ornamental pen and ink lettering.

Mrs. Meta Z. W. Fuller of Framingham, (Massachusetts) was awarded the second sculptor prize of $25.00 offered by the Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Peace Party. Her work was entitled: "Peace Haulting the Ruthlessness of War."

At the Twenty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the Art Students' League of Chicago (Illinois) the work of two Negro artists, Charles Clarence Dawson and W. M. Farrow, were shown.

Drawings and paintings of young Negro children, mostly pupils of a Brooklyn (New York) school, were exhibited in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries of R. J. Coady. A page of the magazine section of the *New York World* was devoted to these paintings under the title: "Negro Children as Modern Arts Prodigies." "A considerable number of the children's work were sold at prices as high as $50 each—sold as real objects of beauty and a decorative value, too. 'The Party,' for instance, was purchased by Arthur B. Davies, a distinguished artist known as a leader of the advanced Modernists."

Teacher Retires
After 48 Years' Service.

Miss M. R. Lyons, after 48 years of active service as a teacher in the school of Brooklyn, (New York) retired in 1918. Miss Lyons began teaching in October 1869 and during her years of service she taught all the grades in the Elementary Schools, and for ten years had charge of graduating classes. For the past twenty years she supervised the first three years of primary work which included the training of newly appointed teachers.

Miss Maria L. Baldwin, who for more than eighteen years was Principal of the Agassiz School, Cambridge, (Massachusetts) was recently, when a new schoolbuilding was erected, made the "Master" of this school. The following, Northern cities have some Negro teachers, in some instances only one or two

in the public schools. Both white and colored pupils come under their instruction: Boston, Cambridge, New Bedford, Salem, Springfield and Worcester (Massachusetts); Providence, (Rhode Island); Brooklyn, Buffalo, New York City, Rochester, and Syracuse, (New York); Philadelphia, (Pennsylvania); Chicago, (Illinois); Newark, (New Jersey); Cleveland, Columbus, and Dayton, (Ohio); Duluth, Minneapolis and Saint Paul, (Minnesota) Detroit, and Grand Rapids, (Michigan); Milwaukee, (Wisconsin).

Charles Burroughs, colored, is one of the lecturers in a series of public lectures arranged by the Department of Education of the City of New York. He lectures on Literature.

Negroes Stand First In Civil Service Examinations.

At a Civil Service examination in Atlanta (Georgia) Mrs. Miriam Sims Jackson, a Negro woman, ranked highest among 100 or more competitors, only three of whom were Negroes.

Miss Henrietta T. Seth of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) stood 13th in a class of 200 applicants for a position as Government Stenographer.

J. R. Coffee of Wewoka (Oklahoma) is reported to have led the State of Oklahoma in an examination for Departmental Clerk.

At a Civil Service examination for a promotion to grade 6, Mrs. Florence Charlton-Woodson of Brooklyn, New York stood first on the list.

Joshua Smith of Plainfield (New Jersey) was awarded a bronze medal in the Annual New Jersey Shorthand Contest.

Miss Florence M. Hunt has passed a competitive examination as Typewriter and Accountant with an average of 100 per cent and has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Surgeon General's office of the War Department.

Raymond J. Knox of Kansas City (Missouri) in a Railway mail clerk examination made his third consecutive 100 per cent record.

Negro Linguistic Marvel.

W. H. Scott of Woburn, (Massachusetts) received first prize offered by the Square Deal Press of Boston, (Massachusetts) for the best short story. The title of his story was: "Their Thanksgiving."

The Virginia Branch of the National Board for Historic Service in charge of the University of Virginia, judged sixty-four essays in a contest of the public school teachers of Virginia on the subject: "Why the United States is at War." The first prize of $75.00 was awarded to Edward G. Wood, a Freshman student at Virginia Union University.

Louise Wade, an eleven year old colored girl of Siasconset (Massachusetts) won first prize in a bread contest over more than 100 competitors.

Thirteen year old Mabel Hutchinson, a sixth grade pupil in the John Farren School, Chicago, (Illinois) won a diploma for the best four minute essay on "Thrift Stamps."

In an examination for positions in the Baltimore (Maryland) City Schools, Harry J. Hunt, colored, tied for first place with Henry T. Yost, white; both made an average of 96.1 per cent. Twelve of the colored applicants made an average of 90 per cent.

It was widely advertised through the press of the country that Private David Ben Isaac de Kolscritta attached to the Medical Corps of an engineer regiment, stationed for a time at Camp Upton, N. Y., was a linguistic marvel, in that he had a speaking knowledge of 27 different languages. He is a Negro of Jewish faith, a native of Abyssinia. For a time, he was a subject of Italy, but had recently become a citizen of the United States. He was used as interpreter.

James A. Rivers of New York City was used as interpreter in the State Military census for a section of New York City where there is a colony of Spaniards many of whom cannot speak English. It is reported that Mr. Rivers speaks English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese fluently. He graduated from Tufts College in 1902; in 1905, he left the United States as interpreter for the J. T. McCaddon's Show. This disbanded in France a year

later. He was next, until 1908, interpreter for the Buffaloe Bill Wild West Show. In 1911, he went to Rome and became athletic instructor of the Cannotierie, an exclusive Boat Club of which King Emmanuel is a member. Later he became boxing instructor for the younger members of the police force in Rome. On account of so many of the policemen joining the army, this position was abolished and Mr. Rivers returned to America.

American College Physicians Confer Fellowship For Cure Rheumatism.

In a contest open to colored and white pupils of the Seventh Grade of Kansas City (Kansas) schools, Zatella Turner won the $10 prize offered by the Street Railway Company, for the best original essay on: "Safety First."

Dr. Arthur Massey of Chicago (Illinois) won third prize for an article in the *New York Medical Journal* on the subject: "Acne Vulgaris." There were 962 contestants.

Marshall Cochrane of Saratoga Springs (New York) was awarded a prize by *Collyer's Eye*, a Chicago "Weekly," devoted to sports and finance. Out of 6,782 contestants Mr. Cochrone was one of the five prize winners in the contest, among whom the prize of $25 was divided.

The Maryland League for National Defense offered in 1917, thirteen prizes for the best essay on the general subject: "Universal Obligatory Military Service and Training." The contest was National. The first prize was won by a man at the University of California, the second and third prizes by men of Baltimore. The fourth prize was won by Mrs. Laura F. Wheatley of Baltimore. Of the nine other prizes, one was won by a Japanese of Jewell College, Liberty (Missouri). The judges were the editors of the Baltimore daily papers.

At the 1917 meeting of the American College of Physicians, a fellowship in the College was conferred on Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Superintendent of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia. This distinction was for original work in discovering a cure for rheumatism. The results of Dr. Jackson's discoveries were published in 1911 in *The New York Medical Journal* and *The London Practitioner*. The article attracted international attention in medical circles.

W. S. Haywood, a graduate of Armour Institute, Chicago (Illinois) is an assayist in the Chemical Department of the Illinois Steel Company.

Elmer J. Cheeks, a graduate of the Engineering Department of Purdue University, and for sometime electrical engineer at the Cleveland (Ohio) Municipal Lighting Plant, on the recommendation of members of the Cleveland Society of Engineers, was appointeed an assistant inspector of electrical machinery for the United States Navy Department.

William A. Huskerson, a graduate of the Engineering School of Harvard University was appointed municipal engineer and inspector of public works for the District of Colon in the Republic of Panama. It was reported that he had accepted a contract to construct a twenty mile road from New Providence to Colon.

Eighteen New and Valuable Products Introduced by Professor Carver.

Professor George W. Carver, Director of Agricultural Research in Chemistry at The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has made many important and commercially valuable discoveries. His Sweet Potato Flour, which was used during the war by the Tuskegee Institute as a substitute for wheat flour attracted wide attention. The government decided that the sweet potato offered probably the greatest possibilities in the way of saving wheat flour that had yet been discovered in America.

One of Professor Carver's chief interests is in discovering useful products in every day, ever ready materials. At a recent exhibit of his, designed to show the commercial possibilities of the as yet undeveloped recources of the South, he displayed: (1) Potash from chinaberry ashes. (2) Chinaberry meal. (3) Tonic stock feed, make of snap corn, velvet beans, cotton-seed meal and china-

berries, containing protein, 14.5 per cent; fats, 4.5; crude fibre, 12, and carbohydrates, 52. (4) Dehydrated lye hominy. (5) Okra fibre, for paper, rope, cordage, strawboard, matting and carpets. (6) Ultramarine dyes, made from Macon County clays and used for cotton, wool, silk and leather. (7) Cotton-stalk fibre for rope, cordage, mats and carpets. (8) Furniture stains made from native clays and vegetables. (9) Poplar bark, for artificial ribbon. (10) Mallow, cactus and bear grass fibres. (11) Dyes, made from dandelion, black oak, wood ashes, sweet gum, willow, swamp-maple, sweet potatoes, pomegranate, peanuts, osage orange, muscadine grape, onions, velvet beans and tomato vines. (12) Dressing for canvas shoes, made of Macon County clays. (13) Scouring powders. (14) White and color washes, made from native clays. (15) Wistaria for basketry work. (16) Feathers for millinery purposes, secured from native wild and barn-yard fowls. (17) Laundry blues, 20 varieties.

Only Negro Member New York Fire Department Awarded Medal.

At the Philadelphia Policemen's Carnival held in October, 1917, Negro policemen attached to the 19th District Station House won several prizes and the championship cup awarded the District scoring the highest number of points. These colored policemen's score was 22, that of their nearest rivals was 10.

Wesley Williams, the only Negro cadet among 1,070 to take the physical examinations for the Fire Department in New York City, led with an average of 100 per cent.

John Henry Woodson, the only Negro member of the New York City Fire Department was publically praised by Mayor Mitchell and awarded a medal for the daring rescue of a mother and baby. "The long list of rescues by the City's gallant fire fighters, holds none more inspiring than that achieved by Woodson in climbing to the flame swept window on the fourth floor of a Brooklyn tenement and saving a mother and baby from death."

Six out of Ten Highest Artillery Awards Won by Negroes.

Sergeant Joseph L. Stevens in a sharp shooting contest at Camp Stanley, (Texas), scored 96 shots out of a possible 100, thus becoming second in rank as a sharp shooter among 400 white and colored soldiers.

Out of 12 men recommended from Dartmouth College for the Fourth Officers' Training Camp, Lester B. Granger, a Negro, ranked third in order of meritorious record on the list.

Out of 1,000 cadets that completed the course of training in the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Harvard University, the one Negro in the Camp, Richard B. Sanburry, was one among the 12 who were recommended for immediate commissions.

Six of the ten honor men among the 2,500 graduates from the Central Artillery Officers' School at Camp Zachary Taylor on September 8, 1918 were Negroes. The Louisville (Kentucky) *Courier Journal* commenting on this said: "They came from a single battery composed of 200 members of the black race. This remarkable showing was taken as a further evidence of the serious determination of the Negroes of the United States to help wipe out militarism in the shortest possible time. The names of all the graduates are withheld by the Government, those of the honor men along with the others."

Negroes Win Honors In School Athletics in 1917.

Because of his excellent playing both on offense and defence Maceo Richmond was elected captain of the 1917 Des Moines College foot ball team.

Adolphus Hamblin is an all round athlete at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He won his letters in foot ball, basket ball, base ball and in the sprints on the track team; he was elected captain of the 1918 foot ball team.

The most noted Negro in 1917 on an Eastern foot ball team was Paul Robeson of Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. A sporting writer in the *New York Tribune* said of him: "But the person that makes Rutgers' team, which can rightfully claim to be among the first five of the country is left end Robeson and his surpassing value on offensive and defensive." If war conditions had not been such that an all American foot ball team was not selected from among the best of the 1917 players on College teams, Robeson would no doubt have had a place as an end on this selected team.

Binga Dismond the crack Negro sprinter of the University of Chicago, broke a previous record of his by running 440 yards in 50 4-5 seconds.

The track team of the Crane Technical High School of Chicago was captained by Mauldin Gibbs, a Negro youth.

At the annual Relay Carnival of the University of Pennsylvania the running broad jump was won by Sol Butler of Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa. His record was 23 feet 5 3-4 inches. At this same Carnival the fast running of James Burwell of Pittsburg University and Ferdinand Motley of Colgate University enabled their respective teams to finish first in the relay race contests.

At the outdoor field meet of the New England athletic Union, Edward Niles, a Negro runner won the 440 and 880 yards events. "He is regarded as the best at those distances in New England and showed that he is worthy of his reputation."

At the National, A. A. U. Junior Track and Field Championship events held at St. Louis, four Negroes were point winners: P. J. White and L. Labet of the Salem Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and E. F. Jones and L. Watson of the Alpha Physical Club of New York City. Jones was first in the running broad jump; Watson was second in the running high jump; White was first in the 220 yard dash and second in the 100 yard dash; Labet was third in the running hop step jump. "Eighteen points, a total of two firsts, two seconds and a third, out of a possible total of 30 possible points, bespeaks the Negro entry's efficiency at the first day of the games."

Eugene L. C. Davidson of Harvard University at the New England Inter-Collegiate Wrestling Contest won a gold medal and the championship in the 125 pound class. Seven colleges entered teams. For two years Davidson was the star of the Harvard wrestling team.

Private Rufus Williams of the 24th infantry (Negro) won the Welter weight championship of the regular army by defeating Private Whitey Burns of the 16th infantry (white).

Negro Foot Ball Star Given a Place On 1918 All American Team.

At the 1918 labor day and field events at Chelsea Park, New York City, the contests were for the championship of Manhattan Borough. The 440 yard race was won by a Negro, W. Powe of the Alpha Physical Culture Club.

Lee Umble, a Negro student of Colorado University attracted attention by his records in base ball and long distance running.

At the 1918 meet of the National Amateur Athletic Union Championship held in Chicago the five mile junior events was won by Robert E. Johnson of Camp Upton, New York.

At the 1918 Annual Track Carnival of Western Universities, third place in the 75 yard dash and first place in the broad jump was won by Sol Butler of Dubuque College, Iowa. The four mile relay race was won by the team from the University of Chicago through the ability of —Lewis, a Negro, to out-distance his opponent and give the Chicago team a lead which was held for the remainder of the race.

At the 1918 Western Conference Colleges Outdoor Track and Field Championship Events, Howard Drew, the world's famous sprinter staged a comeback by winning against a very fast field the 100 and 220 yard dashes. A comment on Drew's performances said: "By winning the 100 and 220 yard dashes from the fastest fields that the middle western colleges could boast, Drew demonstrated that his victories were not due to accident or lack of formidable opponents. If any further proof were needed, the time would amply attest the high standard of Drew's sprinting as he ran the 100 in 10 seconds. When it is taken into consideration that Drew is 28 years of age and has been competing for thirteen years, during which time he has won numerous victories and equalled world's record time in both of these events, it can be seen that his latest triumphs are little short of athletic marvels." F. W. Rubien, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union in his selection of an All American Athletic Team for 1918 gave Drew the place for the hundred yards run. He was also given this same position on the All American Track Team for 1919.

At the Annual Golf Tournament at Hartford, Connecticut, the first prize a silver cup was won by Mark A. Thomas, a Negro student of Atlanta University; there were 77 contestants.

Walter Camp of Yale University in his selection of the 1918 All American Foot Ball Team gave Paul Robeson of Rutgers' College an end position. Mr. Camp said: "There never was a more serviceable end, both in attack and defense than Robeson—the 200 pound giant of Rutgers. Defensively this team is remarkably strong with Robeson and Alexander backing up the line as secondary defense; taking turns at this they would be employed in a line of work to which they are thoroughly accustomed and in which they have had no peers in many years."

German Propaganda and Negro Loyalty.

According to the best sources of information, it appears that just before, and at the beginning of the entry of the United States into the World War, German Propagandists made a special effort to cause the Negroes in the South to be disloyal. These Propagandists were, evidently, unaware of the Negro's traditional loyalty and the fact that no instance could be cited where he had betrayed a trust. It developed that the Negroes were the one group in the Nation which was one hundred per cent American, and among whom there were no hyphens. An excellent statement of the loyalty of the Negroes was made by Roscoe Conkling Simmons, a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington. In an address at Louisville, Kentucky in March, 1917, Mr. Simmons, among other things, said:

"We have a record to defend, but no treason, thank God, to atone or explain While in chains we fought to free white men—from Lexington to Carrizal—and returned again to our chains. No Negro has ever insulted the flag. No Negro

ever struck down a President of these United States. No Negro ever sold a military map or a secret to a foreign Government. No Negro ever ran under fire or lost an opportunity to serve, to fight, to bleed and to die in the republic's cause. Accuse us of what you will—justly and wrongly—no man can point to a single instance of our disloyalty.

"We have but one country and one flag, the flag that set us free. Its language is our only tongue, and no hyphen bridges or qualifies our loyalty. Today the nation faces danger from a foreign foe, treason stalks and skulks up and down our land. In dark councils intrigue is being hatched—Woodrow Wilson is my leader. What he commands me to do I shall do. Where he commands me to go, I shall go. If he calls me to the colors, I shall not ask whether my colonel is black or white. I shall be there to pick out no color except the white of the enemy's eye. Grievances I have against this people, against this Government. Injustice to me there is, bad laws there are upon the statute books, but in this hour of peril I forget—and you must forget—all thoughts of self or race or creed or politics or color. That is loyalty."

Negroes Contribute More Than Two Hundred Million Twenty-five Dollars To Liberty Loans, etc.

The Negroes of the country, according to their means, contributed very liberally to all of the war activities, and especially in subscribing for Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. War Work. Investigations and estimates are that the Negroes of the United States to the several Liberty Loans, the Thrift Stamp Drive and the War Work activities, contributed more than two hundred twenty-five million dollars.

There were a great many striking examples of the contributions of Negroes to the various activities. A report from Mississippi was that: "Negroes are wide-awake to the war. No better proof could be had than that of their response to appeals for the Second Red Cross War Fund. In a number of cases, Negroes raised the entire quotas by themselves, leaving the white citizens to over subscribe." The Negro Auxiliary of the Fort Worth (Texas) Red Cross Chapter raised $4,484 in one week. At Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in one week, the Negroes raised around $15,000 for the Red Cross Work. The contributions of the Negroes of Birmingham, Alabama, in the Red Cross Work, were reported to have amounted to $80,000.

Failure of South to Raise War Savings Allotment Not Due to Negroes. North Carolina Found Negroes No Handicap.

In an article under the above title, in *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, Miss Kate Herring, Publicity Director for the North Carolina War Savings Committee, said: "That the South failed to raise its War Savings allotment for 1918 cannot be attributed to the Negro.

The War Savings records for North Carolina show that the colored people pledged to buy War Savings Stamps far more in keeping with their ability than the white people did. Nineteen counties in the state subscribed their entire War Savings quota. Taking an average of these nineteen counties, one finds that with 42 per cent of their population Negroes, they subscribed 106 per cent of their War Savings allotment, while 31.6 per cent is the average Negro population of the state, and 76 per cent is the average War Savings allotment raised by all the counties of the state. Fourteen counties comprise what is known as the Black Belt of the state. With 56 per cent of their population Negroes, these fourteen counties subscribed over 80 per cent of their War Savings allotment, which is 4 per cent more than the average for the state." South Carolina Negroes bought $1,294,540 worth of War Savings Stamps.

Negroes Subscribe Liberally To United War Work Campaign.

Among the most liberal contributors to the United War Work Campaign were Negroes. This campaign was carried on in the month of November, 1918. Its purpose was to raise funds for the War Work activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, (Catholic War Work); Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

The Negroes of Greenville County, South Carolina, were asked to raise a quota of $8,000. When it was asked that the funds be increased fifty per cent, they subscribed a total in cash of $16,352, an increase of more than one hundred per cent. The quota for the Negroes of Kansas City, Missouri, was $100,000. Their Committee collected $40,000. The Negro Normal Schools and Colleges were asked to contribute $80,000 to the United War Work Campaign; instead, they subscribed more than $50,000. Tennessee Negroes set out to raise $150,000 for the United War Work. When the campaign was over, they had raised $200,000. The quota for Warren County, Georgia, for the War Work Drive was $8,000 for both races. Before the Drive opened, the Negroes had subscribed this amount and $250 over. The quota for Wilson County, North Carolina, was $14,000. The Negroes of the county over subscribed this amount and the quota was raised to $30,000 to give the white people a fair chance. The combined subscriptions of Negroes to the War Work Campaign in the four states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas were $1,000,000.

Old and Young Made Sacrifices To Help Win the War.

Warner Brown, of Brenham, Texas, an ex-slave, seventy-five years old, had accumulated $50 by chopping wood and doing other jobs. He invested this in a Liberty Bond. Louis and Hannah Wisdom of Hickman, Kentucky, aged seventy-five and sixty-eight, were reported to have bought War Savings Stamps at the rate of $25 per month. Emmett McNulty, a nine year old boy of San Antonio, Texas, out of his savings of more than five thousand pennies, purchased a Liberty Bond. An old ex-slave of Montgomery, Alabama, who was more than eighty years old, gave his mite, a silver dollar, to help win the war. He purchased Thrift Stamps.

Gilbert Denman, an eighty-seven year old Negro of Greenville, Alabama, after listening to an appeal of speakers from a war relic train, tendered his entire worldly wealth, fifteen cents, to the cause of the United States Government. Benjamin King of Greenville, South Carolina, ninety-five years old, had accumulated $80. He wanted to invest all of this in Liberty Bonds, but had to be satisfied with buying a $50 one. Samuel Booker of Columbia, Tennessee, who was said to be over a hundred years old, declared that he was willing to do anything the government wanted him to do. Out of his pittance he purchased $5 worth of War Savings Stamps.

Legless Bootblack Buys Liberty Bond.

The following is from the *Monroe Louisiana Star*: "J. B. Young is a colored man. He has lost both legs and he shines shoes for a living. He was brought into the State Bank yesterday and bought a $50 Bond. Nobody solicited him, he just wanted to help. When the rich men tell us they can't afford to subscribe more, we are going to refer 'em to Young."

The Chicago Illinois Post, in an editorial headed: "The Widow's Mite," among other things said: "We should like to tell the story of an old Negro woman, who, with seamed face and knotted hands, lives on the South Side and works for $7 a week. 'Out of these meager wages,' says the *Favorite Magazine*, 'this daughter of a race that has traveled the road of trials and tribulations, has purchased three Liberty Bonds and $25 worth of War Savings Stamps. She contributes $5 a month to her church—before the war it was $10—belongs to the N. A. A. C. P. and a Court of Calanthe, subscribed to three Negro periodicals and contributes a dollar a month to the Home for the Aged. She does not knit, but she sits sometimes in the sunset, dreaming of the two stalwart sons that she has given the nation to fight its battles across the sea.'"

Laborers Donate Wages For War Work Activities Buy Liberty Bonds Liberally.

Negro Coal Miners at Maylene, Alabama, were reported to have donated one day's work a month to patriotic causes. The pay of these miners was from four to eight dollars per day. The following was reported from Nashville, Tennessee: "Two colored laborers employed only for a day have set a mark difficult to equal in the matter of Red Cross contributions. The two men were employed for the day only by the firm of McGinnis and Company when a Red Cross speaker came to the plant. When calls were made for subscriptions every employee donated a day's pay, the two colored also indicating a desire to contribute the same. It was explained to them that they were not regular employees and were not expected to contribute anything unless they desired to do so, and in any event, not more than a part of their day's wages.

"The colored men insisted that they desired to give their one day's pay to the Red Cross, which they accordingly did. It would be difficult to equal such a sacrifice in the present campaign, and impossible to excel the example set." When waiters at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, were asked to donate one day's wages to the Red Cross, one of them responded by donating a week's pay. Fifteen Negro laborers on a plantation near Shreveport, Louisiana, subscribed $2500 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Ninety-eight per cent of the Negro employees in the shops of the International and Great Northern Railway at Palestine, Texas, purchased Liberty Bonds. Negro miners of Calhoun, a little town in Oklahoma, bought $16,000 in Third Liberty Bonds. A report from Youngstown, Ohio was that: "Colored men employed at the Boiler House Department of the by-product coke plant, Republic Iron and Steel Company, believe they have established a record that will stand throughout the country for their race with respect to subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Their per capita average is $282." Negro employees in the Southern Pacific Railway Shops at Houston, Texas, subscribed $27,725 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Negro employees in the mechanical department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Birmingham, Alabama, bought $45,000 worth of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. Negro employees of the Norfolk Navy Yard subscribed $180,000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Negro convicts working in Alabama Coal Mines, by working over time and above their daily tasks, secured money with which to buy Liberty Bonds. A report concerning this says: "One of the convicts, Eli Jordan, who is serving a life sentence at Belle Ellen Mine from Jefferson County, purchased $200 worth of bonds. In addition to performing his regular task of loading coal during the six days of last week ending Saturday, he and his partner loaded an additional 68 tons for which they received $30.60 each. The report of his splendid work and subscription was made to the department by the Warden, C. R. Davis."

"Four convicts at Banner Mine subscribed to the bonds in the following amounts: Sam Tannehill, $100; Pink Batts, Jesse Bolton and Dick Morrow each $50."

Negro Farmer Donates Red Jersey Pig to Red Cross.

A report from Thomasville, Georgia said: "Will Babb, a colored farmer of Grady County, has shown an amount of patriotism that could well be emulated by both white and colored. In the Third Liberty Loan campaign Babb bought $50, in the Fourth he bought $50 and has $100 in War Savings Stamps. A few days ago he brought in a fine red Jersey pig and donated it to the Red Cross. Though only a two-horse farmer, this Negro has given more in proportion to his means than many a white man."

At a meeting in Dekalb County, Georgia, an appeal was made to buy War Savings Stamps. Ten of the leading Negroes immediately arose and pledged $100 each. Others followed and soon $2,100 was pledged. Earlier in the day the white people of the community held a meeting and subscribed $2,000, when they learned what their Negro neighbors had done, another meeting was called and the amount subscribed was doubled. A report from Manor, Texas, was that the Negroes in the vicinity bought $2,350 worth of Third Liberty Loan Bonds. "Some of those who bought Liberty Bonds could not even get land to rent and have large families to support, and according to Professor Clayton, 'Kept bread from their children's mouths to buy Liberty Bonds to help win the war.' After having gone through an eighteen months' drought, all these men who can are working by the day on farms."

Negro Cook Gives Life Time's Savings To Help Carry on War.

Mary Smith, a colored cook in Memphis, Tennessee, was asked by her mistress if she would not undertake to buy a $100 Bond. Mary said: "No. I don't want no little $100 Bond. I want a $1000 and I am going to pay cash for it." Sh gave her lifetime's savings to help the United States carry on the war. Nick Andrews, a Negro farmer of Milletsville, South Carolina, invested $1000 of the proceeds of his cotton sales in a Liberty Bond. John G. Campbell of Athens, Texas, invested $1000 in War Savings Stamps. He was made a member of the Limit Club of Texas of which the Governor of the State was President.

At Pavo, in Brooks County, Georgia, Richard Presley, a Negro farmer who had sent two sons to the war, put life into the Liberty Loan Campaign in that county by buying a $1000 Bond. Major T. Boulware of Matthews, North Carolina, a well-to-do farmer, purchased $1000 worth of War Savings Stamps and said that he had decided that: "If necessary, he would loan the government all that he had." Dr. C. H. Hines, a successful physician of Edenton, North Carolina purchased $4000 worth of Third Liberty Loan Bonds; $1000 each for himself, his wife, and his two children. James Thomas of Bennettsville, South Carolina, bought $5000 worth of Liberty Bonds; his daughter and son-in-law, each bought $1000 worth. C. H. Douglas, a business man of Macon, Georgia, purchased $12000 worth of Liberty Bonds. His wife purchased a $1000 Bond. Miss Georgia Whitten of Lynchburg, Virginia, purchased $12,500 worth of the First and Second Liberty Loan Bonds. W. V. Chambliss, a prosperous farmer of Macon County, Alabama, bought $20,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

Louisiana Farmer Purchases $100,000 Worth of Liberty Bonds.

David H. Rains, a wealthy Negro farmer, living near Shreveport, Louisiana, walked into the Liberty Loan Headquarters in that city and purchased $100,000 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds and said

that: "If they fell short of the quota, he would make up the deficiency.' Mr. Rains owns several hundred acres of land and has oil wells on his plantation from which he receives royalties.

At a rally in Richmond, Virginia, to create enthusiasm among the Negroes in buying Bonds, $30,000 were subscribed for in fifteen minutes. That is, Bonds were bought at the rate of $2,000 per minute. A report from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was that the Negro school children subscribed for $27,000 worth of Third Liberty Loan Bonds. Through a Negro bank in that city, over $400,000 worth of Bonds were bought, and it was stated that the total amount of Third Liberty Loan Bonds purchased by the Negroes of Philadelphia was more than $1,000,000.

Negro Bank Gets First Place Among All Banks of Country.

At the close of the Third Liberty Loan Drive, the United States Treasury Department awarded first place among all the banks of the country to a Negro bank, the Mutual Savings, Portsmouth, Virginia. This bank was given a quota of $5,700 to raise. A total of over $100,000, almost twenty times the stipulated quota was raised. This bank was assigned $12,500 as its quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Its total subscription for this loan was reported to have been $115,000.

The Negroes of Jacksonville, Florida, were awarded the first honor flag given to Negroes for exceeding their quota in the Third Liberty Loan Drive. They were asked to raise $50,000; they raised $250,000. In the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, they were assigned a quota of $500,000 and raised over $100,000 more than this amount. The following are additional examples of subscriptions of Negroes to the Fourth Liberty Loan: Mobile, Alabama, $250,000; Norfolk, Virginia, $250,000; Kansas City, Missouri, $500,000; Savannah, Georgia, $500,000; Memphis, Tennessee, $700,000; Chicago, Illinois, $1,000,000; Birmingham, Alabama, $1,155,000; Maryland, $2,000,000.

Mosaic Templars Give Secretary McAdoo Check $60,000.

The Negro fraternal societies and insurance companies invested a considerable amount of their surplus funds in Liberty Bonds. The following are examples of the amounts subscribed by fraternal societies: Odd Fellows of Georgia, $10,000; Texas Court of Calanthe, $10,000; American Woodmen, $10,000; Order of Elks, $10,000; Florida Knights of Pythias, $25,000.

When Secretary McAdoo visited Little Rock, Arkansas, in the interest of the First Liberty Loan, he was presented with a certified check for $60,000 as the Mosaic Templars' bit toward financing the war. This society's subscriptions were added to for subsequent loans until a total of $135,000 was invested in Liberty Bonds. As examples of what Negro Insurance companies did, the, United Insurance Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, invested $10,000 in Liberty Bonds; the Standard Life of Atlanta, $50,000; the Atlanta Insurance Company, $52,000 and the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, with headquarters at Durham, North Carolina, $150,000. It was reported that: The Atlanta Chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign stated that the largest subscription in proportion to the subscribers' resources made in Atlanta was that of the Standard Life Insurance Company.

National Association Colored Women's Clubs Hold Biennial Meeting.

The Biennial meeting of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs was held in Denver, Colorado in July, 1918. Among

the important subjects considered at this meeting were: Temperance, Suffrage, Lynchings, Religious Work, Negro Women's Problems, Food Conservation and what the Negro Women Were Contributing to War Work Service It was pointed out that the Association had representation on the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, that in the Third Liberty Loan, 7,000 Negro Women were at work and raised $5,000,000. It was also stated that, judging from the number of buttons sold through the colored women's clubs, that about $300,000 had been contributed in Red Cross Drives.

The East St. Louis Riots.

From May 27-30 and from July 1-3, 1917, there were race riots in East St. Louis, Illinois. The general causes of these riots were importation of Negro laborers from the South; objection of Labor Unions to this importation and also to the use of Negroes as "strike breakers." This serious situation was supplemented by very bad civic and political conditions. The reports were that, in the May riot one Negro was killed and a large number of both white and Negroes were injured. Hundreds of Negroes were driven from the city.

The second riot was precipitated on the night of July 1 by an automobile load of "joy riders" passing through a Negro section of the city and firing promiscuously into houses. Immediately following the "joy riders," came an automobile load of policemen and detectives, whom the Negroes mistook for the "joy riders" and fired upon them, killing one and wounding another. The estimates of the number of persons killed in the July riot ranged from forty to two hundred and fifty. A congressional report of the riot said: "It is not possible to give accurately the number of dead. At least thirty-nine Negroes and eight white people were killed out right, and hundreds of Negroes were wounded and maimed. 'The bodies of the dead Negroes,' testified an eye witness, 'were thrown into a morgue like so many dead hogs.' There were three hundred and twelve buildings and forty-four railroad freight cars and their contents destroyed by fire."

The horror and atrocities of the East St. Louis riots were exceeded by few massacres or riots anywhere in the world. The congressional report further said: "Your Committee cannot go into all the harrowing details of how the Negroes—men, women and children—were killed and burned during the riot, but there were so many flagrantly cruel cases that a bare recital of the facts concerning some of them will be given."

The Chester Riot.

From July 25-28, 1918, there was a race riot in Chester, Pennsylvania. The cause of this was reported to have been bad political conditions, influx of Negroes from the South and inflamed sentiment against Negroes. The reports were that, during the riot, in addition to many persons injured, five persons, three Negroes and two whites, were killed.

The Philadelphia Riot.

July 26-29, 1918, there was a riot in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the latter part of June Mrs. Adella Bond, colored, a city probation officer purchased a home on Ellsworth Street. There were already two colored families living in the block as renters. Objections, however, were raised to a Negro buying a home in the block. On the 24th of July Mrs. Bond moved into her home. This was the beginning of trouble. On the night of the 26th, a mob gathered and stoned Mrs. Bond's home, broke the windows and threatened to run her out of the neighborhood. This was the beginning of a three days' riot which re-

sulted in four persons being killed, three whites and one Negro. Sixty or more persons were injured.

Negroes Complain That When Riots Occur They Are Disarmed And Are Not Able to Protect Themselves.

There was a strong complaint after the East St. Louis and Philadelphia riots, that when riots occurred, the police made it their special business to disarm Negroes and thus place them at a disadvantage so that they were not able to protect themselves. It was asserted that during the Philadelphia riots: "There was every attempt to keep the Negroes from assembling, but very little attempt to keep the whites from assembling. Indeed the police seemed to have in mind that some Negro must suffer. * * * * Saturday night they began to search and arrest Negroes and to take arms from their persons and their homes, but they made no attempt to molest whites."

It was stated that while the mob was forming for the second East St. Louis riot "All Negroes seen upon the street were searched for arms, while the white men were allowed to pass unnoticed. Negro homes were entered and searched for arms." It was further stated that after the riot began, "In as far as it possibly could be done the militia took guns and ammunition away from the race people. Thus they were made easy prey for the rioters." It was further stated that while the riot was on, all whites from East St. Louis were allowed to cross the bridges over the Mississippi into East St. Louis without being molested, but all Negroes were searched and their arms taken away from them before they were permitted to cross the river.

Riot Sentences Imposed on Negroes More Severe Than Those Imposed on Whites.

Still another complaint of the Negroes was that in all cases of persons tried by the courts charged with being implicated in the riots, more severe punishments were imposed upon Negroes than upon whites. Ten Negroes were convicted of murder in connection with the East St. Louis riots and received sentences to the penitentiary of fourteen years each. The Illinois Supreme Court sustained the sentences imposed by the lower court.

A comment on this decision was that: "In the days following the trial of these men, who were the first to be placed in jeopardy, no equal number of white men were given life sentences and those few who suffered as a result of the night's orgy in the great majority of cases got off with comparatively light sentences. The result of the whole affair has been to cause many people to question whether or not legal procedure in the particular section affected as well as some others, is not susceptible to racial prejudice, and if a trial strictly on the law and evidence is not, for the present, beyond all expectations." Four of the whites connected with the riots received long term of sentences. Two of fourteen years each and two of fifteen years each.

The Houston Riot.

August 23, 1917, there was a riot at Houston, Texas. A battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored) of the United States Army, had been stationed at Houston to assist in preparing Camp Logan for the concentration of soldiers for the war in Europe. The riot grew out of friction between the city police and the Negro soldiers, especially the Negro military police.

It was precipitated by the arrest and beating of a member of the Negro military police by city policemen. When the report of the arrest and treatment of this Military policeman (the rumor was that he had been shot) reached the camp of the Negro soldiers, two companies I and K, seized their arms and started for the city to rescue and avenge their comrade. When the outskirts of the city was reached, firing began. In this riot twenty persons were killed, two Negro soldiers and eighteen white persons, one soldier, five city policemen and twelve civilians.

Soldiers Hereafter Not To Be Executed Without War Department Review.

The soldiers participating in the riot were court-martialed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Eighteen were executed, thirteen on December 11, 1917, and five on September 3, 1918. Fifty-one were sentenced to life imprisonment and four to brief terms of imprisonment.

On December 29, 1917, President Wilson issued an order prohibiting the execution of any more American soldiers, except in the forces abroad, before the sentences of the court-martial have been reviewed by the War Department. This order was issued largely because of the protest against the summary execution of the thirteen Negro soldiers on December 11, Although it was the rule for a military court-martial, in time of war, to carry out its verdict without review by the War Department, it was pointed out that, in this case, the verdict was reached on November 30th and the accused were notified of their fate on December 9th, two days before their execution. The public did not know the nature of the verdict until it was apprised on the day of the execution, through the associated press that the soldiers had been hanged. It was also pointed out that in contrast to the secrecy thrown about the court-martial verdict of death in the Houston Riot trial, the verdict of death against Sir Roger Casement, charged with aiding Germany's efforts to start an insurrection in Ireland, was immediately made public; thus affording the accused opportunity for appeal, etc.

Only Two Isolated Blots On Record of Negro Soldiers.

In the discussion following the riots it was pointed out that there were only two blots on the record of the Negro as a soldier in the United States Army. Both of these blots were acquired in the State of Texas. The Brownsville Riot of August 13, 1908 and the Houston Riot of August 23, 1917. Attention was also called to the fine record for orderliness which the Negro regiments had made when stationed in other parts of the country, as for example, Buffalo, Syracuse and Watertown, New York, Salt Lake City, Utah and Spokane, Washington.

Executed Soldiers Considered Martyrs.

The secret execution at San Antonio came as a great shock to the Negroes of this country. The following extracts from Negro new papers expressed their feelings: "The wholesale execution of those thirteen colored soldiers of the 24th U. S. Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, last week, and the life imprisonment sentences meted out to forty-one of their comrades, struck the Colored people dumb. There were no loud, boisterous threats; no holding of protest meetings with accompanying ebulitions from excited speakers following the report of that gruesome story which came from far-off Texas.

"Men, strong men, bowed in grief—shocked almost speechless—simply stood in little assemblages of two or three on the street, and spoke of it in subdued terms; discussed it with that deep solemnity that characterizes a conversation in a friend's death chamber. Colored men and women, on reading the startling, shocking, depressing bulletins at newspaper offices telling, briefly, of the rushing

into eternity of thirteen mortal beings who had valiantly worn the garb of loyal American soldiers, took one glance then hastened away, while tears coursed their cheeks."—*Cleveland Advocate.*

"They 'gave their lives a ransom for many.' While technically and legally they erred, still in the light of Ages and the eyes of the All-Seeing, they were 'more sinned against than sinned. 'It is written: 'They went to their death with heroic stoicism. There was neither bravado nor fear.' "—*Savannah Tribune.*

"The Negroes of the entire country will regard the thirteen Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry executed as martyrs."—*Baltimore Daily Herald.*

"No one will deny that the letter of military law was carried out. Strict justice has been done, but full justice has not been done, and will not be done until the men responsible for the outbreak at Houston have been punished. And so sure as there is a God in heaven, at some time and in some way full justice will be done."—*New York Age.*

"They disobeyed military law and for their disobedience they received their sentences.

"As long as civilians are openly allowed and tolerated to commit murder by arson, lynching and other cowardly acts, there is danger of some outbreak in our military establishments, for military organizations are composed of citizens from such mobocratic communities.

"Regrettable as the affair is, its chances of occurring would have been less remote, if a disciple of "democracy" had not overstepped his bounds in dealing with a race soldier on August 23, which seemed as a match to light the fuse."—*Houston Observer.*

Negro Policewomen.

In connection with the use of women as police officers, Negro police women are being used in the following cities: New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Chicago San Antonio and Los Angeles.

The following cities have Negro probation officers to work in connection with the Juvenile courts, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Louisville, Indianapolis, Richmond, (Virginia), Atlanta and Savannah, (Georgia); Huntsville, Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Tuscaloosa and Mobile (Alabama). The following cities employed one or more Negro policemen: Boston, Cambridge, Everett and Melrose, (Massachusetts); Buffalo and New York City, (New York); Atlantic City Plainfield and Trenton (New Jersey); Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chester, Uniontown, and Sharron-Farrall, (Pennsylvania); Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Steubenville, (Ohio); Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, (Indiana); Chicago, (Illinois); Kansas City, (Kansas); Knoxville and Memphis, (Tennessee); Omaha, (Nebraska); Tampa, (Florida); St. Louis, (Missouri); Austin, Houston and Galveston, (Texas); Tulsa, (Oklahoma); Spokane, (Washington); Los Angeles and Oakland, (California)

Wisconsin Bar Association Adopts Resolutions Favoring Negro Voting in South.

Following an editorial by Moorefield Storey of Boston, former President of the American Bar Association and President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Wisconsin State Bar Association adopted a resolution favoring the education of the Negro throughout the South and giving them equal rights with white people to cast votes at election. The 1918 Atlanta University Conference on the Negro was devoted to the question of Negro Franchise. The resolutions adopted contained the following:

"That the practical denial to the Negroes of the right of participation in the

government under which they live vitiates the principles of democratic institutions.

"That Negroes, even under existing restrictions, should qualify and vote on all measures affecting the public welfare."

The National party composed of Progressive Partyites, Socialists, Singletaxers and Prohibitionists was formed in Chicago in March, 1918. One plank of the platform adopted, reads:

"We demand enforcement of the laws which give the right to vote to American citizens of Negro descent, and, in order that they and others may be fitted to vote intelligently, we advocate federal aid to common school education, to be distributed among sections in proportion to the amount of illiteracy."

The Negro In City Politics.

Negroes were active in city politics in a number of cities during 1917-1918. L. B. Anderson and R. R. Jackson were elected to the Chicago City Council. Previously there had been only one Negro member of this city's Council. Richard A. Cooper who has represented the Seventh Ward in Philadelphia for 14 years, was reelected. Thomas W. Fleming who has been a member of the Cleveland (Ohio) City Council for a number of years, was reelected. Other Negroes elected to City Councils in 1917-18 were: Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Indianapolis, (Indiana); Dr. J. O. Hopkins (reelected), Wilmington, (Delaware); Charles Scott (reelected), Worcester, (Massachusetts); H. M. St. Clair (reelected), Cambridge, (Maryland); J. O. Brown, Urbana, (Ohio); and Virgil Chambliss, Mounds, (Illinois). In 1919 J. A. Adams was reelected a member of the Annapolis (Maryland) City Council and W. T. McGuinn and W. L. Fitzgerald were elected to the Baltimore City Council.

Negroes elected or appointed to other important city positions in 1917-1918 were: Dr. William F. Willoughby elected coroner, Englewood (New Jersey); Walter Robinson and Peter Postell, elected members of the Louisville (Kentucky) Board of Education; Dr. Cornwell Benton appointed Wilmington (Delaware) Board of Education; Dr. E. P. Roberts, appointed member New York City Board of Education; Rev. H. A. Banks, appointed member of the local Board of Education of the Eleventh District of Manhattan, New York City. Appointments to be assistant Corporation Counsels were: L. S. Hicks, Boston; George H. White, Philadelphia; George W. Ellis, Chicago. Assistant State Attorney General: Illinois, Franklin A. Dennison; Assistant United States District Attorney of Chicago, S. A. T. Watkins; Assistant to Attorney General of Pennsylvania, John W. Parks, John Q. Sayers was elected County Attorney of Graham County, Kansas.

Director Negro Economics Appointed In United States Department Labor.

The many problems arising in connection with Negro laborers, which came as a result of migration, of the war demands upon labor and of the extensive use of Negroes in many new fields of industry, made it particularly important that their interest be especially looked after. For this purpose, George E. Haynes, Professor of Sociology at Fisk University, was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, with the title: Director of Negro Economics.

Robert H. Terrell, in May 1918, was reappointed for his fifth term as a judge in the municipal court of the District of Columbia. Judge Terrell, although a republican, has been twice appointed by a Democratic President and twice confirmed by a Democratic Senate.

Negro In State Politics.

In 1917-1918, a number of Negroes were elected members of State Legislatures. In 1917 to the Ohio Legislature, A. L. Beatty, Attorney at law, Cincinnati, (Ohio); to the New York Legislature, E. A. Johnson, Attorney at-law, New York City. He served with distinction but was defeated for reelection in 1918.

Negroes were elected in 1918 to Legislatures as follows: To the West Virginia Legislature, three; J. V. Cole, Coal Mine Operator; H. V. Capehart, Attorney at-law, and T. G. Nutter, Attorney at-law. Illinois, three; all from Chicago; S. B. Turner, Attorney at-law and Editor *The Illinois Idea*; A. H. Roberts, Clerk in the Municipal Court, and Warren Douglas, Attorney at-law. In New, York: J. C. Hawkins, Attorney at-law, New York City. In California: F. M. Roberts, Editor of *The New Age*, Los Angeles. Dr. W. F. Riley was defeated in his candidacy for membership in the Missouri Legislature. Three Representatives were to be elected from the Fourth St. Louis District. Three Republicans and three Democrats were nominated for the positions. Two Republicans and one Democrat were elected. Riley, Republican candidate, received 8,284 votes, his Democrratic opponent received 8,621. The claim was that Dr. Riley was cut out on acccount of his color, for the first announcement which was sent throughout the country, was that he had been elected. It was the revised returns, which indicated his defeat.

Negro Independent and Socialists Candidates For Congress.

Rev. R. C. Ransom, Editor of the *A. M. E. Review*, one of the official organs of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, attracted Nation wide attention by running twice as an independent Republican candidate for Congress from the Twenty-first New York Congressional District, New York City. James A. Scott, Republican, was a candidate from the First Congressional District, Chicago.

Rev. George F. Miller, Pastor of an Episcopal church in Brooklyn (New York) was a candidate for Congress on the Socialists ticket from the Twenty-first District. His candidacy attracted wide attention. A significant thing in connection with these Negro candidates for Congress, was that the white press of New York, Chicago, and of the country in general, took their candidacy seriously and did not treat them as jokes.

Not All Negroes Are Republicans.

A larger and larger number of Negro voters of the country, it appears, are evincing a disposition to act and vote independently of the Republican Party. It also appears that it is no longer true that Negro and Republican are synonymous. Wherever Negroes are participating in politics, there is more and more of a tendency for them to divide their votes. For many years there has been a strong Democratic organization of New York Negroes as an auxiliary of Tammany Hall. E. A. Johnson claimed that he was defeated in his candidacy for reelection to the New York Legislature by Negro Democrats of his district.

The United Civic League, a civic and political organization of New York Negroes, was organized to act independently in politics and to secure for the Negroes of New York City, a greater proportion of civic and political benefits. This Organization backed the Congressional candidacy of R. C. Ransom. There was held in July, 1917, under the auspices of the United Civic League, a convention of the Social, Beneficial, Fraternal and Political Clubs of the Churches and Charity Organizations among the colored people of New York City. It was reported that

some 6,000 persons were present. The Declarations of Principles formulated, contained, among other things, the following:

"The colored people of New York insist upon it, as a matter of right, that:

"(1) They have representation on the Board of Aldermen:

"(2) That they have representation in the General Assembly of the State of New York:

"(3) That a squad of firemen be accorded the Colored people in the City of New York:

"(4) That a squad of police of the City of New York be organized from among the Colored people of New York to be assigned in the localities populated by the Colored people in the City of New York."

Negro voters of Hartford (Connecticut) organized a Democratic Club. An item in the Evansville (Indiana) *Courier* was headed: "Democrats Open Rooms for Colored Voters." At a recent election in Tulsa (Oklahoma), Negroes were advised to cut the Republican ticket and vote for Democrats.

An item in the Kansas City (Missouri) *Journal* said: "Five hundred members of the Central Negro Organization of Kansas City attended the Annual Banquet of the Organization. Dr. W. J. Tompkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in the course of his address said: "The Associated Negro Democratic Ward Club of St. Louis, endorsed Joseph W. Poke, Democratic candidate for United States Senate." It was stated that 3,000 Negroes voted in St. Louis at the last Gubernatorial race. A State Wide organization of Independents and Progressives was organized among New Jersey Negroes. "On Splitting the Colored Vote" was the heading of an article in the Louisville (Kentucky) *News*, which, among other things said: "Isn't the theory of massing our vote and throwing it to the best racial advantage just as good. Suppose the ten thousand Colored votes of Louisville were massed under the leadership of upright, honorable men, unpurchasable and non-office seeking, who would take up with the bosses of each party, the matter of patronage and race treatment, etc. And suppose those leaders could really command the votes, doesn't it look a pretty proposition? But this is impracticable. After all, to split the vote and even having a few going into the unpopular, with us, parties is better. We hope there will be a split this November, a great big ripping Split, that will knock all lilly-whiteism out of the Republican party."

Negro Women In Politics.

In several places in States where women have the franchise, the Negro women were active in politics. In the Harlem district of New York City the Women's Non Partisan Political League was formed by the colored women voters. Queens County (New York) has an organization of Negro Women voters, with branches in Jamaica, Coram, Flushing and Richmond Hill.

Two Negro women, Dr. Gertrude E. Curtis and Mrs. Laura E. Fisher, both of New York City, were delegates to the 1918 New York State Republican Convention. Mrs. Edward Washington of Haddenfield, (New Jersey) was a candidate for a position on the School Board of that town. At Dayton (Ohio), some fifty or more colored women pledged themselves to give support to the non partisan candidates. In Chicago, Negro women are taking an active and prominent part in politics and in elections, casting a large number of votes.

First Negro Woman Candidate For a State Legislature.

Mrs. W. L. Presto of Seattle (Washington) has the distinction of being the first Negro woman to be a candidate for a State Legislature. She was a candidate for State Senator from the Thirty-seventh District of that State. In the Primary, Mrs. Presto received 460 votes. Her highest opponent received 1,205.

The platform on which she ran was as follows: (1) I am in favor of cities of the first class having Home Rule. (2) I am against Discrimination in all of its many forms. (3) I believe WOMEN should receive equal salary for equal service the the same as men. (4) I favor the abolishing of PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S authority over first class cities. (5) I approve of the revision of the Child Labor Law. (6) I favor an increase of the WIDOW'S PENSION to meet high cost conditions. (7) I favor the INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE ACT to cover all manner of labor in OUR STATE. (8) I favor the State owning its COAL MINING RESOURCES to the best interest of the PEOPLE. (9) I am opposed to the revision of the State Constitution until after the war, that it may be adjusted according to the conditions which will follow. (10) I favor NON-TUITION in our STATE INSTITUTIONS for students of TAXPAYING PARENTS and CITIZENS. (11) I intend giving a square deal to all who are concerned with this GREAT STATE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Negro Women in Politics In Texas.

In 1917 the Texas Legislature granted suffrage to women, effective in 1918. The Negro women at once began preparing to take advantage of the franchise. At Austin, the Colored Welfare League gave instructions to the women on the question of registering, for the purpose of enlightening them on the question in connection with the new suffrage law At Galveston, the Negro Women Voters' League held a mass meeting for the purpose of arousing interest in registering among Negro women.

When on July 3, 1918, colored women presented themselves for registration at Houston (Texas), they were informed that the law was specific in stating that only white women were eligible to register; especially, since Negro women would not be permitted to vote in the white primary which was to be held on the 27th of the month. The same day, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People drew up the following attorney's document:

July 3, 1918.

Hon. Tax Collector in and for
Harris County, Texas,
City of Houston.

Dear Sir:—

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, acting in behalf of the prospective women voters of the Colored Race in Houston and Harris County, respectfully calls your attention to the refusal in your office, July 3, 1918, to allow colored women to register for suffrage rights the year 1918.

"We protest against this refusal at your hands, or at the hands of your office force, and ask that provision be made and that colored women be allowed registration to which we believe they are entitled under the law.

"House Bill No. 105, Chapter 35, of the General Laws passed by the Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, provides in Section 1: 'From and after the passage of this Act any woman, who possessed the other qualifications of an elector under the Constitution and laws of this State, shall have the right to vote at any and all primary elections or nominating conventions held under the laws of this State, and the fact of her sex shall in no wise disqualify such persons, provided the payment of a poll tax shall in no case be required of such person as a qualification to vote in such primary elections or to participate in such nominating conventions during the year 1918'.

"We only ask for our portion under the law, and shall contend for same until a rightly constituted authority says that we are not within our right under the law; but until we are given such adverse decision by such authority, we shall spare no pains to secure for our women this right which seems plain under the law.

"Trusting that you will at once give this matter your attention, and that it may be properly adjusted without further ado, we are,

"Very respectfully,"

HOUSTON BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE."

Just as the Committee with the document was preparing to return to the registration office, it was informed that a mistake had been made and that the Negro women would be registered.

On July 8th, when colored women presented themselves for registration at Waxahachie (Texas), they were refused permission to register by the Tax Collector who asked a ruling from the State Attorney General. His ruling was that Negro women be allowed to register under the new law. Negro women were delegates to the Texas State Republican Convention held in August. At this time, these women perfected an organization known as "The Republican Voters' League of Texas." On July 25th, the Colored Women's Progressive Club of El Paso (Texas) endorsed the candidates on the regular county Democratic ticket.

Negro In South Still In Politics.

The indications are that the tendency is among the Negroes in the South to participate more and more in politics. Their effort is not along "the old pie counter" lines brought over from the reconstruction period; that is, working to obtain offices.

The Negroes of the South are becoming more and more concerned about State and local politics, and are giving more and more attention to securing the civic and political benefits which come through states and municipalities. The Negro newspapers of the South are a unit in urging upon Negroes the importance of registering and qualifying themselves as voters.

South Carolina Negroes Urged To Register.

W. T. Andrews, Editor of the *Baltimore Daily Herald*, who but recently has gone from South Carolina to Baltimore, urged that: "Negro Voters of South Carolina Should Register.

"Every Negro in South Carolina 21 years of age or above that age should register or use his utmost endeavor to have his name placed upon the registration books of the county in which he lives. He should be insistent and persistent in his efforts to qualify himself under the law for the highest duty of citizenship.

"The ballot is the greatest protection and strongest defense a citizen has under the American form of democratic republican government.

Ballot Is Only Effective Weapon Citizenship.

The *Atlanta Independent* and the *Savannah Tribune* are taking the lead in urging upon Georgia Negroes the importance of qualifying themselves as voters. In discussing this, the *Tribune* said:

"We do not seek to know the law governing the ballot; we do not endeavor to meet the simple requirements set up by the states and hence, we largely eliminate ourselves.

"Here in Georgia, the requirements are so simple and reasonable that a man would not be a good citizen, could not exercise and discharge the duties of citizenship if he could not qualify under some one or other of the several conditions; and in those cases where Negroes are illegally and unjustly denied the right of registration, they should not be satisfied until the courts have ruled upon the conduct of prejudiced registrars.

"Constitutional amendments guaranteeing the ballot to the Negro, and giving Congress power to enforce it in the states, have not been abridged or repealed, and Negro people themselves must unite to defeat and destroy forever technicali-

ties and circumventions which contravene our citizenship rights. The ballot is the only effective weapon of citizenship."

Registration A Civic Duty Al Citizens White And Black.

"The *Independent* in season and out has called the attention of the hundred thousand black men over 21 years old, to the importance of registering. It is one of the civic duties of all citizens, white and black; and every man who has civic pride and appreciates his citizenship, will not have to be urged to go to the tax collector, pay his taxes and register; and those who fail to do it are laggards and slackers and unworthy of the great privilege conferred upon them by this government.

"One of our paramount duties is to pay our taxes, register and do everything else incumbent upon good citizens in the community in which we live. No higher compliment can be paid any man than to say, 'There goes a good upright, citizen who pays his taxes, registers and when the time comes, he goes to the polls and casts his ballot for the best measures and best men.'"

Negroes In New Orleans Not Prevented Registering.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate of New Orleans, under the title: "Negroes Voting in the South," said:

"Louisiana is in the midst of a new registration of voters. The books have been open for sometime. In this State we have a qualified suffrage, education and property. Sometimes we hear it asserted, and we fear it is too often true, that even Negroes who are qualified are prohibited from registering. For this reason we have been anxious to watch the procedure in the registration which is now in progress.

To be absolutely fair, our investigations show that the Negroes in the City of New Orleans are being received at the registration booths without any embarrassment whatever. We do not mean to infer that white men are not aided, as Negroes are not aided in registration, but we do mean to say that when a Negro approaches the registration booth and has the qualification to fill in his application, that he is forthwith registered and given his certificate without embarrassment. The instances that have come to our notice show that the registrar knew nothing whatsoever of the colored men who approached his booth. These men were given applications. They were required to answer a number of specific questions which required a certain amount of intelligence. These colored men were not vouched for by any individual. There was no 'pull' used to secure for them 'a favor,' but as citizens of Louisiana they approached the booth and, complying with the requirements, they were admitted and enrolled and are, as they have been for years, qualified voters upon any and all subjects in the State of Louisiana.

"There are two reasons for this statement. First, we want to lift as far as it is just from the powers that be in the State of Louisiana the charge that they prohibit the registration of Negroes. We are frank to say that if any order had gone down from the officials in this city, it is probable that every Negro could have been prevented by some means, fair or foul, from registering. There is a total absence of any such intention in the present registration. On the other hand, we are led to believe that the Negroes with education and property are not only permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, but are welcomed.

"The other remark that we desire to make in this connection is that every Negro who can meet the test ought to do so. First of all, in fairness to the State of Louisiana itself, and secondly, to show the marked progress that the Negro is making and as an evidence of his appreciation of the right as well as the responsibility of

suffrage. There are those who claim that the Negro cares nothing about suffrage except what he may get out of it personally, and this charge stands unless the Negroes who are qualified interest themselves in having their names enrolled, thus qualifying themselves to exercise the greatest function of the American citizens, namely, the casting of a ballot in the interest of the men and measures that meet his approval."

First Qualify As Voters Then Demand Exercise Franchise Rights

The *Houston Observer*, in an editorial in urging Texas Negroes to qualify as electors said: "Once more it is our manifest duty to call our race's attention to the urgent necessity of proving its citizenship and its right to cast a vote in the election of 1919 by qualifying under the law of Texas through the payment of the poll tax.

"No man or woman can vote during 1919 who fails to pay his or her poll tax before February 1, 1919.

"The colored voters or those of voting age, have not heretofore qualified to any large degree or extent, and this lethargy or dereliction has worked to the race's detriment.

"It is not the intention of this editorial to discuss the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the poll tax law, which was framed especially to disfranchise the colored citizens.

"Despite its illegality and inability to stand the supreme test at the court of last resort, if colored electors desire to cast a vote in any or all elections during the succeeding year, there is only one way at present to perform that sacred duty and that is to pay the poll tax.

"We have complained a great deal (and rightly so, too) about the many un-American and undemocratic practices heaped upon our race, but as long as we refuse to qualify as voters and then demand the exercise of our elective rights, we can not consistently hold any one responsible for our sad and lamentable plight but ourselves.

"We complain that we are disfranchised and denied an opportunity to vote in elections of local and state interest. But have you ever stopped to consider that as long as the colored race, as a whole, refuses to qualify as voters and then go to the polls to cast their ballots, just so long will the race be disfranchised and flim-flammed out of their rights guaranteed them under the constitution of the United States of America?

"The ballot is the greatest weapon of defense that has ever been contrived by the human mind and is the only king that red-blooded Americans know, honor, respect and revere.

Tennessee Negroes Active In Politics.

Through the Lincoln Republican League of Tennessee, the Negroes of that state are taking an active part in politics. Robert R. Church of Memphis, its President, was elected a member of the Republican State Executive Committee and the Republican State Primary Board; the first time in twelve years that a Negro has held these positions. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* in its issue of November 2, 1918, under the heading: "Negro Republican League is Active," stated that:

"The Lincoln Republican League of Tennessee, a political organization composed of Negroes, is sending out literature to the Negroes of West Tennessee calling on them to go to the polls Tuesday and vote for H. Clay Evans for United States senator, H. B. Lindsey for governor and G. C. Taylor for railroad commissioner.

"Whether or not the Republican party of Tennessee, led by H. Clay Evans and H. B. Lindsey and backed by the Lincoln League, shall be successful at the polls on Nov. 5th, depends on the Democratic majority in West Tennessee."

The Republican Party and The Solid South.

The National Republican Committee in preparation for the 1920 Presidential Campaign is reported to have laid plans for an effort to break the solid South. Judging from comments in their papers, the Negroes are not taking this proposition too seriously. The *New York Age* said: "Breaking the solid South is a game that the Republican party has played at several times before and each time it has done so with no benefit to the party and a great deal of damage to the Negro.

All colored citizens who are familiar with political history in the Southern states know the results of the "Lily White movements." The *Baltimore Daily Herald* in its comment said: "If Chairman Hays plans to attack the solid South as a mere strategic movement in order to divert the enemy and conceal from them the territory in which the battle is really to be fought it would indicate good generalship and the result will no doubt be gratifying because successful. But if Chairman Hays and the leaders who are counselling him to this course really believe that the South offers any sort of field for securing white converts who will remain converted long enough to vote the Republican ticket on Election Day they are doomed to disappointed hopes.

"There are two and only two courses open to the Republican party in dealing with the disfranchising states of the South in any serious endeavor to build up a substantial party composed of white men: one is to turn its back upon the foundation principles of the party and join with the Democratic party in full accord and agreement in nullifying the War Amendments and complete and make permanent the destruction of the civil and political rights of the Negro; or take an agressive stand for justice to the Negro and, as well, to the white voter of the North by securing the passage of laws restoring to him the right of suffrage."

At the 1918 meeting of the Republican National Committee, which met at St. Louis (Missouri), a contest between a white man and a Negro for National Committeeman was decided against the Negro, Perry W. Howard. As a result, there is now no Negro member of the Republican National Committee.

Representation Negroes in National Republican Convention Cut Down.

The representation of Negroes from the South in the 1916 National Republican Convention was based on the number of votes cast, instead of, as in 1912, on the South's population. The result was that the Southern states lost 78 delegates, and the number of Negro delegates in the convention from the South was reduced from 62 to 32. Kentucky which was not in the list of states having their representations reduced, had one Negro delegate in 1912 and again in 1916. New Jersey had one Negro delegate in 1916. The changes in the total number of delegates and all Negro delegates in the states affected are as follows:

	Number of Delegates				Loss	
	1912		1916			
	Total	Negro	Total	Negro	Total	Negro
Alabama	24	7	16	1	8	6
Arkansas	18	4	15	------	3	4
Florida	12	4	8	1	4	3
Georgia	28	13	17	10	11	3
Louisiana	20	5	12	6	8	1*
Mississippi	20	11	12	6	8	5
North Carolina	24	0	21	0	3	0
South Carolina	18	11	11	5	7	6
Tennessee	24	1	21	2	3	1*
Texas	40	6	26	1	14	5
Virginia	24	------	15	------	9	------
Total	252	62	174	32	78	32

*A gain of one.

For names of the Negro delegates to the National Republican Conventions of 1912 and 1916 see section Office Holding.

Negroes Bitterly Condemn The White Primary.

One result of the Negroes of the South being called upon to do their share and to fill their quotas in all of the war demands, has caused them to consider more seriously the political restrictions and disabilities imposed upon them and to vigorously speak out against the White Primary. As for example, the *Atlanta Independent* said:

"If there were ever any doubt in the minds of the well settled aim and policy of our white neighbors to exclude Negro people from participation in government, that doubt is entirely, removed in the light of the White Primary. Nowhere in this country is such a thing as a White Primary esxcept in the South. In other sections they have Democratic Primaries and Republican Primaries, but no such thing as a white primary. It is all right enough that each party should have its primaries in order that men of their political persuasions can vote for the men to be named as their representatives in office; but white primaries can mean nothing less than to invite the solid strength of white voters as against the Negro.

"One of the strangest things occurred here Wednesday, 10th instant. There was a primary election in which only white citizens were allowed to vote. There was also a bond issue pending in which it was desired that $800,000.00 bonds should be voted for water works, etc. Our white neighbors had prominent men urging Negroes to turn out and vote for the bonds, yet they were denied the right to vote in the primary. It was all right enough for them to vote for the bonds, but they were not good enough to vote for the men who are to rule them in this city for the next two years."

The *Houston Observer* said: "This 'white man's primary' is nothing more nor less than disfranchisement, for while it presumably excludes colored men because of party affiliation, on the other hand white republicans can vote and do vote in all the city and county elections. Hence you see it is not a party issue, but a racial issue.

"The colored citizens of Houston are anxious to wield their elective franchise rights in all elections, as other American citizens, and they will not be satisfied until the present system is abolished and a more democratic one inaugurated."

Negroes Get Restraining Order Against White Primary Vote in Same.

Largely as a result of agitation begun in 1918, the Negroes of Waco, (Texas) went into the courts and demanded that they be permitted to vote in the so called White Primaries about to be held in that city.

On February 28, 1918, Judge E. J. Clark of the Nineteenth District Court, in an injunction suit filed by several Negroes against E. L. Duke, et al to restrain the holding of a white man's primaries, ruled that keeping Negroes from voting in the white primaries was a violation of Federal Law of the State Constitution and also contrary to the Terrel Election Law. As a result of this ruling, Negroes voted in the white man's primaries of Waco and Houston.

To Improve Racial Relations Influential South Carolina Paper Advocates Admission Negroes To Democratic Primary.

The Columbia (South Carolina) *State* in its issue of December 24, 1918, said editorially: "In 1876 when the Democrats redeemed the State from misrule, they appealed to the Negroes to join their party, and a minority of Negroes, more numerous, perhaps than is generally supposed, wore the 'red shirt.' Many of them did valuable service in behalf of respectable government. During the ten years following that time, until the primary election took the place of the convention system in all but two or three of the counties, the Democratic Negroes were

given political recognition. From Barnwell, Colleton, Orangeburg and Charleston, Negro Democrats were elected to the legislature and in a number of counties other Negroes were elected to such offices as coroner and county commissioner.

"With the extension of the primary system a racial line came to be drawn in the Democratic organization and it was made very nearly impossible for a Negro to participate in it. An exception in the party law provided that Negroes who voted for General Hampton in 1876 and who continued to vote the democratic ticket in succeeding years be allowed to vote in the primaries, but the rules applying to these cases were in a form so rigid that they reduced the Negro Democratic vote.

"The time has come when under carefully framed restrictions Negroes qualified under the law to vote in general elections and who wish to vote the Democratic ticket should be invited to enroll in the Democratic precinct clubs and to participate in the primaries along with white men. It is neither just nor expedient that a Negro citizen of South Carolina be denied the privilege of membership in the Democratic party. In their admission would be no substantial danger to the party. By it danger would be removed. The white males of voting age are now more numerous in South Carolina than are the Negro males. The menace of 'Negro domination' long ago vanished. Were all the Negroes qualified by literacy or property holding, to be registered as voters, the white voters would remain in the majority of three to one.

"In the State are thousands of Negro men of good character and with a degree of education. They are the leaders of their race. During the war now drawing to an end, they have exhibited not on ly a patriotic spirit but a sincere desire to cooperate with the white people in the various war activities and to accept their leadership. Many of them, we are convinced, are eager to work with their white friends in political affairs and would do so if they have the opportunity.

"Not all the Negroes would join the Democratic party. Doubtless some of the better of them as well as most of the undesirables would adhere to the Republican organization, but under existing conditions they are driven to be Republicans.

"Let us get it out of our heads that the conferring of political rights includes social privileges. Negroes are customers of merchants and bankers and clients of lawyers and social separation is not in the least impaired. The Negroes are citizens under the law and so they will remain. Their disfranchisement, except by lawful provisions, such as those that qualify the suffrage in this State, will be for the future impossible, and that rational men perceive.

"If some unscrupulous white man should succeed in leading a number of white Democrats from their party into an independent movement most of the Negroes, who could vote would follow him by reason of their exclusion from the Democratic party. In that event, the Democrats would be compelled to let down the bars and would seek Negro support. They would rally to the white bolter as their political liberator and that sort of liberator in all likelihood would be a vicious politician. Why not forestall the always present manace of a movement of that kind by allowing the better disposed Negroes to be Democrats, by giving them a chance to work in politics with their white friends, by permitting them to feel that they are not friendless? Fifteen thousand or 20,000 Negroes enrolled in the Democratic party could not possibly do it any harm and they would be a reinforcement against the dangerous division of the whites. These men would have pride in their party affiliation, and the general result would be improved racial relationship."

The South's Representation In Congress And The Negro.

The long tenure of the Democrats in office, the suffrage and prohibition amendments to the Constitution among other things have

Estimated Number of Males of Voting Age In 1916

Federal Control Suffrage.

There was, during 1918, a great deal of discussion of the trend of events pointing towards the Federal control of suffrage. This trend was indicated by the Prohibition Amendment, the Suffrage Amendment, the passing of a measure by Congress, giving to the Federal Government supervisory powers over state and primary elections at which candidates for Congress, both House and Senate are chosen, and the assuming of jurisdiction by a New York Federal Grand Jury to investigate a primary election in Michigan, in which T. W. Newberry and Henry E. Ford were opposing candidates for the United States Senate.

It was pointed out from this latter instance, that it would be logical to extend this same power of jurisdiction to the investigation of election methods in the South and to bring to trial in the North election cases originating in the South.

Woman Suffrage and Negro Voting.

With the discussion of the amendment to the Constitution, granting suffrage to women, a great deal was said about the effect that such an amendment would have upon the voting of Negroes. The charge that such an amendment would extend voting among Negroes was one of the chief arguments against its being granted. It was maintained that such an amendment would not only permit a great many more men to vote, but would of necessity extend the voting privilege to Negro women.

No Danger From Enfranchising Negro Women.

The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser* in discussing the effect of granting the franchise to women, stated that if Negro women should be granted the right to vote in Alabama, they would be compelled to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and State laws; they would have to register and pass the same test as Negro men. For these reasons, it would not be probable that very many Negro women would be qualified. The Bessemer (Alabama) *Weekly*, under the title: "North Forcing Woman Suffrage on the Negro Women of the South," pointed out that adopting the suffrage amendment would not affect the restrictions which the Southern States have placed upon the exercise of the right of suffrage. The state qualifications for such would apply alike to both sexes.

"The people of this State are fully aware that very few Negro men are registered in this State. The Negro men simply could not pass the educational and intelligence test which the State requires. If the amendment is ratified the Negro women will be subject to the same test. How many Negro women could pass the test that the great mass of Negro men are unable to pass?

"No fair minded, sensible person believes that any Southern state in spirit, mortification or in fact will suffer by putting all citizens of this country upon an equality as to the right of suffrage."

The Greenville (South Carolina) *News*, under the title: "Will They Vote?" said: "Much is being said in the North these days about the representation of the South in Congress. He who runs may read that the South's domination of the Federal Government has caused and is causing much adverse feeling in other sections of the Union.

There is being pointed out that the South's power can be lessened by insisting that representation shall be based upon the voting population, instead of both the voting and non-voting population as at present. The South's insistence upon national prohibition by Federal amendment has provoked much of this criticism.

It is idle to pooh-pooh these strictures for they are increasing in volume and number.

"There are indications that the Republican party will be returned to power in 1920 and, if that be the case, the South will have to look out. Sectionalism is not dead in the country. The remainder of the Republic may yet force the South to permit the Negro to vote. The Federal Constitution contains mandates that have been ignored, but they exist none the less and can be invoked."

The Houston (Texas) *Post* in discussing the dilemma of the South with reference to the proposed suffrage and Constitution amendments said: "Mississippi's legislature promptly ratified the prohibtion amendment by an almost unanimous vote, but there is much opposition to the suffrage amendment in Mississippi.

"Mississippi fears national suffrage control, and is therefore opposed to it. But Mississippi is sure that New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey ought to be dry whether their citizens desire or not. So dry Mississippi votes to put it over wet New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"And later on suffrage legislatures in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are going to vote to expand the franchise in Mississippi.

"If dry Mississippi is not willing to let the liquor question alone in New York, she can not expect suffrage New York to let the suffrage question alone in Mississippi.

"The regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic is purely a matter of police regulation and there is not logically a Federal question in it, after the matter of Federal taxation is eliminated.

"Not so with suffrage. The consequences of the extension or suppression of suffrage are national in their scope. The congressman voted for and elected in the States votes upon questions affecting the welfare of people in all the States. For this reason the people of one State may with much plausibility claim the right to demand that suffrage in other States, in so far as it relates to the election of president, senators and representatives, be based upon a law of general application.

"There is far more justification, therefore, as *The Post* sees it, for Northern and Western States to force national control of suffrage upon the South then there is for the South to co-operate with the dry Western commonwealths to force prohibition upon wet Northern commonwealths."

Time Has Come Says Southern Woman To Lay Ghost Negro Problem

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, President of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, and third Vice-President of the National Suffrage Association, in speaking on the Suffrage amendment before a Congressional Committee, among other things, said: "As to the Negro problem, the women of the South feel that the time has come to lay, once and for all, this old, old ghost which still stalks through the halls of congress.

This phantom has outlived its time, even for what is known in the South as a 'hant.' In the fifteen states South of the Mason and Dixon's line, the excess of white women alone over twenty-one years of age above all Negro women and men of like age is over 700,000. There are only two Southern states where the Negro race is more than fifty per cent of the population. In South Carolina the per cent of Negroes, according to the federal census of 1910, was 55.2. In this state voters must be able to read and they must own and pay taxes on $300 worth of property. In Mississippi the per cent of Negroes is 56.2 and their voters must be able to read the constitution. The other four states of the so-called black belt also impose an educational test"

Texas Paper Says Signs Are That Negro Women Will Vote.

The Austin (Texas) *American*, concerning the Negro women voting said: "Twelve Texas congressmen voted against the federal amendment for suffrage.

They are simply behind the times, and are failing to keep up with the sentiment of the state. Perhaps they have been away from Texas for the period of the war and have not realized the work the women of Texas are doing to bring the war to a successful conclusion. A close reading of the editorials of every large paper in Texas finds an overwhelming sentiment in favor of suffrage for women.

"The twelve congressmen have one ground, however, on which to stand. That ground is the fact that a large number of Negro women will be given the vote in Texas. Suffragists claim there are twice as many white women in Texas as there are Negro women and children, so why fear them? The crux of the situation goes back to the necessity for educational development. If the Negro women are to be given the right to vote, and the signs show that eventually they will vote, the duty rests upon the state to allow for educational advantages in a larger measure than Negro women now have.

"This does not circumvent the evident circumstance that thousands of brainy Texas white women cannot vote and thousands of ignorant Negro men can."

The 1917 Lynching Record.

According to the records compiled by the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 38 persons lynched in 1917, of whom 36 were Negroes and 2 were whites. Twelve or a little less than one third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. One woman was lynched and two persons were burned to death at the stake.

The offenses charged against the whites lynched were: rape and murder, 1; fomenting strikes, 1.

The offenses charged against the Negroes were: attempted rape, 5; rape, 6; murder, 3; killing officer of the law, 2; for not getting out of the road and being insolent, 2; attacking women, 2; disputing white men's word, 2; entering woman's room, 2; wounding officer of the law, 1; molesting women, 1; stealing coat, 1; intimacy with woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; accidently killing child by running automobile over it, 1; vagrancy, 1; wounding and robbing a man, 1; attacking officer of the law, 1; opposition to war draft, 1; insulting girls, 1; writing a letter, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and number in each state were as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 4; Arizona, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 6; Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

Five Innocent Negroes Lynched at One Time.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its 1917 annual meeting reported that in the past year "four notable investigations had been conducted; that of the lynchings and terrorism which drove 2,500 colored men, women and children out of Dawson and Forsyth Counties, Georgia, 'an American pogram,' of which the Cherokee fires were but the aftermath; that of the 'Waco Horror,' when on May 8, Jesse Washington was burned alive in the public square at Waco, Texas, with 15,000 people looking on; that of the lynching of two women d three men near Gainsville, Fla., for aiding Boisey Long, accused of

hog stealing, to escape; and that of the Abbeville, S. C., lynching last autumn. These investigations were made possible by the raising of a fund of $10,000 to which both races contributed in about equal measure."

In January 1916, six Negroes were arrested and placed in jail in Worth County Georgia, charged with murder of the sheriff. Five of them, including a father and his three sons were taken from the jail and lynched. The other Negro was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. Several months later it developed that no one of the six Negroes was in any way concerned in the killing of the sheriff. The one in prison for life was immediately released.

National Equal Rights League Petitions Congress Make Lynching Federal Crime.

The National Equal Rights League at its tenth annual meeting held in New York City in September 1917, sent a petition to congress asking that congress enact a law making lynching a Federal Crime.

A committee from the Negro Silent Protest Parade presented to President Wilson a petition to the president and Congress asking that immediate action on lynchings be taken.

"That lynching and mob violence be made a national crime punishable by the laws of the United States and that this be done by Federal enactment, or if neccessary, by constitutional amendment. We believe that there can be found in recent legislation abundant precedent for action of this sort, and whether this be true or not, no nation that seeks to fight the battles of civilization can afford to march in blood-smeared garments.

"We ask, therefore, immediate action by the Congress of the United States."

Georgia Federation Women's Clubs Condemns Lynchings As Means of Punishing Crime.

That the white women of the south are more and more opposing lynching is indicated by the Executive Board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs issuing a set of resolutions condemning lynching as a means of punishing crime, "of any name or character." These resolutions said: "Whereas, lynching substitutes the violent passions of the mob for the orderly processes of the courts of justice, thus creating in the minds of our people disrespect for all law; and,

"Whereas, the fair name of our state has been grievously injured and its development retarded by the publication abroad of lynching statistics which misrepresent the overwhelming majority of our law-abiding and peace-loving citizens; and,

"Whereas, it is in the power of the enlightened women of the state to create a public sentiment in favor of law and against the continued blight of mob violence therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs hereby record its unqualified condemnation of lynching as a means of punishing crime of any name or character, and further, be it

"Resolved, That we request the officers of the clubs throughout the state to bring this matter to the attention of their members and urge them to use their influence in every proper way to remove this curse from Georgia"

President Wilson Enters Protests Against Mob Spirit.

In the course of an address before the 1917 annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson said: "I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country.

"I have sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause.

"Why, gentlemen, look what it means: We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then, they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to cooperate in any institution."

The 1918 Lynching Record.

The Tuskegee Institute Lynching Record showed that there were 64 lynchings in 1918. This was 26 more than the number 38 for the year 1917. Of those lynched, 60 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Five of those put to death were women. Sixteen, or one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Two were burned to death at the stake; and four were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The offenses charged against whites lynched were murder, 2; being disloyal, 2.

The offenses charged against the Negroes were: alleged complicity in murder. 14; murder, 7; charged with threats to kill, 6; charged with rape, 10; charged with attempted rape, 6; alleged participation in fight about alleged hog stealing, 3; killing officer of the law, 3; being intimate with women, 1; assisting man charged with murder to escape, 1; robbing house and frightening women, 1; killing man in dispute about automobile repairs, 1; making unwise remarks, 1; making unruly remarks, 1; killing landlord in dispute over a farm contract, 1; assault with intent to murder, 1; wounding another, 1; robbery and resisting arrest, 1; for disagreement and altercation with plantation landlord, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 3; California, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 6; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

Atlanta Negroes Petition Congress, Governors and Legislatures To Put Down Lynchings.

In March 1918 a representative group of Negroes of Atlanta, Georgia sent a petition to "The Congress of the United States, the Governors and the Legislatures of the several states of the United States of America." The petition among other things stated that;

"We regard lynching as worse than Prussianism, which we are at war to destroy. Lynching is not a cure for crime, either imaginary or real. It decreases faith in the boasted justice of our so-called democratic institutions. It widens the frightful chasm of unfriendly and suspicious feeling between the races and positively foments the spirit of antipathy and resentment. We are accused of concealing criminals. Who has concealed the many criminals that have mercilessly murdered three thousand defenseless men, women and children of our race? That these murderers frequently ply their trade in broad daylight and in plain view of the entire citizenry even, does not facilitate their punishment or detection. Within less than one year one State alone has tortured and burned at the stake three colored men without even the semblance of a trial or an effort to apprehend and punish the murderers. In the last instance an entire helpless colored population was marched around the fire amid fumes of a burning human being and put on notice that as that black man was suffering they, too, should fear to suffer. Thus the defiant lynching giant strides on apace. While we are sacrificing the best blood of our sons upon our Nation's altar to help destroy Prussianism beyond the seas, we call upon you to use your high offices to destroy the lynching institution at our doors."

National Liberty Congress Petitions House of Representatives To Make Lynching a Federal Crime.

On June 29, 1918 there was entered in the Congressional Record the petition of the National Liberty Congress of Colored Americans. This petition asked among other things that congress "pass legislation extending the protection of the Federal Government to all citizens of the United States of America at home by enacting that mob murders shall be a crime against the Federal Government, subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, for in the words of President Wilson, "Democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves."

In April of 1918 a large delegation of Louisiana Negroes called on the Governor of the State and urged him to take action to put a stop to lynchings in Louisiana.

In December of 1918 the Texas branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented a petition to the Governor which read:

First, realizing that the lynching evil has prevailed in this country for more than fifty years, and that our present laws have not been able to cope with the crime of mob-violence, and as a result of same the said crime is gradually increasing, which has caused general discontent and restlessness among the colored people;

Second, realizing that your excellency is the governor of all the State of Texas, we feel it our duty as a part and parcel of this commonwealth, to ask your excellency to submit in your message to the ensuing legislature some remedy, which in your judgment will abate and eventually rid the State of mob-violence."

Colored Welfare League Petitions Governor of Georgia To Use All Legal Powers Against Lynching.

In May 1918, in Brooks and Lowndes Counties, Georgia, eleven Negroes were lynched. One of these was a woman, who was put to death for alleged "unwise remarks" because she protested against the lynching of her husband. The Colored Welfare League of Augusta, Georgia, immediately sent resolutions to Governor Dorsey which recited that: "Whereas, we as a race and a part of this great nation, are passing through the most momentous period of the world's history; and

"Whereas, we are faithfully and cheerfully doing our part on the battle front, in the training camps, in purchasing of thrift stamps and Liberty Bonds, in Red Cross membership, in food production and conservation, and in other ways of good citizenship; and

"Whereas, the public press announced May 20, that a Negro woman, because of alleged 'unwise remarks,' after the lynching of her husband, accused of murder, was herself hanged by a mob and riddled with bullets, in South Georgia, near Quitman, last Sunday; and

"Whereas, we deeply deplore the disregard of the courts and the law in all lynchings, and especially aggrieved in this beastly act against all womanhood, and Negro women in particular

"Therefore, we do earnestly urge an expression from you as our chief executive of the state, and the exercise of all your legal power against this horrible and barbarous act, which shall mean much to the soothing of millions of bruised hearts and the encouragement of a struggling, patriotic, right-loving, God-fearing people.

Respectfully submitted,

Governor Takes League to Task For Not Having in Resolutions Any Mention of the Cause of Lynching And Responsibility of Better Element of Negroes.

To the Welfare League's resolutions Governor Dorsey made an extended reply, stating that before he had received the resolutions

vigorous steps had been taken to handle the situation by dispatching state guards to the scene of the lynchings and by offering large rewards for the apprehension of those who took part in the lynchings. He then said: "In considering your resolutions, however, I am impressed by an omission which may be regarded as significant in the absence of explanation, or of supplemental resolutions by your body and similar organizations among your race."

"Your resolutions, while deploring the act of those citizens who participated in the lynchings, are silent concerning the unspeakable offense apparently committed by members of your race, and which undoubtedly precipitated the lynchings complained of.

"It is my strong conviction that enlightened and self-respecting members of your race share, with all other races, a natural and human abhorrence of the particular crime which has been primarily responsible for this and many other lynchings.

"Unfortunately, your resolutions, and similar protests heretofore emanating from representative organizations of your race dealing with kindred subjects, are silent concerning this supreme outrage upon law and civilization, which too often provokes communities to substitute summary vengeance for the form of organized justice recognized by law.

"Your organization should have great influence for good among all classes of your race, and you should take every occasion to impress upon them the indisputable fact that lynching is an evil which can only be effectively suppressed by removing the aggravating cause.

"Whenever the law-abiding element of the Negro race shall convince the lawless among them that such crimes will not be tolerated anywhere, and that the guilty parties will not be shielded or sheltered, but will be delivered to the officers of the law, such unspeakable crimes as those which shocked the state so recently, will no longer occur to stir race prejudice and resentment beyond immediate control.

"I trust that your organization will, by concerted action among similar organizations of your race, perform its great responsibility to your state, and especially to every member of your race, by disseminating this doctrine among them: that personal outrages and violence, especially against helpless women and children will not be tolerated in any civilized community, but will provoke prompt retaliation of community vengeance which is difficult, if not impossible, to control and that the surest way to discourage lynchings is to convince the lawless element that such provocative outrages will not be palliated, tolerated or shielded by good citizens of any race."

White Newspaper Strongly Opposes The Governor's Stand.

The influential *Augusta Chronicle* dissented from the stand taken by Governor Dorsey. It said editorially:

"To be sure, Governor Dorsey goes through the usual form of condemning mob violence; also, of offering the usual rewards; but the point of his reply is—

" 'Lynchings will continue in Georgia until you Negroes put down certain crimes among your own race.'

"In fact, the governor rather seems to take the Augusta Welfare League to task for not condemning the crimes that brought on these very recent lynchings before they presumed to address him on the subject of the lynchings, themselves.

"There can be no doubt that the law abiding Negroes of this and other southern states have a heavy obligation upon them—one peculiarly their own—in helping to put down crime among their own race; and they should never lose an opportunity

to condemn it and work for the apprehension and legal punishment of the criminal when such crimes do occur. Nor can it be denied, we believe, that the leaders of [illegible] are doing this very thing.

"But what must we think of it when the governor of our state gives this as his way of a way of such Negroes, who have merely asked him—as much for their own protection as out of respect for law and civilization—to use his high office to help run down lynching in Georgia."

Negro Newspaper Points Out as False The Charge Negro Shields Criminals.

The Atlanta Independent, a Negro newspaper, in an editorial on Governor Dorsey's reply to the Augusta Welfare League said:

"The league might say with equal truth that lynching will prevail in Georgia and elsewhere just as long as the officers—charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law—wink at crime and fail to bring the criminals to justice.

"White men, whether they be officers or what-not, can no longer charge Negroes with shielding criminals. In each case in Lowndes county a Negro put the officers on the trail of the culprits who are now in jail. It was a Negro who pointed out [illegible] Turner as the Negro shot down in Valdosta by the officers of the law. It was a Negro in Brooks county who put the officers next to the Negro who was lynched in that county—no white men, but Negroes who turned over to the officers these alleged violators of the law, and the officers turned the victims over to the mob.

"Who is shielding the two hundred white cowards and assasins who burned Turner to death in Brooks County? Are Negroes protecting them from the strong arm of the law, or is it white men? Are the Negroes who are shielding the white men who lynched the other seven Negroes who died within the last ten days, from arrest and punishment, or are they white men?

"Another way the upright and decent Negro is discouraged, is that the irresponsible criminal element of his race is accorded as good treatment as the better class. In addition to this the race that one is no better than the other. If you are a [illegible] in the south it. The younger generation white is taught the same thing. They have very little respect for the most intelligent, respectable, law-abiding [illegible] in the community. They accord him just the same treatment that they accord the most ordinary class. This is the primary cause of all this [illegible] burning and most violence against black men and women. This is further shown in the fact that it is a heinous crime for the most intelligent and upright [illegible] against a white man's word.

"In other words if the white man for his (the Negro's) alleged impudence, gives the Negro a beating or kills him, he is in no danger of punishment; and if on the other hand, the Negro happens to get the best of it and kills him, in case of lynching or burning. It is a mistake to say that Negroes must stop lynching. The white man must stop it."

Negro Physician Points Out Wide Gap Between Better Class of Negroes and Criminals.

Dr. W. R. Butler, a prominent Negro physician of Atlanta in an open letter to Governor Dorsey's communication pointed out the wide distinction between the better class of Negroes from the criminal element. The Governor said in his reply to the Augusta League, that when the better element of colored people convince the better element of white people that they have ceased to conceal criminals then lynching will cease. It was to this effect when he makes that statement he simply states facts. The better element of colored have been striving to do better [illegible] them.

"We do not deny that there is a criminal class among our people; we do not deny that it is larger than it ought to be, but we do say because we do know, that as a rule this criminal class of Negroes are as far removed from the better class of Negroes as the Jews are from the Gentiles; we do declare, for we do know, that the better element of Negroes labor harder through their churches and their humble schools to reduce their criminal element than their white friends. We do know that to a very large degree our white friends are responsible for the large crop of Negro criminals by arresting young boys and girls on the most frivolous charges and placing them on gangs among hardened criminals where they are schooled for a few years; when these return home, as they usually do, they, in turn have classes on the corners of the streets nightly extending the education in crime that our white friends have given them in the gang. For example, a boy steals a ham worth three dollars; he is sent to hard labor for one, two or more years; our white friends seemed to think that is a fine thing, but they failed to see that for every one such imprisonment, they were making ten worse criminals; it is a plain case of "AS YE SOW, YE SHALL ALSO REAP." For fifty or more years Georgia has sown in poor school facilities, it has sown in the manufacture of criminals, it has sown in wickedness, it has sown race hatred and now it is reaping its awful harvest."

Law Abiding Element of Negro Race Should Not be Held Responsible For Crimes of Lawless Element Law Abiding Element of Whites Not So Bold.

The editor of the Negro Year Book takes this occasion to state that: the idea back of the contention that respectable Negroes should ferret out the criminals of the race is that the entire Negro race is held responsible for what particular individuals of the race do. The entire white race is not so held.

There is also the failure at all times to recognize that there are classes among Negroes, that the respectable ones do not come in touch with the criminal element of the race and that the criminal does not seek the protection of respectable Negroes; but as in the white race seeks succor among those of his own class.

The effect of taking the position that respectable Negroes should see that the criminal is not concealed by members of the race and that they should assist in seeing that he is run down is to shift the burden of policing from the police authorities and to place it upon respectable Negroes. No such burden is placed upon respectable white people. It should not be demanded of the respectable element of the people, either white or black, that it should exercise functions which the state as such has delegated to the police authorities.

Lynchings Become An International Question Germany Protests.

In 1918 lynching in the United States became more or less an international question. A number of American editors went to England as the guests of the British Nation, so as to inspect close at hand the conduct of the war. E. W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies Home Journal* who was a member of this group of editors criticised London as not being a fit place for American soldiers to go while off duty.

The *London Saturday Review* declared that the charge might come with better grace if America in general, and Philadelphia, Mr. Bok's home town, set a better example with reference to public morals; continuing this paper said: "We can not stay to explain the paradox of materialism and idealism, side by side in the forty-eight sociopolitical laboratories which make up the United States. There is scant respect for law, as the lynching records show and as President Wilson has lately bewailed with characteristic forthrightness."

On April 4, 1918, Robert P. Praeger, a German coal miner was lynched at Collinsville, Illinois, for alleged disloyal utterances and re-

marks derogatory to President Wilson. This lynching was taken up in the German Reichstag. In reply to a question, Privy Councillor Simons replied:

"The lynching of Praeger is a fact and was committed for no other reason than that Praeger was a German and sympathized with the German cause. The Swiss minister at Washington has lodged a complaint and asked for safeguards against such excesses.

"The United States admits the facts, but says that under the laws of Illinois it cannot interfere. The investigation is proceeding and legal steps are being taken for the future.

"The United States, which is allegedly warring against the 'Huns' in the interest of humanity, bears the main responsibility for the crime. The American government permitted German hatred to be fanned amongst the American people. We cannot rest satisfied with the statement that the laws of Illinois are inadequate to handle such a situation. The American government must find ways to protect the rights and liberties of Germans in America. The German government has repeatedly made known through the Swiss minister that progress in this matter should be accelerated, whatever the conditions in the United States may be. The United States government must under all circumstances see that such things do not occur again."

The newspapers of Germany made much capital out of the Praeger lynching. One of these comments was headed: "President Wilson," "Judge Lynch," "Mister Mob." "Formerly American writers alleged that the crime of lynching existed only in the black belt, but now, lynch law belongs to the approved rites of 'culture' in the United States."

"The most horrible scenes of bestiality which can be recorded are quite natural for the Yankee. He no longer gets excited over a lynching and is only ashamed when foreigners call attention to this 'people's justice.' It is always asserted, that mobs and the scum of the people are responsible for lynchings. Every American who uses the word mob in this sense lies because he knows that all classes of society, without exception, including men and women, partake. Quite recently in Brookhaven, Miss., a Colored man was lynched by 20,000 persons and many land owners from Lincoln drove in during the night in order to enjoy the crime."

Dr. Robert R. Moton Requests President Wilson To Make Statement About Lynchings.

On June 15, 1918, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute wrote President Wilson saying:

"There is more genuine restlessness, and perhaps dissatisfaction, on the part of the colored people than I have ever before known. I have just recently returned from trips in Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. It seems to me something ought to be done to change the attitude of these millions of black people;

"This attitude, which is anything but satisfactory, not to use a stronger word, is due very largely to recent lynchings and burnings of colored people. The recent lynching in Georgia of six colored people in connection with a murder, and among them a woman who it is reported was a prospective mother, has intensified tremendously this attitude of colored people.

"The one concrete suggestion that I wish respectfully to make is that, I think a strong word, definitely from you on this lynching proposition, will have more effect just now than any other one thing.

In a letter on June 18, 1918, President Wilson replied:

"Thank you for your letter of June fifteenth, I have been seeking an opportunity to do what you suggest and if I do not find it soon, I will do it without an opportunity."

President Wilson Issues Protest Against Lynching Says Mobs Doing Germany's Work.

On July 26, 1918, the newspapers of the country published the following:

"It is known that the lynchings of Negroes, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or sympathizers, have been used by German propaganda throughout Central and South America as well as Europe to contend that the pretensions of the United States as a champion of democracy are a sham. Deeply concerned by the situation, the President decided to address his fellow countrymen and to declare that 'Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of calumny.'

"My fellow countrymen, I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions, and I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about.

"I allude to the mob-spirit, which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in a single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the government of the States and the nation are ready and able to do their duty.

"We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed, and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own, I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or givs it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering people believe her to be their Savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to Germany lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution when law is swept away.

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the States, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain and reproach, will co-operate, not passively merely, but actively and watchfully, to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a great spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history

by showing how those who love liberty and justice, and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government.

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

Law and Order League Organized in Tennessee.

On February 24, 1918, a large number of the leading citizens of Nashville, Tennessee organized a Law and Order League. The resolutions adopted declared that "Lynching is unjustifiable under any and all circumstances, and is wrong in the sight of God and man. We must condemn it at all times."

"The objects of the league shall be to bring about a campaign of education and all other lawful means, the development of a sound public sentiment that will lead to the prompt and certain enforcement of existing laws for the prevention and punishment of crime.

"To aid in the preparation and enactment of whatever new laws may be necessary for securing early and effective punishment of crime and the maintenance of law and order

"To create and arouse a more active public sentiment in the young and old in favor of enforcement of law and to combat the evils of lawlessness. To hold public meetings, prepare and distribute literature, provide lectures and to urge the pulpit, press and schools to stress the necessity for the suppression of crime and the maintenance of law and order, to the end that mob violence and at least the more serious crimes shall be condemned by public sentiment, and certainly punished by the established processes of the law."

Southern Papers And Federal Control of Lynchings.

Practically all the leading Southern newspapers strongly condemn and urge that mob violence be put down. The failure of the states to handle the evil is causing it to be more and more often pointed out that if the states do not act in the matter the Federal Government will. Examples of what the Southern press is saying are the following:

"Coupling the federal suppression of lynching with the federal suppression of liquor, will not easily be combated. If atrocities of the sort recently reported continue, the people of the states in which these outbursts of savagery are most common must expect a powerful movement in favor of giving the government at Washington authority to deal with all cases of mob lawlessness in its own way"—*Charleston News and Courier.*

"We must either act ourselves or be prepared for the Federal government to do so; for the civilized people of this country are not going to indefinitely tolerate such primitive barbarism."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Bills Introduced in Congress Federal Control of Lynching.

In an address before the American Bar Association, T. W. Gregory, Attorney General of the United States, spoke against lynching and urged lawyers everywhere to stand out firmly against lynchings by volunteering their services as prosecuting attorneys where needed.

In 1918 two similar bills for the Federal control of lynchings were introduced in Congress. One was by Representative Dyer of Missouri, and the other by Representative Merrill Moores of Indiana. Neither bill was voted upon. The substance of the Dyer bill was: "That each person in a mob committing a lynch-

ing shall be deemed guilty of murder. The family of the person lynched would be compensated by a fine imposed on the county in which the crime takes place, ranging from $5,000 to $10,000. Neglect by any officer of the peace to attempt to prevent a lynching makes himself liable under the bill to a fine of not less than $5,000 or five years' imprisonment or both. The same penalty applies to any official who without protest allows a person to be taken from his custody by a mob and lynched."

The Governor of Georgia Asks Legislature to Give State Control of Lynchings.

In 1917 and 1918 six governors of Southern states took action of some sort with reference to lynchings. Governor Stanley of Kentucky defied a mob and prevented a lynching; Governor Manning of South Carolina had seventeen lynchers placed under bonds aggregating almost $100,000, and held for the grand jury. The grand jury, however, failed to indict and as a result no cases were made.

Governor Bickett of North Carolina, by personal appeal prevented a lynching. Governor Henderson of Alabama, had seventeen persons indicted and brought to trial for participating in the lynching at Sheffield, that state. The jury failed to convict and the cases were dismissed. Governor Rye of Tennessee after considerable delay offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the parties who burned a Negro at the stake on February 12, 1918. In March, 1918, Governor Dorsey of Georgia offered a reward of $500 each for the first three of the parties participating in a lynching. At the same time he asked the Attorney General of the State for an opinion as to the extent of the Governors' authority in dealing with a sheriff under whose jurisdiction a lynching occurred.

He then requested the legislature of Georgia to give the governor authority to "intervene when mob violence threatens, without waiting for local authorities to request help, also that the state be authorized, in case of lawlessness, to ascertain whether or not the local authorities did their utmost to prevent the crime, and to immediately remove them if found derelict; for a special grand jury, drawn from the state at large, to investigate the crime and return indictments to the traverse jury, also drawn from the entire state, which shall try the case in a suitable locality; for power to collect the cost of these proceedings from the county in which the crime occurred, unless it be shown both officers and citizens did their utmost to uphold the law, in which case the state should pay the cost."

Legislatures Consider But Fail to Pass Bills Against Lynchings.

Bills for the checking and control of lynchings came before the Legislatures of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. In each of these legislatures the bill failed to pass. The bill introduced in the Georgia Legislature provided that: "Any sheriff who negligently, willfully or by want of proper diligence, firmness and promptness, allows a prisoner to be taken from jail or his custody and put to death by violence, shall not only be guilty of misdemeanor, but shall forfeit his office and become ineligible to hold any office in the state."

Mr. Hunter A. Gibbs an attorney of Columbia, South Carolina, suggested through the *Charleston News and Courier* as a remedy for lynching that the suffrage and election laws be so amended as to disfranchise any man taking part in a lynching and also to take away his right to hold any public office. Judge W. A. Covington of Moultrie, Georgia, in a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution* suggested as a way to stop lynching that: "When it is shown that there has been a lynching after arrest, the governor ought to have the power to suspend the officer from whose charge the man was taken, and the burden of showing that he did his full duty ought to be on such arresting officer. And in all such cases it should be the duty of the governor to automatically suspend. Here is a curious thing: If

my memory serves me correctly, our legislature, some two or three years ago, voted down such a measure."

National Association Advancement Colored People Carries On Active Propaganda Against Lynchings.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through it's secretary, John R. Shillady, carried on an especially active propaganda against lynchings. This was done by having special investigations made of particular lynchings, publishing the results of these investigations, and by sending communications and open letters to the Governors of the States where lynchings occurred, asking what steps were being taken to apprehend the lynchers.

In each of these open letters, it would generally be stated how many lynchings had occurred in that particular state; how many persons had been put to death by mobs since records of lynchings had been kept, etc. These investigations of lynchings and open letters on lynchings received wide publicity through the press of the country.

Texas Newspaper Establishes Anti-Lynching Fund, $100,000.

On August 1, 1918, the publishers of the San Antonio Express set aside a fund of $100,000 to be used in combating the crime of lynching in the United States. This fund is to be employed in the following manner:

"Reward of $500 will be paid to each person who shall be directly responsible for the arrest, with subsequent conviction and punishment of any person or persons who were instrumental in arousing a mob to commit a lynching, or in putting through the lynching itself when the individual was not a Neg ro.

"A reward of $1,000 will be paid to each person who shall be directly responsible for the arrest, with subsequent conviction and punishment of any person or persons who were instrumental in arousing a mob to commit a lynching or in putting through the lynching itself, when the individual was a Negro.

"The fund of $100,000, and the offer of reward thereunder, will be maintained and in effect for a period of five years from August 3, 1918.

"The system of rewards will apply to any and every crime of lynching committed within the bounds of continental United States—that is, exclusive of the American possessions of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islnds, the Panama Canal Zone, etc.

"These rewards will be paid to private citizens—persons of either sex—or to peace officers of whatever class: sheriffs, their deputies and possemen; constables and their deputies, United States marshals, their deputies and possemen; city or state police, rangers, etc.; officers and men of the organized military forces, or National Guard, of the several states; and to any and all other persons who may not be debarred legally from the acceptance of a reward of this character of law enforcement.

"Five Hundred Dollars is fixed as the reward for directly bringing about the arrest, conviction and punishment of a person or persons gulty of lynching an individual other than a Negro and $1,000 is fixed as the reward in the case of the lynching of a Negro, for this reason:

"A heavy majority of the crimes of lynching in this country have Negroes as their victims.

"Therefore, the larger reward and the more stringent measures should be applied to the more prolific phase of this hideous evil of lynching.

"As compared with the number of instances of such outrages against Negroes—and against the law, the decency and the morality of the people—instances of the lynching of whites are rare.

It must be noted that payment of these rewards is strictly con-

ditioned upon, not only the arrest, but the conviction and punishment—by court, or jury, according to the system that may obtain in the jurisdiction wherein the crime was committed—of the lynchers. Only by stringent punishment may this destructive crime be kept down, and finally eradicated.

"Those entrusted with the use of the *Express* anti-lynching fund will have nothing to do with the cases in which conviction is followed by suspended sentence, or by any punishment that does not fit the crime; that is there must be the death penalty, or a term of years in the State's prison, according to the circumstances of the crime, in evidence.

"Wherever claim shall be made for the payment of reward out of this fund, the management of the *Express* will investigate fully as to the claimant's connection with the arrest and trial of the lyncher; whether the lyncher's conviction and punishment were affected through the genuine interest of the claimant, by information to the authorities and by honest testimony in court.

"Further details as to the operation of this system of rewards may be announced at some future date."

The Race Problem In the United States And the Negro in the World War.

As soon as the United States entered the World War and began plans for mobilizing an overseas army, the problem of using the Negro as a soldier became prominent. There were those who advocated that the Negro should not be used at all; that he be excluded from the draft or if drafted that he be mobilized for work only. When in April 1917 the universal service bill was before congress the opposition of some of the Southern Congressmen to this bill was expressed as follows: "We of the South cannot stand for inclusion of Negroes in the universal service plan. It would bring down upon the districts where Negroes far exceed the whites in number a danger far greater than any foreign foe.

"The universal service plan so far prepared proposes that, following one year of active training, the men would return to their homes, carrying guns and equipment with them, to remain members of the reserve, subject to a call to arms. This would accomplish the very thing which the South has always fought against, the placing of arms in the hands of a large number of Negroes and the training of them to work together in organized units."

The draft regulations however were made to apply to Negroes the same as to whites. Throughout the country the black men and white men were required to register at the same place and at the same time. There was a great deal of discussion and considerable agitation with reference to where the Negro troops were to be trained, that is whether they were to be placed in the same camps with white troops or in separate camps; whether they should be trained in the camps nearest the place where they were drafted and particularly whether those drafted in the South should be sent to camps in the South.

The War Department's Ruling.

In August 1917 the War Department announced that: "The rule of the regular army in the matter of the training of the colored troops as separate organizations will be adhered to. The call for colored men will be postponed until one of the later calls, so that they will be called at a separate time, thereby giving an opportunity to the officers at the camps to assemble the organizations of which they are parts substantially all at one time. They will not be called last, but they will be called separately. "All colored men called in a state which has a cantonment in it will be organized and trained there."

South Protests
The War Department's Policy.

The ruling of the War Department and the further announcement that Northern Negro National Guard Regiments were to be sent South to be trained, brought protests from the South.

The objection was: that the Negro troops could not be mobilized in the South without causing complications, delays and race friction. The *Columbia* (South Carolina) *State* suggested that the Negro troops be trained North and asked: "Why not send them? Why risk an outbreak of unpleasantness in the South when it is not necessary and when the one great object is to raise, equip and train an army with celerity?" The *Montgomery* (Alabama) *Advertiser* suggested, that the South should make good its claim; that it knew best how to deal with the Negro problem; and added: "Our own people believe that the young Negro men of the country should be drafted into the Army. They would think it most unjust if the white men were drafted and the Negroes were left behind. The Government has very wisely adopted the policy of applying the Draft Law impartially to all races and to all creeds. If the Negro is drafted and made to serve his country under arms, he is certainly entitled to fair and just treatment in the training-camps of the country. If he is worthy to carry a rifle in France, he is worthy to be trained in the use of that rifle in America."

The Little Rock (*Arkansas*) *Gazette* maintained that the proper place to train the Negro regiments of the National Army—that is, those regiments composed of Southern Negroes—was in the South.

The *Columbia* (South Carolina) *Record* said: "If South Carolina is to furnish Negro soldiers at all, the place for them is nearby to camps of the National army where the Negroes would have an object lesson in obedience and discipline.

"If Negro soldiers are sent to Columbia there will be none of the incipient rancor. They will be South Carolina Negroes, understanding and being understood. We may minimize in our opinion any danger in the propinquity of Negro troops, but we most assuredly do not fear them any more than we do the five thousand or more Negroes without military discipline who are now working at Camp Jackson, getting much higher wages than Negro soldiers, and giving no trouble.

The Attitude of Northern Press Toward Where Negro Troops Should be Mobilized.

The views of the Northern press on the problem of where the Negro troops should be mobilized were varied. The *Buffalo* (New York) *News* said:

"It seems incredible that Negro troops, sent to a section known to be hostile to them, cannot conduct themselves in such a way as to offer no occasion for quarrels. And it is quite as unbelievable that white people cannot tolerate the presence of men, who, though of Negro blood, are engaged upon as fine a mission as soldier legions ever went forth to battle for. Difficult as these two angles are to comprehend, we must accept them as facts. Regrettably we have a long and bloody casualty list to prove them. Obviously then, the only thing for the government to do is to bow to these two weaknesses and confine the training of Negro soldiers to Northern camps."

The *Sun* and the *World* (New York City) suggested as a solution that the Negro troops be sent immediately to France. The *World* agrees with its neighbor the *Evening Sun* that the best thing to do with the Negro troops is to send them to France as soon as possible.

"Under capable white officers they are splendid soldiers, and nobody familiar with the record of Negro troops in the United States Army can doubt that they will give a magnificent account of themselves in France. They may not be able to live amicably with Southern communities, but they know how to die in defense of the flag.

The *Piqua* (Ohio) *Call* offered to take the cantonments off the hands of the South and take chances on any troubles that might arise because of the presence of Negro troops.

Financial America (New York City) was particularly better when it said: "We may have much sympathy for the southern white. But we would have more sympathy for the southern white if the South showed the real American spirit at the present time. No section of America has made so poor a response to the call for volunteers for the army as the South.

The State of South Carolina was particularly bad, yet Governor Manning of that State and Senators Tillman and Smith protest against Negro soldiers having a camp in that State. Here we have the spectacle of a State failing to furnish its quota of men to serve the nation's cause in war and the highest ranking three men of the State voicing their indignation that men who have offered their services to fight for the liberty of America should sully the sacred soil of South Carolina by their presence. It is not a crime to be black. The man whose skin is black but who offers his life in defense of America is a better American than any white man, high-born or low-born, rich or poor, who is too much of a coward to fight for the land of his birth or his adoption."

Demand Same Treatment Negro Soldiers as White Soldiers.

In the latter part of August 1917 a group of men interested in the Negro questions by invitation, held a conference with the Secretary of War. The widespread protests against quartering Negro troops any where in the South was the basis of the conference. Protests were made by these leaders against segregation or distinctly different treatment of Negro troops in training camps.

The Negro leaders present at the conference promised to cooperate to eliminate as far as possible the danger of race riots near concentration camps. No special objection was raised against Negro troops being sent to Northern camps, since this would probably lessen the danger of race friction. The general objection raised was to different training or treatment of Negro soldiers from that given white soldiers.

Negro Special Assistant To Secretary of War To Hand'e Problems Arising From Use Negro Soldiers.

In this same conference with the Secretary of War the question of having some one in the War Department to specially look after the interests of the Negro soldiers and to handle the problems arising in connection with their use was taken up. As a result on October 1, 1917, the War Department announced the appointment of Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as special assistant to the Secretary of the War.

Mr. Scott's long association with Tuskegee Institute where for more than eighteen years he was confidential secretary to the late Booker T. Washington placed him in a position to become intimately acquainted with all phases of the race problem and to peculiarly fit him "to render necessary advice to the War Department with respect to the colored people of the various states, to look after all matters affecting the interests of Negro selectives and enlisted men, and to inquire into the treatment accorded them by the various officials connected with the War Department. In the position occupied by him, the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, he was thus enabled to obtain a proper perspective both of the attitude of selective service officials to the Negro, and of the Negro

in the war and especially to the draft." As the representative of the Negro its expression had great weight.

What was a Problem Becomes a Condition.

In spite of the protests of the South the War Department held to its position that Negro troops were to be trained at Southern cantonments. In view of this position the *Atlanta* (Georgia) *Constitution* said editorially: "Announcement by the Secretary of War that, regardless of individual protests, the colored recruits of the national army are to be apportioned among the various cantonments, approximately one regiment to each camp and distributed as uniformly as possible, seems to settle the question as to where these troops will be located.

"That being disposed of, and it being definitely settled that a certain complement of colored recruits is to be a fixture at practically every cantonment, what was once a problem becomes a condition; and it has got to be met as it exists.

"The people of every training camp and of every community near a training camp must first of all charge their minds with the facts that the Negro troops are not entering the service through voluntary impulse—in so far, at least, as the selected army is concerned—but are in it only in obedience to the law. That is to say, they are not there by their own volition, but they are being put into service by a law established by our own representatives in congress—every one a white man."

Mobilizing of Negro Soldiers Increases Racial Good Will.

The general conscripting of whites and Negroes throughout the South and the sending them away, the sons of former masters and slaves, to fight for the same purpose caused racial good will to increase and for things to be done in the South which a half a century before would have been considered a dream. The following are examples of the expression of good will on the part of the South toward her drafted Negro soldiers and also of how in a great many instances they were given a hearty God speed.

Fine Spirit Marking Departure Negro Troops Praised.

The Charleston (South Carolina) *News-Courier* in commenting on the mobilizing, at a camp in the state, of Negro draftees from various parts of the state said: "A very fine spirit has marked the departure of the Negroes from their homes in various parts of South Carolina for Camp Jackson to begin service in arms under the Selective Draft Act.

"Large crowds have been seeing them off at the railway stations, both whites and blacks assembling for this purpose. In a number of places patriotic rallies have been held and speeches have been made which have aroused great enthusiasm.

"It is gratifying that this should be the case. It is especially gratifying that the white people of South Carolina are showing a thorough appreciation of the manner in which the Negroes are answering this call to duty."

The *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Times* said: "It is observed with much interest, and *The Times* observes with great pleasure that the Board of Trade has arranged for a division of the great military parade next Friday to be devoted to the Negro drafted men who will take their places in training to become soldiers in defense of human liberty. It is emi-

nently fitting that these men should have a place in the parade, as it is eminently fitting that they, the latest of human races to acquire freedom under civilized conditions, should stand upon the battle front to uphold the principles of democracy

"Louisville enjoys a high order of Negro population; and *The Times* feels that the Negro men who go hence to take their places on the line of battle will reflect credit upon their home city. Their services will be of great value to the Nation; and therefore *The Times* is glad the city will enjoy the opportunity Friday of bidding them a heartfelt farewell along with all the other soldiers who are rallying to the defense of our institutions."

Whites and Negroes Join in Giving Negro Draftees Hearty Send Off.

The *Atlanta* (Georgia) *Evening Journal* in describing the parade of the first Negro select men to leave that city said: "ATLANTA'S NEGRO SELECTMEN AWAY TO WAR, CHEERING, To Martial Music Chocolate Soldiers Parade Streets, Acclaimed by Their Race and Honored by All Whites.

"The 'chocolate soldiers' of Atlanta—all honor to them!—marched away to war Thursday morning with flags flying, their friends cheering and crying, a brass band playing 'Georgia Camp Meeting,' and every man Jack of them wreathed in smiles. "If there be any man or woman in the city who thinks that Georgia Negroes are not going to 'do their bit' in this war, that they are not going to stand by the colors as did their elder brothers at San Juan Hill and El Caney, they should have been on the curbstone of Whitehall street to see the 'chocolate soldiers' pass."

Said the *Salisbury* (North Carolina) *Evening Post*: "The first Negroes from Rowan to leave for the camps are due to go Saturday. Plans are now under way to give these men a send off, a farewell that will be made appropriate by the leaders of the race in this city who send these men as their representatives to fight for America as becomes good Americans. These men go with the prayers and best wishes of all Rowan and in the full confidence of their folks at home."

Sons of the Confederacy Veterans of the Blue and the Gray March in Negro Parades.

On Labor Day, 1917 the Negroes of Savannah, Georgia, held a great patriotic parade. "The striking feature of the demonstration was that the entire parade was arrayed in Confederate flags, and quite a number of Sons of the Confederacy walked in a body in the line. United States flags were carried also.

The following news item appeared in the *Birmingham* (Alabama) *News* of October 27, 1917: "Camp Wilcox No. 782, United Confederate Veterans, will participate in the general demonstration to be given the Negro selectmen who are drafted for the army, and who are to leave Monday for Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The veterans were asked by civic bodies to march at the head of the procession that will be held for the Negro selectmen, and at a well attended meeting of the camp Friday afternoon invitation was accepted and at the hour, to be given in the newspapers, the veterans will be ready for the march. Concerning this parade a report said: "It was remarkable in many respects, somewhat informally gotten up, but in it marched bankers newspaper men, leaders in many commercial and industrial lines, and many veterans of the Gray as well as the Blue.

In Southern White Papers
Treatment a Trifle
Of Negro Troops

In connection with 1917, when the country was entering the war and when as a consequence there was much discussion and criticism of facts and stories with reference to Negro soldiers, 1918 found a practically unanimous and unstinted praise of Negro soldiers, both white and black, standing shoulder to shoulder in cooperation and responding to every demand to help win the war. This condition was reflected by the unstinted praise which the white press of the South, with but few exceptions, bestowed upon the Negro soldiers.

The Memphis Tennessee Commercial Appeal said: "This is a Negro's war just as much as a white man's war. This is a war of every American citizen. When the Negro soldier arrives at a German he is defending his home and the home of the neighboring white man and when the white man strikes at the German soldier he is trying to protect the cabin of the humblest colored man just as much as he is attempting to protect the home of the plantation owner."

Other Negro soldiers had been for some time at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. The Piedmont of that city said: "We are going to win this world war and we cannot win it without a maximum use of our resources and maximum efficiency. There were those who did not want the Negro used as a soldier and many communities cried out against location near them of any considerable number of Negro soldiers. The Piedmont protested against both of those forms of protest.

"For some time now there have been Negro soldiers in Camp Sevier. Their behavior has been most commendable. They have been in no way offensive. Have we given enough thought to them? Have we considered their welfare as we should? A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Likewise an army is no stronger than its weakest part. The success of our armies in Europe may depend upon the ability of our Negro troops to hold the part of the line given to them. We know what happens when any part of the line gives away. Then, it is to our part to help fit the Negro soldiers being trained at Camp Sevier for the work they will have to do in Europe."

The Columbia (South Carolina) Record said of the 371st Infantry, which was trained in the camp at Columbia:

"The big, well trained regiment is ready to go. Whenever the time comes, we wish the black boys of the 371st to know that the people of South Carolina appreciate the fact that they behaved beautifully while in the cantonment here, and we have yet to hear of the first unfavorable criticism of the conduct of the Negro soldiers in Columbia."

The Bowling Green (Kentucky) Journal said: "We are proud of our colored soldiers who have come out with a vim and a determination to do their utmost to make the world safe for democracy. We are sure when the fighting time ends it may again be said of them 'the colored troops fought bravely.'"

When the reports of Negro valor on the battlefields in France began to arrive the *Atlanta Constitution* was moved to say: "In every war in which the United States has ever engaged, from the Revolution down to the present time, the Negro has played a part and played it well.

The colored race has every reason to feel pride in the past deeds of bravery and heroism of its members on the battlefield; and judging from all reports the Negro troops now in France are measuring fully up to American military standards in point of gallantry and daring under fire.

In an article "Making Soldiers in Dixie," *Colliers Weekly* said of a Negro regiment departing for over seas service: "Come with me to an officer's mess hall the next day. There is a shout outside: 'Hey!

Look what's coming.' We step outside. Down the road, thump-thump, thump-thump, comes that same battalion of Negro soldiers in full marching order.

> These soldiers from the mills and cotton fields are on their way to France, The whole camp knows it; the whole camp is grave, quiet. Thump-thump thump-thump! There is no sound in all that great cantonment save the beat of marching feet and the creaking of packs. The black men know they are on their way abroad. They are a solemn-looking lot. A minister steps out to the edge of the embankment overlooking the road down which the troops are marching, and calls out shakily: 'Good-by, boys, God bless you! God take care of you, boys!'"
>
> "A big Mississippian, standing near, swore growling under his breath, gulped, and cried.
>
> " 'I'm done talking against niggers,' he declared huskily. 'Those boys have been damn fine soldiers here, an' if they ever get back from France, I'm big enough to lick any man who don't give 'em a square deal."
>
> Irvin Cobb, who is a native of Kentucky, in an article on Negro Soldiers at the Front, in the *Saturday Evening Post* said: "Coming away—and we came reluctantly—we skirted the edge of the billeting area where the regiment of Southern Negroes was quartered, and again we heard them singing. But this time they sang no plaintive meeting-house air. They sang a ringing, triumphant, Glory-Glory-Hallelujah song. For—so we learned—to them the word had come that they were about to move up and perhaps come to grips with the 'Bush-Germans.' Yes, most assuredly n-i-g-g-e-r is going to have a different meaning when this war ends."

"A writer in the *Vigilantes*, discussing the war as a great educator in revealing the character of men, pays tribute to the black race of American birth. He says: "There is a personage nearer home that we must be prepared to lose, Mistah Johnson, the Darktown Coon. He is no more. Gradually there has appeared in his place a stern young American, trained and alert, musket in hand. There is no hyphen to his name. His forefathers were Africans, but he is loyal United States.

> "When the colored troops marched down Fifth avenue for the last time before going to France, the newspapers reported that they were given a 'tumultuous ovation.' As a matter of fact there was little cheering. The dense masses that lined the side walks and filled the windows and overhanging balconies looked on in growing wonder. Here and there a patter of gloved hands or a 'bravo' was drowned in the beat of drums and the tramp of many feet. The sight of the long, long line of khaki-clad figures marching like clock-work; the strange grim faces that might have been cast in bronze—eyes straight ahead, with not a side-glance or a gleam of white teeth; company after company led by smart, soldierly colored officers, all on their way to the battlefront, was too awe-inspiring for noise. The crowds gave them the deeper homage of breathless surprised silence. They had come to applaud Mr. Johnson and beheld in his place a bold warrior who commanded their respect and admiration.'

The *Hatchet* published aboard the United States Transport ship George Washington under the title "Who are They, Our Friends Aft?" said: "It is not hard to tell whose sons they are—these men of the largest unit aboard. Their dusky skins identify them. But they are more than merely members of a race; they are being tried and found true to every trust imposed.

> "They are the pick of twelve millions of their kind. Their officers, from the grade of captain down, are practically all "blood of their blood and flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone.' This fact lends greater inspiration to them; greater because they know them to be most competent. Because of this sympathetic bond, because of this confidence in their ability, these men are willing to go through the 'Kaiser's kingdom' (hell) and back again with these officers.
>
> "These men represent the merging of the south and the north. They are

[illegible] The emotion of the south with [illegible] a combination hard to beat. The officers [illegible] from staid old Harvard to the humblest [illegible] Many of them are from the Regular [illegible] years of experience with the "old machine." [illegible] the academic power of the school with the power born [illegible] This is, indeed, a combination hard to beat.

[illegible] whose chief asset is their love of song and [illegible] all circumstances. The secret of their great [illegible] their ability to 'mount on the wings of song [illegible] If you ever feel blue or despondent, find your [illegible] the cheerful songs of these natural singers and 'twill drive [illegible] are destined to make a name because a singing [illegible]

Special Training For Draft Soldiers.

In order to assist in furnishing mechanics for special lines of work [illegible] the war, the War Department made provision for certain institutions of learning for selective draftees to receive special vocational training. Courses were given for auto mechanics and truck, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, horseshoers, machinists, painters, wheelwrights, radio operators, telegraphers and motor operators. A group of men were turned out every two months.

The [illegible] selected for this intensive training were: Howard University, Washington, (District of Columbia); Branch Normal College, Pine Bluff, (Arkansas); Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, (Alabama); Agricultural and Mechanical College of Florida, Tallahassee, (Florida); Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, (Georgia); Atlanta University, Atlanta, (Georgia); Western University, Quindaro, (Kansas); Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, (North Carolina); Wilberforce University, Xenia, (Ohio); State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, (South Carolina); Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, (Texas); Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, (Virginia); Fisk University, Nashville, (Tennessee); Meharry Medical College, Nashville, (Tennessee). As a result of this work, 7,400 soldiers were trained.

Students' Army Training Corps.

When the armistice was declared, units of the Students' Army Training Corps were established, or the government had approved plans for establishing in the following schools:

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, (Alabama); Agricultural and Mechanical College of Florida, Tallahassee, (Florida); Georgia State and Industrial College, Savannah, (Georgia); Southern University, Baton Rouge (Louisiana); Straight College, New Orleans, (Louisiana); Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn, (Mississippi); Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, (Missouri); Shaw University and St. Augustine School (two combined and formed one unit), Raleigh, (North Carolina); Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School, Nashville, (Tennessee); St. Paul's Normal and Industrial Institute, Lawrenceville, (Virginia); West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, (West Virginia); Atlanta University and Morehouse College (two combined and formed one unit), Atlanta, (Georgia); Wilberforce University, Xenia, (Ohio); Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, (Virginia), and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, (Alabama), Howard University, Washington, (District of Columbia); Western University, Quindaro, (Kansas); Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, (North Carolina); State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, (South Carolina); Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, (Texas); Branch Normal College, Pine Bluff, (Arkansas).

The Problem of Having Negro Army Officers.

When Negro soldiers were used in the Civil War, the number of educated Negroes was so few, that the officering of Negro regiments by white officers was done as a matter of course. Every since the Civil War, there has been more or less of a struggle to have some Negro officers in the regular Army. Racial prejudice against this, however, was so strong that, when the United States entered the World War, there were in the regular Army, Negro officers only as follows: One Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain, and two or three Lieutenants. There was, however, on the other hand, in the National Guard, the 8th Illinois regiment, special battalions in Ohio and the District of Columbia, and special Companies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Tennessee, which were officered entirely by Negroes. There was also the example of the Spanish American War, when there were three Negro regiments officered by Negroes.

In connection with the entrance of the Nation into the World War, there arose a considerable discussion as to the advisability of the use of Negro officers. There were some who urged that Negro soldiers would not fight well under Negro officers. Because of the example of the Spanish American War, there were a few Negro officers in the regular Army. There was neither North nor South, very serious objection to the use of Negro officers to command Negro soldiers. *The Charlotte* (North Carolina) *Observer* said that: "The supplanting of white officers by Negro officers for Negro regiments will operate to the same good ends which have been attained by the supplanting of white teachers by colored teachers in Negro educational institutions in the South."

It was decided that Negro officers be largely used and that a special camp be established at DesMoines, Iowa. Here were gathered together some 1200 of the best educated Negroes of the country, and in due time, over 600 of them were commissioned as officers.

White Soldiers Object To saluting Negro Officers.

In connection with the commissioning of large numbers of Negroes as officers, there almost immediately came up the question as to whether white soldiers should salute Negro officers the same as they did white officers. This matter was brought prominently, to public attention when at Louisville, (Kentucky) a non-commissioned white officer was taken to task for failing to salute a Negro Captain.

General John B. Castleman of Louisville, (Kentucky), a former Confederate soldier, when asked for his opinion on the matter of saluting Negro officers, said: "The discipline of the army must be maintained and the non-commissioned officers understand little of the spirit of the army when they refuse to salute a Negro officer. I have held several commissions in the military service and I unhesitatingly say that I would or will at any time salute any officer, superior or inferior, who salutes me, without regard to the color of his skin. The regulations, the laws and the fundamentals of courtesy and discipline upon which these regulations and laws are based, prescribe this. This is not the time to stand against them. I regret the incident and want to urge every soldier to be a soldier in the full sense of the term. We are at war, and soldiers are under the rules of the American army. We are all one under one flag. We salute the rank, not the individual."

Negroes Complain about Treatment of Negro Soldiers.

From time to time there was considerable complaint in the Negro press and through other channels about the treatment accorded the Negro soldiers in the various camps. It would appear that these complaints arose because of the fact that discriminations were practiced against the Negro soldier in about the same way and to about the same extent as they were practiced against Negroes in civilian life.

A report of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops to the Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches, made in the summer of 1918 to the War Department was as follows: "The Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches has had its attention called by its Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops, which has made a careful first-hand investigation into the conditions surrounding our colored troops, to certain inequalities of treatment inconsistent with the democratic ideals of our country at this war. Among these matters that seem to need the special consideration of the War Department are the following:

"In the combatant regiments of Negroes the morale is high, the relation between white officers and colored men is good, and the effect of military training upon the men is productive of wholesome results in civil life after the war. In non-combatant units, however, the situation appears to be far from satisfactory. The failure to give military training to service battalions and stevedore regiments has stood in the way of their attaining to the feeling both of self-respect and full quality has characterized the combatant units. Further, many of the white officers in the non-combatant units have carried over into the army old traditions and principles acquired in connection with managing gangs of Negroes on plantations, turpentine farms or construction of public works, and have not had, therefore, toward the men under them the attitude of sympathetic interest that officers take toward fighting men. The fact that in the majority of cases the non-commissioned officers in the service battalions and stevedore regiments were men from whites who have taken a condescending attitude toward the Negroes has intensified a feeling of discontent. The inevitable result has been to make it more difficult to maintain among the colored people as a whole an adequate recognition of our democratic ideals in the war and the largest devotion to the cause.

"2. Information has come that in certain draft boards an unfair discriminating attitude has been taken toward Negroes, resulting in inducting into the army large numbers who, if white would have been exempted in accordance with the provisions of the draft law. To what extent such irregularities prevail it is impossible to say without further investigation, but certain it is that thoughtful Negroes are convinced that this is very frequently the case.

"3. Although the number of illiterates among the Negro troops is exceedingly large, little provision is made for instruction. A military order requires all non-English speaking people in our Army to be taught, but because even the most illiterate Negroes can understand orders of command it has not been deemed necessary to provide for their instruction. Such instruction, would: however, be of great value not only in civilian life afterwards but also in securing a finer morale during the war through its enhanced recognition of our concern for the welfare and the appreciation of our national ideals.

"In the case of Negro regiments, particularly non-combatant units, little or no systematic provision has been made for organized athletics, and consequently the colored soldiers have been deprived of the valuable training that comes therefrom, and which is generally more needed by colored soldiers than by whites.

"The General War-Time Commission of the Churches, therefore, respectfully suggests to the War Department that the following steps be taken, looking toward a treatment of our colored troops that shall be more consonant with the democratic ideals that animate us in this war.

"1. That a small commission of prominent Negroes be appointed to go to France to investigate the conditions surrounding the colored troops in the American Expeditionary Force and to make report to the Government upon the situation. Such a report brought by men in whom the Negroes of this country have confidence would be of great service in dissipating doubts now entertained by many Negroes as to the treatment accorded to the colored troops in France and consequently in increasing the loyalty of the race to the aims of our Government.

"2. That the attitude of draft boards in dealing with Negro citizens be investigated by the Government and any discrimination against the Negroes be eliminated.

"3. That all stevedore regiments and service battalions be required to have military training.

"4. That in the appointment of white officers to non-combatant units special care be taken to secure such men as will take a sympathetic interest in their men, and that white officers now in charge of such regiments be instructed to take the same attitude as is taken toward white soldiers.

"5. That in the organization of new service battalions Negro non-commissioned officers be assigned so far as possible.

"6. That larger provision be made for sending properly qualified Negroes to officers' training camps.

"7. That an officer in charge of athletics for colored troops be appointed in each camp where they are stationed in considerable numbers."

Negro National Medical Association Asks War Department To Use Proportionate Number Negro Physicians.

At the 1918 annual meeting of the National Medical Association, held in Richmond, (Virginia) in August, a "Memorial" was drawn up and presented to the War Department, calling attention to the fact that but few Negro physicians were being used in the American Army. On December 12, 1918, the same "Memorial" was again presented to the War Department. This "Memorial" was as follows:

"1. The signing of the armistice has practically brought the World War to a close, but the substance of our declarations adopted at Richmond, (Virginia) August 28, 1918, remains the same. A copy of these declarations is hereto attached.

"2. As loyal and patriotic medical men we offered our services to the Nation in its great crisis, and at a time when the Government was calling for medical men to volunteer. Despite this urgent call, only about one hundred of the estimated three hundred Negroes commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps were called into active service; and the War Department early adopted a policy not to commission any more Negro medical officers, purely on the ground of color. This, the Negro medical profession throughout the country regards as an injustice and a reproach to us as a loyal group of citizens.

"3. Negro medical men, who were drafted, were assigned as privates with no apparent chance of being transferred to the Medical Reserve Corps. On the other hand, white physicians and dentists were transferred to the Medical Reserve Corps. Approximately 400,000 Negroes were called to the colors, and since they were kept in separate regiments, we feel that it was only just and fair to utilize the Negro medical men in the service of those Negro units. And moreover, 12,000,000 Negro citizens are of the unanimous opinion that Negro line officers should have been assigned to all Negro units. Regardless of the fact that our loyalty was unquestioned, the War Department made color the test of honorable service by laying down the premises that outside of the 92nd Division the line officers must be white, and there drawing the conclusion that Negro medical officers would not be assigned to Negro units having white line officers.

"4. For some time to come, the service of medical officers will be needed in caring for the wounded soldiers brought home, as well as looking after the health

of those kept in the service. Also the re-organization of the Army will call for a large number of medical officers. We ask that the Negro medical profession be given a proportionate share of assignments in accordance with the number of Negro units."

The Red Cross And Negro Nurses.

As soon as the United States entered the world war Negro trained nurses offered their services. The Red Cross, which had the control of providing nurses gave but little satisfaction to these applications. At a mass meeting in New York City in May 1918, to launch a campaign to send Negro nurses to France, Mr. Fred R. Moore, editor of the *New York Age* said: "We have trained colored Red Cross nurses, ready to go to the front and minister to the wounded in the hospitals. They are no longer content to stay here, and the American Red Cross must stop 'passing the buck' to the War Department whenever our nurses ask to be sent to the front.

"We want the best white women and men to tell the American Red Cross that the millions of colored sympathizers with the United States in the war are not satisfied with the treatment of our colored nurses. We don't want a black Red Cross, but a universal Red Cross, with every vestige of the old Southern anti-color prejudices wiped out, and with nothing else required from its workers but ability, respectability and character."

Complaint, 600 Ready But are Not Wanted.

On June 5, 1918, Mrs. Marie Cross Newhaus, chairman of the Women's Civic Committee of Justice sent the following letter to the *New York Sun*:

"To the Editor of the *Sun*—Sir: Last Friday you announced 'a drive for nurses for the Red Cross.' There are now in the United States between 500 and 600 registered colored nurses who are waiting and eager to enlist as such. They are not wanted.

"Two years ago a well known physician of Bellevue Hospital went to Washington to interview Miss Delano, president of the Red Cross. He knew the excellence of these colored nurses and asked recognition for them.

"The result of this interview was the establishment of the Lincoln Base Hospital Unit. Nothing came of it and ten months later this unit was dissolved and no reason given. In August, 1917, a letter was sent by Miss Delano to the Colored Nurses Association, asking them to 'enroll for service at the proposed base hospital at Des Moines, Ia., and to recommend an efficient chief nurse." The nurses enrolled and did suggest a chief nurse, but no hospital was established at Des Moines.

"Last September another letter from Miss Delano to the same association asked for 'names of twenty of the best nurses and that applications be forwarded by them.' This was done in October, but no word up to date has been received by any of the nurses.

"In January one of these nurses, who had a record of 99 per cent in the state examinations, wrote to the Surgeon General's office and received the reply 'that there were no openings in the army for a corps of colored nurses.'

"On May 10th, a prominent nurse sent a telegram to Miss Delano, having seen her appeal for trained nurses, and also one to the Surgeon General's office, asking 'what was the outlook for the admission of colored nurses in the Red Cross.' The reply was that they were perfectly willing at all times to enroll colored nurses, but no accommodations had been made by the Surgeon General.

"The Surgeon General's reply was that no accommodations had been made for colored nurses, but he advised them to keep in touch with the Red Cross, and so it goes on, one shifting the responsibility upon the other.

"Why, I ask, are 600 registered nurses kept from national service because their skin is not white?"

Red Cross Says Colored Nurses Not Barred, Assignments Depend on Surgeon General.

On June 8, 1918, the *New York Post* said: "Announcement was made today that the Red Cross at all times had been willing to enroll colored nurses meeting requirements for service in military hospitals, but that the assignments of these nurses to duty depended upon the Surgeon-General.

"Jane A. Delano, director of the Department of Nursing said several attempts had been made to organize a base hospital unit consisting of colored nurses, and it was hoped that it might be possible to select them for service at the colored cantonment contemplated at Des Moines, Ia."

Red Cross Enrolls First Colored Nurse.

The Red Cross at length decided to use colored nurses. The first to be enrolled was Miss Frances R. Elliott of Jackson, Tennessee. Concerning her enrollment the following letter was sent her on July 6, from the Red Cross National Headquarters in Washington:

My dear Miss Elliott:

Just a line to tell you an interesting fact. You have the honor of being the first colored nurse to be enrolled in the Red Cross. Your pin number is No. 1. I thought you might be interested in this. I am glad the first nurse is likely to be so fine a representative of the profession.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Mary S. Gardner,
Director Bureau of Public Health Nursing.

Colored Nurses For Army Camps Not For Over Seas Service.

After it became known that colored nurses had been accepted efforts were immediately made to have them assigned for over seas service. The orders from the War Department issued in July 1918 stated that they would be assigned to the base hospitals at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey.

In August, Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States Army issued a statement urging the immediate need of more nurses because the army was growing faster than the nurse corps was increansig. "With the rapid increase of colored troops in the army, the necessity of a larger number of colored nurses will be apparent."

War Department Petitioned to Send Colored Nurses to France.

In December 1918 a petition was circulated asking that colored nurses be sent to France. This petition among other things said: "We feel that we are entitled to this recognition. Our boys would be cheered to see their women, and our women would be happy to have the opportunity of nursing them and helping to make them happy.

"You, Mr. Secretary, we feel can do this. We are absolutely sure that you believe in the square deal. We have responded to every call. This is our coun-

try and our flag. We have fought for it loyally in every battle and we feel that we are entitled to share in all the honors.

"Our nurses are awaiting your command."

On December 18, 1918, the Secretary of War sent a letter to the editor of the *New York Age* stating that: "a group of colored nurses have been assigned to duty at Camp Sherman and at Camp Grant. Steps were being taken toward assigning others to service when the armistice was signed. This necessitated an immediate reduction of the nursing force in this country and steps are being taken toward the relief of approximately two thousand nurses from the service. Also on account of cessation of hostilities, no additional nurses are needed overseas and measures will be taken from time to time toward reducing the nursing force abroad as the need for their services grows less. It is regretted, therefore, that it will not be possible to send any colored nurses abroad for duty."

In reply to the Secretary of War's announcement the *Age* said editorially: "While the reasons assigned by Secretary Baker for the failure to send any colored nurses abroad may seem sufficient to the War Department, they do not seem to us to finally dispose of the question.

For some time there will be wounded American soldiers in France, whose immediate removal to this side will not be expedient nor feasible. Nurses will be required to care for these soldiers among whom there will undoubtedly be some colored soldiers. As the necessity may arise from time to time for the replacement of the nurses worn out in the service, colored nurses could and should be substituted, at least to the extent of removing the ban so far successfully maintained against their service abroad. It is the moral duty of the War Department to remove this ban."

Y. M. C. A. Denies Drawing Color Line in France.

From time to time, after the United States entered the war, complaints came back from France that the color line was being drawn by the Y. M. C. A. "over there." One report said that: "A letter was received telling of how a troop of Colored soldiers were over-joyed on reaching a town in France, after a long, weary hike, when they espied a house on which was a sign, 'American Y. M. C. A.' The boys threw up their hats and shouted for joy, and made a rush for the house, anticipating they could there get refreshments and a bit of rest after their long hike. However, it is reported, when they reached the door leading into a supposed Christian retreat for soldiers they were met by the American white man in charge who bluntly told them they could not be accommodated here; that it was for whites."

A specific charge was made by Corporal Drysdale of the 369th infantry which was as follows: "While traveling through France, I had occasion to stop in the City of Tours, and being very hungry, I stopped at the only available place to get an American meal which happened to be an American Y. M. C. A. After entering the restaurant and quickly seating myself at a table, a French waitress attempted to take my order, before she could accomplish same, I was accosted by the Y. M. C. A. official who informed me that I would have to depart as they did not serve colored soldiers in that restaurant.

"I really felt hurt to think I had come all the way to France; in a land where the inhabitants know no discrimination, and then to be belittled by this official. I asked him did he think I was an American or a German. I had many sympathizers; some of whom were white soldiers from New York N. G. Regiments. They protested against the official's action and said if I was good enough to fight side by side with them in the trenches, I was certainly good enough to eat with them. I, not being served, and having their protests ignored, they refused to eat, and walked out disgusted.

"Leaving there with the feeling that the Y. M. C. A. was somewhat getting away from the Christian spirit for which I had always believed it stood, I pro-

ceeded to Dijon. I walked into the Y. M. C. A. at this place, asking for a package of cigarettes, but same was refused me, official stating that they were for white soldiers. Several American Army officers of high rank informed the Y. M. C. A. official that there were no orders ever issued in the U. S. discriminating because of color, and this existing feeling of race hatred should be eliminated. I am writing this to let the people back home know of the real conditions 'over here.' Several officers can substantiate my statements above."

In reply to the charge of Corporal Drysdale, C. V. Hibbard, Associate General Secretary of War Work of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. stated that: "If such discrimination was practiced it was not in pursuance of any settled policy of the organization.

"Having recently returned from an extensive trip through France, in which he had occasion to inspect the work among the soldiers, he felt free to say that he observed the most cordial relations between white and colored soldiers. As to the separation provided in the huts, there were some huts providing for the service of commissioned officers only, where the privates and non-coms were not accommodated. This may have been the case at the huts visited by Corporal Drysdale. Mr. Hibbard stated that he had found a hut specially provided for colored soldiers, where objection was raised to the entertainment of white soldiers. But the general rule was that the doors were open wide to every American soldier, regardless of race or color."

Sergeant Charles Conick of the 369th Infantry in a letter states that: "When detachments of the 369th first arrived in France, there were signs on all Y. M. C. A. huts saying colored men were not admitted.

Col. Haywood entered a vigorous protest against this discrimination, but it was unavailing. He finally secured some lumber and built his own hut, where no color line was drawn. In another part of France the "Y" refused to sell us cigarettes, saying they served only white soldiers. In Bordeaux one hut had separate entrances, for French, American and 'colored brothers.' "

"Another case is told of a colored soldier who had been in the front line trenches for 24 hours without relief. He made his way to a hut and offered to buy some tobacco, which was refused with the same statement—that the Y. M. C. A. served only whites."

"A high officer of the 369th Infantry Regiment said that the statements made by Sergeant Conick and others were true, and that signs had been placed on all Y. M. C. A. huts warning colored soldiers not to enter. This officer denied that Col. Haywood had built his own hut, but said that after nine weeks of protesting against the treatment accorded his men, the Y. M. C. A. officials ordered a hut built for them, where tobacco and writing materials were supplied.

"This officer also stated that no other organizations maintaining huts in the war area, or working among the soldiers in the trenches discriminated in any way between races or colors. He said that K. of C. secretaries divided their supplies of tobacco equal, among all units, giving packages of cigarettes and candy free to soldiers under fire, and that Salvation Army workers went out of their way, often running great risks, to reach colored soldiers with their famous doughnuts and hot coffee."

Officials of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council, in reply to these charges stated that: "It was not a policy of the organization to discriminate against Negroes.

"There may have been individual cases where a secretary used his own judgment," said a member of the Y. M. C. A. publicity department as on several occasions trouble occurred both here and in France when we attempted to serve both whites and Negroes from the same hut.

"We have sent about 50 colored secretaries to France and built a number of huts exclusively for colored soldiers wherever large contingents have been quartered. Favorable reports are on file from Hut No. 4 located at St. Nazaire,

and other huts in France, where the colored troops held their entertainments, wrote their letters, and secured tobacco and other supplies just as they were sold to white soldiers."

Negroes Resent Ridicule of Their Soldiers. However Intelligent Negro Soldiers Dialect Put in Their Mouths.

During the war, a great deal of resentment was aroused among Negroes because when articles (other than news items) appeared about Negro soldiers in white papers, the almost invariable rule was to put dialect in their mouths and to caricature them. As for example, Mary Roberts Rhinehart, in the *Saturday Evening Post* said: "A Negro officer with great dignity, his waistband thrust a bit forward with his magnificent erectness, delivered himself somewhat as follows: 'We's all gathered heah togethah to fight this heah wah. Now they's lots of things which you ain' done at home that youse goin' to do heah. And they's lots of things you done at home which you ain' going to do here. The first rule is: 'They ain' goin' to be no crap shooting.'"

A comment on this description said: "This is illuminating and informing to Negroes. To the average white man or woman it may be a simple and truthful description or picture of Negro life, and the author, knowing the ignorance which her people labor under as to the intelligence, education and morals of the Negro, uses such ignorance to fix permanently in the minds of the members of her race an ignorant, degraded, unmoral race of Negroes incapable of advancement and totally unfit for service requiring the exercise of intelligence, responsibility and obligation.

"Officers of the Army are selected with the greatest care, and men so chosen are selected because of peculiar fitness, which includes not only educational training equal, at least, to that given in the best high schools of the country, but character, poise, courage and ability to command men. And yet the uniform of the United States Army, bestowed only after severe tests proved that its wearer merited it, is held up for ridicule, and is made a jest and a butt for fools, by this woman because its loyal and patriotic wearers have black skins."

Under the title, "Uncle Sam's Negro Soldiers," Fullerton L. Waldo, associate editor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, is reported to have written the following as having been told him in France by Edward B. Schumacher, a Y. M. C. A. Secretary: "A Negro officer was having a desperate time getting his men to turn and march in the right direction.

"'Right face!—left face;' he would call, and they would do just the opposite.

"Finally he called out in accents of anguish, 'It's a mighty good thing you all is goin' in de cavalry. De horse'll know which way to turn when you don't.'

"'Niggah,' said a captain to an exceptionally stupid though pathetically earnest and willing private, 'you is suttinly the biggest bonehead I has evah seen in all mah sperience. I'se done told you all I know an' you doan know nothin!'"

An editorial comment on this in *The New York Age* said: 'The absurdity and incongruity of having a man commissioned as captain using the language quoted above should be evident to the most unsophisticated. The effect of publishing such ridiculous stuff in Paris, where the Americans flock whenever possible, cannot but be injurious to the morale of the class of soldiers thus made butts of ridicule. It may be good stuff as German propaganda, as the name Schumacher would suggest, but as a means of instilling and cultivating self-respect in the soldiers thus misrepresented it leaves a great deal to be desired."

Henry Johnson of Albany, (New York) a member of the 369th Infantry, and

one of the two American soldiers to first receive decorations for bravery, was reported in the Hutchinson (Kansas) *News* (reprinted in *The Literary Digest*, and copied in many other papers, among them the Albany (New York) *Press*,) and made to say, when describing his exploit in helping to kill and wound 24 Germans: "Yessah, ma name's Johnson. Dis is Johnson, what's left of 'im. Yah must a read all about Johnson and Robinson, shure you did, it was in all de papers. Dere's a silver plate right dere (pointing to his foot), yessir, right dere, they pushed a baynet through ma laig an' shot me in de right arm. Day want to send me home, but Ah ain't goin' home. Ah gonna stay here till ma company goes home. I'm a good a man as any of 'em. Dose Germans can't fight.

A. G. Jenkins of Mt. Airy, a little town in North Carolina, in a letter to the editor of *The Observer* of Charlotte, that state, said: "In one of your recent papers, I noticed an article entitled "The Colored Man in the Camp." Several articles of similar nature have been in the papers concerning our colored soldiers.

I feel that the purpose for which any soldier is in camp and the shortcomings which might be manifested are altogether too sacred to be an object of humor. We ought to feel sorry for their ignorance, and if our sympathy does not run in that direction, we could at least refrain from putting their ignorance on exhibition. This war means as much to the Negro as to any other race, nation or people. We may not be able financially, to support it as such, but every father and mother of a Negro boy has done as much as any other father or mother of any race or people; they have lain their all upon the altar of sacrifice, possibly to be consumed by the horrible fumes of the Huns. It cost the Negro parents just as much heartache and pain as any other parents."

Subtle Efforts Made To Discredit Negro Soldiers.

According to the best sources of information, it would appear that there was more or less of a concerted attempt in the latter part of 1918 to discredit the overseas Negro soldiers.

The following is an example of some of the rumors that were circulated in France about the Negro soldiers: "We stopped at a village near the front on our way forward and we were greatly surprised to see the attitude of the people in this particular village, so different from all the rest of the people we had met. They didn't speak nor did they have anything to do with our men at all. They behaved very much like our prejudiced Americans in the Southern States of the country. It was not long before we learned from our men who speak the French language fluently that they had been cautioned by American troops of the prejudiced type that we are like beast and to have nothing to do with us. That we grow tails, horns, etc.; that they in America lynch us if we look at a white woman or words to that effect. I was told that a little French boy, after circling around one of the men and apparently very eager to find out something for himself, but failing finally requested the man to show his little 'tail' that he was told we grow. The troops that have gone on before us have apparently tried their utmost to prejudice the people with whom they have come in contact, against us. But our men have already broken down their idea of such and we find them now just as we found the others we met heretofore. The men by their deportment and their ability as trained soldiers and good musicians, have won them over."

An article in the *Birmingham* (Alabama) *Age-Herald*, from its correspondent in France said: "Negro soldiers have no confidence in Negro officers, and as a rule are non-fighters under such. They are only fit for labor troops. Even under white officers it is difficult to handle them in engagements of modern warfare, where they don't have actual vision of their opponents.

They can't stand the gaff of such fighting methods, any more than they can

go into a fight after being encamped over night beside a cemetery. In open warfare, under white officers who have gained their confidence, they are veritable hell-hounds, but as all-round soldiers they have been a failure and the great mass of them have been put into labor battalions. There are exceptions, of course. I only speak of the average."

Rumor Said That Morally Negro Soldiers Had Failed.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute was asked by the President and the Secretary of War to go to France and get at the truth of the matter concerning the rumors about the alleged failure of Negro soldiers and officers. A published account of this investigation states that: "During the late summer and early fall of 1918 there were a great many rumors in and out of official circles in this country, to the effect that morally the Negro soldier in France had failed, and that the statement sometimes made that 'the Negro is controlled by brutal instincts,' was justified.

"The report was current in France that the committing of the "unmentionable crime" was very common and, according to the rumors, Negro officers, as well as privates, in all branches and grades of the service, were guilty of this crime.

"A letter written by a lady overseas to another lady in the United States, stated that the writer had been told by the colonel of a certain unit, whose guest she was, that he would not feel it safe for her to walk, even with him, through this camp of Negro soldiers.

"Another letter from a high official in a very important position with the overseas Negro troops, written unofficially to a very prominent official on this side, stated, that, in the 92nd Division, there had recently been at least thirty cases of the "unmentionable crime."

At the General Headquarters of the American Forces, I found that the opinion was that the crime was no more prevalent among Negro soldiers than among white soldiers, or any soldiers.

"I asked the Commanding General of the 92nd Division about the prevalence of the crime in question. He said it was very prevalent, and that there had been a great many cases over which he was very much disturbed. I courteously asked if he would mind having one of his aides get the record. I said that I thought general statements were often very damaging, and, that inasmuch as the reputation of a race was at stake, I was very anxious to get the facts in order to make an accurate report.

"When the records were brought in and examined, only seven charged could be found. Of those charged, only two had been found guilty and convicted and one of the two convictions had been 'turned down' by General Headquarters. Afterwards, I saw the Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division, who told me that there had been eleven cases charged. Two of them were men who did not belong to the 92nd Division, but to other organizations. Out of the eleven, only three had been finally approved as guilty by General Headquarters, and one sentence out of the three had been reduced from life imprisonment to taking half the man's pay for twelve months. In other fighting units, as well as at Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Brest, where many of the Service of Supply Troops were located, and at many other places, when the records were taken, as was the case with the 92nd Division, the number of cases charged was very few.

In Spite of Rumors Negro Officers Not Failures.

"There was apparently no doubt in anybody's mind in France, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier, when led by white officers. There was, also little question about the fighting record of the four regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd which had been brigaded with French Divisions—but

when it came to the 92nd Division, there was a subtle and persistent rumor in Paris and in other places in France, substantiating the rumor which was also prevalent in America—only in France it was much more generally accepted as true; namely, that the Negro officers "had been practically a failure," and that it was a mistake to have ever attempted to have a division with Negroes as officers.

"It was found that, so far as the 92nd Division was concerned, only a very small portion of a single battalion, of a single regiment had failed.

"About a dozen officers of a battalion were sent before a board for trial for having shown cowardice. They were not, however, all found guilty; and to offset this, some of the other colored officers of this regiment, for conspicuous bravery in the same engagement were promoted and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

"It would appear that this small part of a battalion whose failure was so widely reported, had never before been under fire, and had been taken from a quiet sector and brought forward with the expectation that it would not be put into the fighting for several weeks; but it so happened that the Germans were much stronger than the French behind whom this unit was placed. When the French troops were badly cut to pieces, the Negro unit in question had to go into the fighting within twenty four hours after reaching the front, which was much earlier than expected.

"In talking with the Commanding General at Le Mans, I referred to the fact that something like fifteen Negro officers had been sent back as 'inefficient.' He said to me: 'If it is any comfort to you, I will tell you this: we sent back through Blois to America in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month, who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle.' 'I hope,' he added, 'that you won't lose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to lose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

Behavior Negro Soldiers Commended By Mayor French Town.

From the best sources of information, it would appear that the Negro soldiers, by their gentlemanly, demeanor, made a good impression upon the French civilian population. The following commendation that the 349th Field Artillery received when it was leaving a city somewhere in France is an example:

"Headquarters 349th Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces France, A. P. O. 722, Sept. 6th, 1918.

"The following letter having been received is published for the information of the regiment and will be read at retreat Saturday, September 7th, 1918.

"By order of Colonel Moore:
"JOSEPH H. McNALLY,
Captain & Adjustant 349th F. A.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
12th AUGUST, 1918

TOWN HALL
OF

Dear Colonel:

"At the occasion of your departure, permit me to express to you my regrets—and those of the whole population.

"From the very day of its arrival, your regiment by its behavior and its military appearance, excited the admiration of all of us.

"Of the sojourn of yourself and your colored soldiers amongst us we will keep the best memory and remember your regiment as a picked one.

"From the beginning a real brotherhood was established between your soldiers and our people who were glad to welcome the gallant allies of our France.

"Having learned to know them, the whole population holds them in great esteem and we all join in saying the best of them.

"I hope that the white troops, replacing your regiment will give us equal satisfaction but whatever their attitude may be they can not surpass your 349th Field Artillery.

"Please accept the assurance of my best and most distinguished feelings.

G. De FONT-REAULX,
Assistant Mayor.

OFFICIAL
Hdq. 349th Field Artillery, National Army.

The Record of The Negro In World War.

The American Negroes made a magnificent record in the World War. They were the one group in the Nation who were a 100 per cent loyal and were impervious to German propaganda. They were the one group which most willingly responded to the draft and furnished the largest proportionate number of draftees; 74.60 per cent of the Negroes examined were accepted and 69.71 per cent of the whites.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in his report for 1918, in speaking of the Negroes and the draft, quotes from a memorandum sent him by Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War: "One of the brightest chapters in the whole history of the war is the Negro's eager acceptance of the draft and his splendid willingness to fight. His only resentment was due to the limited extent to which he was allowed to join and participate in combatant or 'fighting' units. The number of colored draftees accepted for military duty, and the comparatively small number of them claiming exemptions, as compared with the total number of white and colored men called and drafted, presents an interesting study and reflects much credit upon this racial group."

The First Soldiers American Expeditionary Forces Decorated For Bravery Were Two Negroes.

The Negro soldiers from the United States made a wonderful record on the battle fields of France. They were the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to get into action. The first soldiers of the American Army to be decorated for bravery, in France were two Negroes, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, members of the 369th Infantry, which was formerly the 15th New York National Guard Regiment.

On the night of May 15, 1918, these two men, while on sentry duty were attacked by a raiding party of some twenty or more Germans. "The names of these two men will stand out forever on the roll of honor of their race." Battling in the blackness of night with their rifles, hand grenades and a bolo knife, wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party of at least twenty-four strong. For this act of bravery, Johnson and Roberts received medals of honor.

French Citations Awarded Four Whole Regiments and a Battalion For Gallantry In Action

The French cited four whole regiments and a battalion of another regiment of American Negro soldiers. One of these, the 370th, formerly the 8th Illinois, was, with the exception of the colonel, officered entirely by Negroes. Thirty of the Negro officers in this regiment received medals of honor for distinguished bravery. Altogether, some 60 Negro

officers were decorated for bravery. Some 350 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Negro American soldiers were also, for their bravery, given medals of honor.

A comment in the *New York World* gives the following vivid description of how the Negro troops fought and what they underwent: "Heading eastward from the Marne, I found Negro troops in the line of the Champagne front and on the edge of the Argonne forest. Some of the Negroes helped to flay the Germans left flank in the drive of July 15th, when under almost continuous barrage. They then moved into still more violently assailed positions to relieve the French unit. The 'Chocareds,' as the French call the Negroes, took part in a series of local attacks toward the end of July that wrung from the Boche every foot of ground his terrific onslaught had gained him. It has been feared they would flinch under the prolonged exposure to big calibre shells, but they have bravely met that supreme test.

Negro Soldiers Stood Test On European Battlefield.

The American Negro soldiers made a record as fighters in the World War as they did in the Spanish-American and the Civil Wars. Before the armistice closed, 42,000 American Negro soldiers had gone into combat. "Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain, and France they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage endurance, and aggressiveness were most severe."

"At Chateau Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne and the Argonne and in the final attacks in the Metz region these singing soldiers—and how they sang—were in the thick of it.

"The four regiments of former national guard units—the first to go oversea—had not been in France three months before one of them—the 372nd was picked for the Verdun region, to occupy the famous battle-swept hill 304. On that exposed ground, where thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the line swayed back and forth, these American Negroes, fresh from their training with the French, were placed to hold the Hun tide.

"Their first engagement was in a drive for Montoir. Here came the real test, as one military observer has said. And, according to this authority, they were eager to get into the fight.

"They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived. But the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of warfare?

"This they answered by doing some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day. From June 6th to September 10th, they were stationed in the bloody Argonne forest. On the night of September 25th they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive, and were in that terrific drive—one of the decisive engagements of the war—until October 7th.

"In this nine days' battle the Negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crises, stood out with such distinction that the whole regiment was awarded the covered croix de guerre.'

Racial Consciousness Becomes National and Inter-National

Negro newspapers, public speakers, and writers have a great deal to say about racial consciousness. The importance of Negroes having more solidarity and working together for common ends. The world war caused the outlook of every people to be greatly widened and for racial consciousness among Negroes to be considered in world terms. Speaking along this line the *Amsterdam News* (New York City) stated that:

"There must be no North, no South, nor other sectionalism with us. The race must learn to think in world terms. The coloured Northerner and coloured Southerner, the coloured West Indian, South American and African must all learn to think together as one race, one family, since it is absolutely imperative if they would come in to their own that they act together. There must be no foolish sectionalism among us. The white can afford the asinine pleasure. We cannot!

"In our fight for existence and a place in the sun we need not only to cooperate among ourselves, but to look abroad for allies. Our allies will be found among those whom the white man also oppresses because of their black or yellow skins.

"There must be no sectionalism and no looking backward into the past, but a constructive, far-sighted policy for the future. We, like the Anglo-Saxon and other races must forget that we have ever been slaves. We, like other races, must demand and fight for our place in the sun.

"We must learn to think in terms of world policy and to act in harmonious unity."

RACE CATECHISM.

FROM THE CRUSADER MAGAZINE.

Question: How do you consider yourself in relation to your Race?

Answer: I consider myself bound to it by a sentiment which unites us all.

Question: What is it?

"Answer: The sentiment that the Negro Race is of all races the most favored by the Muses of Music, Poetry and Art, and is possessed of those qualities of courage, honor and intelligence necessary to the making of the best manhood and womanhood and the most brilliant development of the human species.

"Question: What is one's duty to his Race?

"Answer: To love one's Race above one's self and to further the common interests of all above the private interests of one. To cheerfully sacrifice wealth ease, luxuries, necessities and, if need be, life itself to attain for the Race that greatness in arms, in commerce, in art, the three combined without which there is neither respect, honor nor security.

"Question: How can you further the interests of the race?

"Answer: By spreading Race Patriotism among my fellows; by unfolding the annals of our glorious deeds and the facts of the noble origin, splendid achievements and ancient cultures of the Negro Race to those whom Alien Education has kept in ignorance of these things; by combating the insiduous, mischievous and false teachings of school histories that exalt the white man and debase the Negro, that tell of the white man's achievements but not of his ignominy, while relating only that part of the Negro's story that refers to his temporary enslavement and partial decadence; by helping Race industries in preference to all others; by encouraging Race enterprise and business to the ends of an ultimate creation of wealth, employment and financial strength within the Race; by so carrying myself as to demand honor and respect for my Race.

"Question: Why are you proud of your Race?

"Answer: Because in the veins of no human being does there flow more generous blood than in our own; in the annals of the world, the history of no Race is more resplendent with honest, worthy glory than that of the Negro Race, members of which founded the first beginnings of civilization upon the banks of the Nile, developing it and extending it southward to Ethiopia and westward over the smiling Sudan to the distant Atlantic, so that the Greeks who came to learn from our fathers declared that they were "the most just of men, the favorites of the gods."

AFRO-AMERICAN HYMN.

(William Pickens.)

(Tune: *The Marseillaise*)—National Song of France.

Ye sons of Freedom, up, to battle!
We go to war against the wrong;
No longer we th' oppressor's cattle,
We rise as men, ten million strong!
We rise as men, ten millon strong!
Shall coward kill and burn our mothers,
Make bastard-orphans of the young,
And then with threats bestill our tongue
While life is in our bodies, brothers?

Refrain: Up, up, ye men of bronze!
Breathe now a freeman's breath!
And claim your liberty in life
Or freedom in your death!

We fight the fight of all the ages,
And walk the path of all the just;
We hear the voice of all the sages:
We will be free if die we must!
We will be free if die we must!
No tyrant's torch or gun shall burn us,
We fight for mothers, babes and wives,
We die for these, our dearer lives,
Though the oppressor shoot and burn us!

O Freedom! let thy spirit charm us!
Let us not heed the coward's fear:
The hand of death can never harm us,
For freedom is than life more dear!
For freedom is than life more dear!
Jehovah, God of all the races,
Sustain our hearts, accept our soul—
From everywhere to freedom's goal
Millions of Black Men, turn your faces!

5,000 Negroes In Silent Parade March Impressively In New York City.

On July 28, 1917, some 5,000 Negroes with muffled drums and banners setting forth their wrongs marched impressively down Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"Leaders among the Negroes of New York City decided that a silent parade would be the most dramatic and effective way to make felt the protest of their race against injustice and inhumanity, whether growing out of lynch law, race riots, segregation or disfranchisement.

"And this silent parade was staged with real impressiveness and dignity and with an indefinable appeal to the heart."

Some of the banners read: "Make America Safe for Democracy," "Thou Shalt Not Kill." "Taxation Without Representation Is Tyranny," "America Has Lynched Without Trial 2,867 Negroes in 31 Years and Not a Single Murderer Has Suffered," "200,000 Black Men Fought for Your Liberty in the Civil War," "The First Blood of American Independence Was Shed By a Negro—Crispus Attucks," "12,000 of Us Fought with Jackson at New Orleans," "From Bunker Hill to Carrizal We Have Done our Bit," "The World Owes no Man a Living, But Every Man An Opportunity to Earn a Living," "We are Maligned

As Lazy and Murdered When We Work," "We are Excluded from the Unions and Condemned for Not Joining Them," "3,000 Negroes Fought for Independence Under George Washington," "Were We the First in France? Ask Pershing," "Interpret for Us in Living, Loving Acts the Religion of Jesus Christ," "If Fault is to be Found with Color, Blame God and Yourselves," "Your Hands are Full of Blood," and "Put the Spirit of Christ in the Making and Execution of the Laws."

"Leaflets distributed on the sidewalks gave the reasons for the march."

"We march because by the grace of God and the force of truth the dangerous hampering walls of prejudice and inhuman injustices must fall.

"We march because we want to make impossible a repetition of Waco, Memphis, and East St. Louis by arousing the conscience of the country, and to bring the murderers of our brothers, sisters and innocent children to justice.

"We march because we deem it a crime to be silent in the face of such barbaric acts.

"We march because we are thoroughly opposed, to Jim Crow cars, etc., segregation, discrimination, disfranchisement, lynching, and a host of evils that are forced on us. It is time that the spirit of Christ should be manifested in the making and execution of laws.

"We march because we want our children to live in a better land and enjoy fairer conditions than have fallen to our lot.

"We march in memory of our butchered dead, the massacre of honest toilers who were removing the reproach of laziness and thriftlessness hurled at the entire race, they died to prove our worthiness to live. We live in spite of death shadowing us and ours. We prosper in the face of the most unwarranted and illegal oppression.

"We march because the growing consciousness and solidarity of race, coupled with sorrow and discrimination, have made us one; a union that may never be dissolved in spite of the sallow-brained agitators, scheming pundits and political tricksters who secure a fleeting popularity and uncertain financial support by promoting the disunion of a people who ought to consider themselves as one."

Protests Causes Publishers To Revise in Geography Reference to Negro Race.

Negroes continue to object to descriptions of the Negro race given in school geographies and histories. In Philadelphia a protest was made to the authors and publishers of Cookman and Gerson's Geography Primer, to the effect that when contrasted with the description given in this text of the white race, the description given of the black race was objectionable, because it gave to children, white and black, who studied this book erroneous and hurtful ideas of present day Negroes. The descriptions of the white and black race used in this Primer follows:

"The Black Race.—Negroes belong to the black race. Their skin is of a very dark color. They have broad, flat noses, thick lips, and low slanting foreheads. Their hair is short and kinky.

"In their native land Negroes are wild and savage. They wear little or no clothing. They live in tribes, which are nearly always fighting with each other. They use spears, clubs and arrows. Some of them eat the people which they capture. Those who do this are called cannibals.

"The savage Negro tribes have many strange customs. They file their teeth into points, and wear heavy rings in their noses, ears and lips. They dress their hair in queer ways and paint and tattoo their bodies. They have no schools nor churches. They pray to ugly idols made of stone and wood. There are many Negroes living in this country. The first Negroes were brought here from Africa,

a land far across the ocean, nearly three hundred years ago. They were sold as slaves and made to do hard work. Their masters often treated them cruelly. Many people thought it was wrong to have slaves. They believed that all the Negroes should be free. At last a great war was fought which gave the slaves their freedom. This was nearly fifty years ago. The Negro has learned to work for wages and to take care of himself. They are growing more and more intelligent and have so improved that it is hard to believe that they are descended from savages.

"The White Race.—The people of the white race are fine looking and their bodies are well formed. Their foreheads are high and broad, their noses straight and their lips rather thin. Their hair which may be either light or dark, is smooth and often wavy. It is not kinky or woolly like that of a negro, and it is not coarse and straight like that of an Indian.

"The people of the white race are highly intelligent, and are active and industrious. They were the first to have railroads, steamships, the telegraph and telephones. They write many books and have large libraries. They also have picture galleries, theatres and other places of amusements. They live in well built houses and have fine schools and beautiful churches.

"Many of these people live in the country and raise crops of wheat, corn, potatoes and other things which they send to the cities to be sold. Many live in cities, where they work in stores and business houses, buying and selling different kinds of goods. Others work in mills and factories where these goods are made. "People of the white race dress well and comfortably. Cotton, wool, silk, linen, leather and other materials are used in the making of their clothing. They have traveled all over the world and may be found in almost every country."

As a result of the protests and representations of the Negroes, this Geography Primer, for the school year 1919-20, was revised, and a description of the Negro submitted by R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the *Christian Recorder* was used. The picture of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, famous Negro poet, took the place of the savage African with a ring in his nose and the word Negro was written with a capital N.

Negro Contrasted With Other Nationalities.

Two incidents, connected with the Jews of the United States and war work, caused among Negroes a great deal of comment and contrast of their own ineffectiveness as compared with the Jews' effectiveness in accomplishing things and in successfully combating race prejudices. One of these incidents was the pledging by the Jews of the United States to raise $10,000,000 for their brethren in Europe who had been made destitute by the war. At a dinner party in New York $2,000,000 of this amount was subscribed.

It was pointed out that there were two phases of this incident that Negroes should profit by: "They are proud of themselves and their race, in prosperity as well as in adversity, and, being men and brethren, they love and assist one another in all reasonable ways when it is necessary to do so; they, in the second place, have money. Having money, and loving one another, and standing together at all times and in all conditions those of them who have plenty give of their abundance to those of them who have little." The other incident was the calling to the attention of President Wilson a statement in the War Department's manual of instructions for Medical Advisory Boards which it was maintained was a reflection upon the Jewish race. The language objected to was that: "the foreign born and especially Jews were more apt to malign than the native born." When this came to the attention of President Wilson he wrote the following letter:

"I am very much distressed that the sentences quoted in the inclosed telegrams should have been contained in the draft instructions to the Medical Advisory Boards. They of course represent a view absolutely contrary to that of the Administration and express a prejudice which ought not ever to have been expressed or entertained. In all of this I am sure you will agree with me and I hope that you will be kind enough to make an immediate excision of these sentences and instruct the Medical Advisory Boards accordingly, letting it be known if you will be kind enough to the senders of the enclosed telegrams that you have done so.

"I am making this request with the greatest confidence because I am sure you will sympathize with my point of view in the matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

The result of the President's communication was that the Surgeon General amended the paragraph so as to omit the objectionable language, the Provost Marshal General telegraphed the amendment to all the boards, a reprint of the regulations was ordered. The edition already distributed was recalled and destroyed."

It was pointed out that: "There is a lesson and it is this, no class or group in this or any other country is ever going to get more than it has the power to demand. Three million Jews have made themselves such a power in this country that no mayor of a city, no governor of a state, no member of congress, no President of the United States would dare run counter to that power. What three million Jews have done twelve million Negroes may do. What the Negro lacks in wealth he can make up by intelligent and serious thought and by united action."

Capitalizing N In the Word Negro.

The agitation and discussion for the capitalizing of the N in the word Negro is continuous, with the result that serious consideration is being given to the contention that Negro should always be written with a capital N. The number of important white publications which are capitalizing the N in Negro are constantly increasing. Among these are the *New York Evening Post*, the *Outlook*, the *World's Work*, the *Sunday School Times*, etc. The census bureau also in its reports capitalizes the word Negro.

The *Sunday School Times* desiring to give its readers an authoritative word on this interesting point, referred the question to Professor Jerome Dowd, Director of the School of Commerce and Industry in the University of Oklahoma, an ethnologist of high standing. Professor Dowd wrote:

"The word Negro should always be written with a capital letter, not because so doing pleases or displeases the people called Negroes but because it is a word now universally used to define a racial group. As originally used it meant in both and Spanish language "black" as distinguished from white. Since it has become a racial term it is incorrect to spell it without the capital.

"I so spell the word in my books on the Negro Races, and so do all modern ethnologists, and scholars generally. The newspapers and magazines from habit print the word without the capital.

Reasons for and Against Use of Term Negro.

The discussion with reference as to which of the terms Afro-American, Colored or Negro is the more suitable to designate persons of African descent continues.

The *Boston Guardian*, advocating the use of the term "Colored" said: "A white man attempting to sell you something, will say, 'Yes, quite a number of the colored people have bought,' etc. He will not say quite a number of Negroes

have bought, etc. Why? The candidate for office says, 'I ask you colored people to vote for me,' etc. He does not say 'I ask you Negroes to vote for me,' etc. Why? In Congress the men who defend the race say, 'The colored people of this country,' while the opposers speak bitterly and sarcastically of 'The Negroes.' Why? Daily papers, speaking of the respectable element, refer to the 'Colored citizens.' Daily papers unfriendly to the race speak of 'the burly Negroes.'

Those favoring the use of the term Negro point out that "on the whole the term Negro is the most suitable one in that it is more coordinate with the term: Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and other national and racial designations than is the term "Colored" or "Afro-American."

The word Negro has a permanent place as a race designation in both ethnology and anthropology and is used to designate the black race; that is, Negro and black race are used synonymously. Another reason for the term "Negro" being more suitable is that all persons having any trace of Negro blood, no matter how light they may be, are classed as Negroes and are so designated in the laws of several states. There is an increasing use of the word "Negro" and a decreasing use of the words "colored" and "Afro-American" to designate us as a people. The result is that the word "Negro" is, more and more, acquiring a dignity that it did not have in the past."

New York World Promises To Discontinue Use Term Darky.

The *New York World*, which has the largest circulation of any morning paper in New York, has promised to discontinue the use of the term "darkies." In a letter to Lester A. Walton, managing editor of *The New York Age* who informed the editors of the World that colored Americans did not take kindly to the terms in print, C. M. Lincoln, managing editor of the *World* replied in part:

"You are quite right in your suggestions that the word 'darkies' was wrong. I am sorry it appeared and I have given order that the word shall not be used again."

The United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, advised the Boy Scouts of America and others to discourage as far as they could the use of opprobrious and degrading nick names for foreigners such as: "Mick," "Sheeny" "Dago" and the like with reference to Irish, Jews and Italians. The question was raised in the Negro press and in letters from Negroes to Mr. Claxton as to why he didn't include in his list of degrading nick names the all too common terms: "Nigger," "Cuffee," "Coon," "Darky," and the like when referring to the Negro.

As a result of the protest of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the title of the song, "Nigger War Bride Blues" was changed to "War Bride Blues."

New York State Legislature Bans African Dodger.

The New York Legislature in 1917 passed what was known as the "African Dodger Bill" which prohibits at amusement places and elsewhere persons (usually Negroes) from exhibiting themselves in public and inviting or allowing others to throw balls or other articles at their heads or other portions of their bodies.

Negroes Protests Against Obnoxious and Insulting Signs In Public Places.

Negroes are more and more resenting and protesting against obnoxious and in too many instances insulting signs, referring to them,

being placed in either public or private places, as for example, in some stores the elevator which the Negro may use is indicated by the sign: "Freight and Negroes."

Special objections are being raised to the posting in some public parks in the South of notices: "Negroes and Dogs Keep Out." At the same time for the maintenance of these parks, which they are not permitted to use and in many instances not even allowed to pass through, the Negroes to whom these signs refer are either directly or indirectly being taxed; and it is also generally the case that no provision whatever is made to provide a public park for them.

The White Press And the Negro.

Negroes are more and more urging the white newspapers of the country to give less space to Negro crime and more space to the accomplishments and achievements of the race. It is pointed out that three-fourths of the news printed in the daily white newspapers concerning Negroes is about crimes which they have committed.

"What the race is doing along constructive lines is seldom regarded as news by the average editor. A Negro suspected of rape commands ten times more space than the opening of a Negro bank, and the fact that the culprit is a Negro seems to outweigh the outstanding feature—the perpetration of the crime. Instead of helping make the race issue less acute many newspapers play the part of agitators. Emphasizing the weakness and minimizing the virtues of any people, white or colored, will certainly redound to their discredit."

Associated Press Protest Charge Being Negroes' Worst Enemy.

The *St. Louis Argus*, in an editorial on October 19, 1917, entitled "Our Enemy" discussed a meeting of colored men, at which the topic was "The Associated Press is Our Worst Enemy." Two weeks later the *Argus* published clippings from the *Globe Democrat* and *The Republic*, two St. Louis morning dailies, members of The Associated Press, with the comment that the readers of the *Argus* could decide for themselves whether the majority of the clippings were favorable or unfavorable to the race. The *Argus* editorial or comments came to the attention of Mr. Frederick Ray Martin of New York City, assistant general manager of the Associated Press. In defense of the Associated Press he sent the editor of the *Argus* the following letter:

"My attention has today been called to an editorial article, entitled 'Our Enemy,' in the *St. Louis Argus*, in which you say:

"'It seems that the only time when The Associated Press cares to gather news concerning the Negro, is when some kind of crime has been committed, or at least, when he is suspected of a crime.'

"I believe this to be a very unfair statement.

"If you know of any important news regarding the Negro, or of any conferences concerning his development or progress, which have not been adequately covered by the Associated Press, you will help your race and you will help The Associated Press by calling them to our attention.

"I remember after the last election in New York for instance, that we carried mention of the fact that certain Negroes had been, for the first time, elected to public office in this city.

"We do not write the headlines, and, like Negroes, we do not enjoy promiscuous and unfair criticism. Consequently I write to ask whether you have any special criticism to make regarding The Associated Press. Do you know of any news regarding Negroes which we have not transmitted with as much fairness as we have transmitted news regarding other races?

Chinese and Japanese Restaurant Keepers Discriminate Against Negroes.

In July 1918 a suit was filed in the Seventh District Municipal Court of New York City, against the Japanese proprietor of a dining room on Broadway. It was alleged that he had refused service to a Negro woman on the ground of her color. At Worcester, Massachusetts, a suit was brought against the proprietor of a Chinese restaurant for refusing to serve Negroes in the main dining room of the establishment.

Negroes Not on Jury West Virginia Court Grants Arkansas Court Refuses New Trial.

Judge Rosalsky, of the New York City, Court of General Sessions ordered a juror's name to be stricken from the lists because this juror stated that he could not on account of his prejudice, be fair to a Negro. The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals granted a new trial to Rock Young, convicted of murder in Raleigh County, that state, on the ground that he had not received a fair trial; because that Negroes had been excluded from the grand and petit juries which indicted and tried him. The court in its ruling said: "Whenever by action of a state, whether through its legislature, through its courts or through its executive or administrative officer, all persons of the African race are excluded, solely because of their race and color, from serving as grand and petit jurors in the criminal prosecution of the law the right of the person being tried is denied to him contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States."

On January 15, 1918, Scipio A. Jones, a Negro attorney of Litte Rock, Arkansas, in the case of W. H. White, a Negro, charged with forging divorce decrees made a motion that the indictment be quashed on the ground that no Negroes had been included in the summoning of talesmen for the jury and in the selection of the panel of petit jurors. It was brought out that in the selection of jurors, the question of placing Negroes on the panel had never been discussed, although it was admitted that there were Negroes in the county competent to serve as jurors. The motion for quashing the indictment was over-ruled. An appeal of the case was made. In 1900, Jones raised the same objection when he was defending a Negro charged with grand larceny. It was shown that there were 859 white and 175 Negro qualified electors in the county and that for 18 years no Negro had been selected to serve on a jury. The judge over-ruled the motion, and the case was carried to the State Supreme Court where it was reversed, on the ground that it was an error to over-rule the motion without having evidence as to the facts alleged. (See volume 69, Supreme Court Decisions, pp. 189, 386.)

The Right to Have Negroes on Juries Trying Negroes, Courts Decide.

In May, 1915 in the United States District Court for Southern Georgia, attorneys for a Negro, Robert Kitchens, who had been convicted of the murder of a white man and had been sentenced to be hanged, sought to obtain his release on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The writ claimed that the Negro had been deprived of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment in that Negroes were excluded from the jury box. An appeal was granted to the United States Supreme Court. January 19, 1916, the Supreme Court, on the ground that it did not have jurisdiction, dismissed the appeal.

In 1909, the United States Supreme Court decided a somewhat similar case where Marcellus Thomas, a Negro convicted of murder in Harris County, Texas, appealed his case on the ground of absence of Negroes from the jury which rendered the verdict. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction and said: "It may be that the jury commissioners did not give the Negro race full pro rata with the white race in the selection of the grand and petit jurors in this case, still this would not be evidence of discrimination. If they fairly and honestly endeavored to discharge their duty, and did not in fact discriminate against the Negro race in the selection of the jury lists, then the Constitution of the United States has not been violated."

Previous to this time, however, the Supreme Court in the cases of Rogers vs. Alabama and Carter vs. Texas, decided that the exclusion of qualified Negroes from jury service on grand and petit juries on account of their race and color is a denial to Negroes on trial in courts where such exclusion is allowed them, an equal protection of the law and as being in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. According to the rulings in these cases, if it is clearly shown that the verdict against a Negro either in the criminal or civil courts has been rendered by a jury from which Negroes had been excluded on account of their race and color such a verdict will be set aside on appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Conversely Negroes on trial or parties to a suit have the right to demand that Negroes be on the trial juries. A decision to this effect was handed down by the Supreme Court of Florida in March, 1913. This decision held that it was the duty of county commissioners and other bodies making up jury lists to place the names of Negroes in jury boxes for jury duty, otherwise when Negroes are tried or are parties to suits and these suits are decided adversely to them, they have the right to appeal on the ground of race discrimination.

Negro Shriners Restrained From Using Shrine Insignia Regalia.

On May 9, 1917 the Atlanta (Georgia) Temple of Shriners, (white) was granted an injunction restraining the Negro Temple of Shriners of that city from using the insignia and other features of the Shriners. The case was fought through various courts and on September 17, 1918, the State Supreme Court confirmed the rulings of the lower courts. An Appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. In December, 1918, the Houston (Texas) Temple of Shriners (white) brought a similar suit against the Negro Temple of Shriners of that city.

White Elks to Refrain From Litigation Against Negro Elks.

Some years ago the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (white) instituted proceedings against the Improvement Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (Negroes) to restrain the latter, from using the emblems, etc., of the order. At the 1918 annual meeting of the Order of Elks it was decided to end the long fight against the Negro order.

The grand exalted ruler (white) in his annual report said: "I have thought that our order was so permanently established, so distinctive in character and the part of those who for obvious reasons, could never impose upon the white public or our own members, even if they desired. So far as I am advised no evidence of any such desire or intention has ever been displayed by the Organization in question.

"In my opinion the most effective and dignified course for our order to pursue in the premises is to refrain from further litigation and to pay no further attention to the Negro Elks, except to show them such consideration as may be properly due an organization which claims to be engaged in benevolent and charitable work among a race which both needs and deserves such service."

Kentucky Court Decides Negro Children Have Share Corporation Tax Revenues.

The Trustees of the Mayfield Kentucky graded School District for Negroes brought suit against the Trustees of the white graded School District for a proportionate share of the revenues derived from the taxing of corporations. The amount involved was $2,197.43. The Circuit Court decided in favor of the white trustees. The State Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the Circuit Court and held that it is unconstitutional to allow all of the money derived from corporation taxes to go to the white schools and that it should be apportioned between the children of the two races on a per capita bases of the number of pupils.

At Media, Pennsylvania, a suit was brought by Edward Mayo a Negro to compel the board to allow his children to go to the school for whites. The court denied his petition. In 1915 the school board of Media had provided separate, buildings for white and Negro children. On account of there being one student less than the number required by law a petition of Negroes at Webb City, Missouri for separate school for their children was denied.

Court Holds Saloon Not Place Public Accommodation.

In passing on a case brought under the New York Civil Rights Law the Court of Appeals of that state held that a saloon is not a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the law and therefore could not be penalized for discriminating against Negroes. A lower court had assessed $224 damage against a New York City saloon keeper for charging a Negro $1 for a drink of gin. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

The Civil Rights Bill of New York State at the next session of the legislature was amended so that saloons were included in places of public accommodation. During 1917-18, Civil Rights Bills designed to restrict in some respect the privileges and rights of Negroes were introduced in the National Congress and the legislatures of Iowa and Kansas. Bills to protect the Negro and other nationalities in his Civil Rights were introduced in legislatures of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The 1918 session of the New York legislature amended the Levy Civil Rights Law, so that the following were included in places of public accommodation, resort and amusement.

"Inns, taverns, road houses, hotels, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest; restaurants, or eating houses, or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises; buffets, saloons, barrooms, or any store, park or inclosure where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, ice cream parlors, confectioneries soda fountains, drug stores, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, bath houses, barber shops, theatres motion-picture houses, airdomes, roof gardens, music halls, race courses, skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, fairs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, billiard and pool parlors, public libraries, kindergardens, primary and secondary schools, academies, colleges and universities, extension courses, and all educational institutions under the supervision of the regents of the State of New York; garages, and all public conveyances operated on land, or water, as well as the stations and terminal thereof."

Negroes Complain Accommodations Jim Crow Cars

During 1917 and 1918 the tendency was to improve the separate accommodations provided for Negroes on trains. There was, however, throughout the South a more general and insistent complaint about the inadequacy of the accommodations provided. The substance of these complaints was that, in most instances, only a part of a coach was provided for Negroes, and that, in many instances, there was only one toilet for men and women; that, in spite of the rules prohibiting this, the conductors and newsbutchers usurped from two to four seats in the Negro section of the coach; that the members of the train crew, in many instances, used the Negro section of the coach as a general lounging place and also as a smoking room. When approaching the end of their run, they use the Negro section to arrange their toilets, thus making of this section, a more or less of a public washing room.

A complaint about the train crew using the Negro section said: "They smoke, expectorate on the floor, whistle, swear and do everything else of a dirty nature and who dares ask them to stop? They violate the laws they are delegated to uphold. If race people must ride to themselves, all white men, both train crews and their friends, should be restricted to their own side of the coach. Furthermore, the railroad officials should see to it that this practice is stopped instantly."

Bishop W. D. Chappelle of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who resides at Columbia, (South Carolina), in a statement concerning unequal accommodations afforded Negroes on trains in the South, said: "Often through trains carry chair cars for whites and not for Negroes. Almost invariably there is not enough room to accommodate the passengers. For instance, all the way from Monroe, (Louisiana), to Vicksburg, (Mississippi), every seat was full, some with three persons, and persons were standing in the aisle while there were empty seats in the coach for whites. The condition was even worse on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train from Vicksburg to New Orleans, and the L. and N. from New Orleans to Mobile, and equally as bad on the Atlantic Coast Line from Richmond, Va. to Washington. In the last named there were ten seats in the general compartment and five in the smoker. The lavatory in one end of the car was used as an accommodation for the white crew, who used it freely for shaving, bathing, etc., and kept Negroes waiting till they were through. On the L. and N. and Seaboard, between Pensacola and Madison, I saw white guards carrying Negro convicts. In nearly every car in which I rode at some time, white men came in and sat down, sometimes to smoke, and only once did I discover a conductor who seemed to have a slight bit of politeness. Conductors, much like policemen, impressed me with their brutal impatience in dealing with colored people. At the ticket offices Negroes are served only after all whites. I have been the first in the waiting room and first at the window and had to wait till all whites are served, and then had an upstart of a ticket-seller yell, 'Whereto old man?' and then yell louder when I refused to answer till he came over to the window and asked civilly."

The Jim Crow Cars and The United States Government.

On December 28, 1917, the United States Government, as a war measure took over the railroads of the country. The question was immediately raised as to the status of the jim crow car laws of the South. The ruling was that the taking over of the railroads by the government would not abridge or invalidate any state law respecting the separation of the races in public conveyances. It was pointed out, however, that heretofore, whenever the question of jim crow cars had come before the Supreme Court, it had been held that the regulation of such matters

was purely a state affair; but when the Federal Government assumed control of all the railroads, the regulations of accommodations on trains became not a state, but a national affair.

The establishing by the government of a bureau of complaint, through which the general public was invited to make suggestions and complaints with regard to service received at the hands of employed officers, afforded a special opportunity for Negroes to get their complaints before the Honorable William MacAdoo, Director General. In response to these complaints, promises were made that, as far as possible, and as fast as possible, adequate facilities and accommodations for passengers would be provided. The result, in general, has been to endeavor to carry out these promises.

The War Department in its handling of Negro soldiers came into conflict with the laws of the Southern States respecting the separation of races on railroad trains; in that the War Department, in a great many instances, furnished Pullman transportation for Negro soldiers.

As an example of this conflict, Lieutenant Charles A. Tribett, traveling through Oklahoma on a Pullman transportation furnished by the Government, was taken from the train, arrested and fined for violation of the state law respecting the separation of races on trains. Dr. S. P. Jones of St. Louis, (Missouri), traveling to Camp Cody, (New Mexico) on Pullman transportation furnished by the government, was forced to leave the train at Marshall, (Texas) because the conductor declined to honor the government's transportation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other agencies, insisted that the War Department compel railroads to give enlisted men traveling under government authority the kind of service provided for by the transportation furnished; that when Pullman service is authorized and provided by the War Department, that this service without discrimination be provided in pullman cars. The War Department did not announce publicly any ruling on this matter.

Railroads Attack Validity Separate Car Laws.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee in a decision rendered in March, 1918, relative to white and Negroes being served in dining cars upheld the validity of the separate car laws of the United States, providing separate cars for white and Negroes. In December, 1918, the validity of the Kentucky law for the separation of races on trains was attacked in appeals to the Supreme Court by the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railroads and the Covington and Erlanger Railway Company. These companies had been convicted in the lower courts for failing to provide separate coaches or compartments for Negroes.

Problem of Telling Near Whites from Whites.

Reports indicate that it is becoming more and more difficult to distinguish persons having but a small amount of Negro blood, that is near whites from white persons. This was brought out in the trouble which army officials had in determining whether certain individuals should be classed as Negroes or as whites. Charles Nelson, of Bloomington, Indiana, registered for military service as a person of African descent and his name was placed in the list of colored selectmen.

His mother employed an attorney it was reported, to have him listed as a white man on the ground that he had only one-sixteenth Negro blood in his veins. At Evansville, Indiana, Ellis Porter was arrested charged with fraudulent enlistment. In Evansville, he was classed as a Negro. He served three years in the regular army as a white man. Two members of the 367th Infantry sought discharges from this regiment of Negroes on the ground that they were

white. One of the cases was a Spaniard, Ambrosa Santo, who was drafted from Brooklyn, New York. The other was Charles Alberts drafted from Tiviton, Rhode Island. The claim of these men was that their dark complexion had been reinforced by heavy tan acquired by many years of following the sea. Alberts' brother who was drafted at the same time was placed in a white regiment.

Jury Declares Mulatto Lawyer Is White Man.

Francis H. Warren, a well known attorney of Detroit, Michigan, was one of the lawyers in a recent case in that city. Prior to the trial in some way, a discussion arose as to whether he was a white man. The jury despite the fact that he was a mulatto, voted him white and the trial proceeded. T. Thomas Fortune, former editor of the *New York Age* who has Indian, Negro and white blood in his veins under the title: "Southern White Folks are Changing Color" makes an assertion that:

> "Great numbers of them are becoming so tanned, so saffron colored, that they look much like our own 'high browns,' the Afro-American cross of white and black becoming 'a confusion to them.' Especially is this the case in traveling by water. Conductors and pursers have a time of it deciding 'who is who,' without getting into trouble. Most of them have Negro spotters, who are supposed to know 'who is who,' invariably but they often 'fall down'—even they are not infallible, and often fail to detect 'their own.'

"I had an interesting experience recently upon returning from Norfolk to Washington. I wanted to be sure of a berth and so went to the Norfolk office of the Washington Steamboat Company, on Ganby street, and asked for a ticket and state room. The man gave me a first class ticket and said I would have to get the stateroom of the purser on the boat.

> They have only a limited number of rooms for colored people in a segregated part of the boat. Several white persons about my color which is far from white, bought tickets and got rooms. When it came my turn at the purser's window he asked my name and the price I wished to pay for a berth. He gave me a desirable room and a porter, after asking me if I wanted him to do so, took my baggage to the room. After a while I went to Social Hall, and securing a good seat, 'lit my smoke' and watched 'the passing show.' Colored spotters eyed me and I eyed them, but they also eyed others—many others—some of the best blood of the South, who were no whiter than I, and few of them as good looking. In the cars and on the streets of Washington it is much the same—the white folks are generally becoming so much colored that there is no longer any uniformly white color among them."

Registration Negro Births Urged as Necessary to Protect Whites in Marrying.

W. L. Heiser, registrar of vital statistics for Kentucky at a meeting of City and County health officials, of that state, advocated compulsory registration of vital statistics and insisted that the greatest care should be observed in fixing the racial status of children when registered. He maintained that unless this is done:

"Our grandchildren and greatgrand-children will be marrying persons having Negro blood in their veins unless Negro births are registered with greater care. Numbers of quadroons cannot be distinguished from white persons, and the resultant conditions are a real peril to Kentucky."

Miscegenation and Policy The North and the South.

An article by Rev. S. A. Steele of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, concerning the organic union of Northern and Southern Methodists stated that:

> "The way of the Northern Methodist Church is to abolish all distinction between the races and treat the Negro just as we do the white man; admit him to our homes on social equality; entertain him in the same hotels; let him ride in the same cars and sit on the same seat with the white man; let his children attend the same public school with the white children; have the same churches for both to use together. Of course that means intermarriage of whites and blacks, with all the social consequences of miscegenation.
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> "R. E. Jones, editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, published in New Orleans, and the organ of the Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took issue with the above and wrote:
>
> "On the integrity of the races the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* will go Dr. Steele one better. For years we have been opposed to the settling of the race question on the ground of amalgamation, legal or otherwise. We believe too thoroughly in the capability of the Negro, as a distinct race, to work out for himself in civilization an honorable and praise-worthy place among the great peoples of the world. But Dr. Steele's statement is a mis-statement of facts and a gross slander both of the Negro and of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its operation in the Southland.

"There are two observations we desire to make; in the first place, there have been in the South, in Louisiana and in other states of the South, during the past fifty years, white men and white women who have been working among Negroes. They have been isolated from the white people of the South, and of necessity shut up to contact with the Negroes in the schools and those among whom they labored. In all these years, and in the closest contact which Dr. Steele so vehemently decries, there has not been a single intermarriage and there has not been a single scandal either between white women and colored men or white men and colored women. That record stands and is an open refutation to the insidious, unfair statement of our brother of the Church South.

> "On the other hand, it is up to Dr. Steele, if he makes good his comparison of the policy of the North and South in dealing with the Negroes, to explain how it is that there are between two and three million Negroes of mixed blood in the South. In the state of Louisiana we can name colonies of Negroes with blue eyes and flaxen hair, and, if these Negroes (?) were to mix in his church he could not tell them from the white people.
>
> "Now, here is miscegenation and inter-mixture with a vengeance, and right in the South. The inter-mixture has not been all the time with the free consent of the Negroes. There have been intimidation, threats, bribery and rape of Negro women that would shame the devil. The Negro is absolutely tired of the assimilation of the bastards of another race and then have this always flaunted in his face."

Twenty-eight Years Negro Discovers He is White.

Maxie Kohler, a well to do contractor of Paris, Kentucky, who had all his life supposed himself to be a Negro, had thus married and had a family of two children learned through an advertisement, in a Cincinnati newspaper, as to his whereabouts, that he was a white man. His sister and other relatives, from whom he had been separated since childhood, and who got in touch with him through the newspaper advertisement, when they learned of his intermarriage changed their address and refused

to communicate further with him. The report was that driven from his adopted race by circumstances over which he had no control, with his marriage made illegal by the Kentucky law, avoided by his own race, Kohler refused to desert his wife and leave.

United States Supreme Court Declares Segregation Laws Invalid.

In June 1917, a proposed ordinance requiring the use of separate residential blocks by Negroes and whites was defeated in the Muskogee, (Oklahoma) City Council. In August, 1917, the draft of an ordinance requiring the use of separate residential blocks by Negroes was introduced into the Oakland (California) City Council. August 31, 1917, the Georgia Supreme Court handed down a decision that the Atlanta segregation ordinance was constitutional.

Judge Samuel C. Atkinson dissented on the ground that the ordinance was founded on racial distinction which the constitution prohibited. This ordinance was adopted by the Atlanta City Council on April 3, 1916, and was the result of the Georgia Supreme Court, having declared on February 12, 1915, that the segregation ordinance which the city had adopted in June, 1913, was unconstitutional. The new segregation ordinance was based on what was known as the Louisville Segregation Method. On November 5, 1917, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision which declared that the Louisville Kentucky Segregation Ordinance was invalid. The decision was handed down by Associate Justice, Day, who in the course of his remarks said:

"This ordinance prevents the occupancy of a lot in the City of Louisville by a person of color in a block where the greater number of residences are occupied by white persons; where such a majority exists colored persons are excluded. This interdiction is based wholly upon color; simply that and nothing more.

"This drastic measure is sought to be justified under the authority of the State in the exercise of the police power. It is said such legislation tends to promote the public peace by preventing racial conflicts; that it tends to maintain racial purity; that it prevents the deterioration of property owned and occupied by white people, which deterioration, it is contended, is sure to follow the occupancy of adjacent premises by persons of color. The authority of the State to pass laws in the exercise of the police power, having for their object the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare is very broad. But it is equally well established that the police power, broad as it is, cannot justify the passage of a law or ordinance which runs counter to the limitations of the Federal Constitution.

"The concrete question here is: May the occupancy, and, necessarily, the purchase and sale of property of which occupancy in an incident, be inhibited by the states, or by one of its municipalities, solely, because of the color of the proposed occupant of the premises?

"We think this attempt to prevent the alienation of the property in question to a person of color was not a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, and is in direct violation of the fundamental law enacted in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution preventing state interference with property rights except by the due process of law. That being the case the ordinance cannot stand."

The effect of the Supreme Court's decision was to make invalid all of the segregation ordinances which had been adopted. The first segregation ordinance was adopted in Baltimore in 1911. In addition to Baltimore, twelve other cities had adopted City Ordinances, namely: Ashland, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke and Suffolk, Virginia; Winston-Salem and Greensboro, North Carolina; Greenville, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Dallas, Texas. The State of Vir-

ginia on March 12, 1912, passed a law allowing any incorporated town under certain stipulations to adopt the principle of segregation. A similar law was passed in South Carolina in 1915.

Agitation Continues Concerning Birth of A Nation.

The agitation for the suppression of the photo play "The Birth of a Nation," which began with its first exhibition in 1915 was continued. It was urged that this play developed antagonism, and hindered a spirit of thorough harmony between whites and Negroes in carrying on the war.

The chief objections of the Negroes to the play which is based on Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman" were that the scenes as depicted represented the Negro in a bad light, that the play tended to stir up race prejudice, that it disturbed the peaceful relations between the races, that it tended to prejudice the young people of the North who do not understand the race, especially the foreign element who have but little contact with the Negro. That the pictures revived and incited race rancor and prejudiced and poisoned the minds of the young with whom our young must live and work out their destiny. That "there may be some incidents in the 'Birth of a Nation' that are true to the facts, but the scenes that stand out sharply above all the rest are the diabolical portrayal of Negro characters during the Reconstruction period which as depicted are not true history but fiction and romance."

As a result of the agitation carried on 1917-18, "The Birth of a Nation" was prohibited from being exhibited in Boston, Everett, and Lynn, Massachusetts; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Norristown, Pennsylvania; the State of Ohio; Gary and Terre Haute, Indiana; Lincoln, Nebraska; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Stockton, California; Tacoma, Washington; San Antonio, Texas and Columbia, South Carolina.

University Commission on Southern Race Questions.

May 24, 1912 the University Commission on Southern Race Questions was organized in Nashville, (Tennessee) at the call of Dr. James H. Dillard. The Commission is made up of one representative from each of the eleven state Universities in the South.

The present membership of the Commission is: William O. Scroggs, Louisiana State University; William S. Sutton, University of Texas; James M. Farr, University of Florida; R. P. Brooks, University of Georgia; W. M. Hunley, Virginia Military Institute, formerly of the University of Virginia; David Yancey Thomas, University of Arkansas; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina; James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; James J. Doster, University of Alabama; William L. Kennon, University of Mississippi. The public utterances of the Commission are by means of open letters. Thus far three have been issued. The first, was a protest against lynching.

Extract Open Letter From University Commission On Lynching.

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings.

"The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community, and to society at large.

"Lynching is a contagious social disease, and as such is of deep concern to

every American citizen and to every lover of civilization. It is especially of concern to you, and you can do much to abolish it. Vice and crime know that their best, though unconscious and unwilling allies, are luke-warmness and timidity on the part of educated 'good' citizens. Wrong is weaker than right and must yield whenever right is persistent and determined.

"It is, of course, no argument in favor of lynching, nor can we derive any legitimate satisfaction from the fact that it is not confined to any one section of our country and that the victims are not always black. One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and, like all bad habits, deepens and widens rapidly. Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the habit has spread until now such outrages are committed for much less serious crimes.

"Is there no remedy? Have we not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed? Must we fall back on the methods of the jungle? Civilization rests on obedience to law, which means the substitution of reason and deliberation for impulse, instinct and passion. It is easy and tempting to obey the latter, but to be governed by the former required self-control, which comes from the interposition of thought between impulse and action. Herein lies the college man's opportunity to serve his fellows; to interpose deliberation between their impulses and action, and in that way to control both.

"Society has a right to expect college men to help in moulding opinion and shaping conduct in matters of this sort. It is their privilege and duty to cooperate with others in leading crusades against crime and mob rule and for law and civilization. The college man belongs in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress. For this reason the University Commission makes its first appeal to you and urges you strongly to cooperate with the press, the pulpit, the bar, officers of the law, and all other agencies striving to eliminate this great evil, by speaking out boldly when speech is needed and letting your influence be felt against it in decided unmistakable measure and manner.'

Extract Open Letter From University Commission On Education.

"In this letter the Commission wishes to direct the attention of the college men to the educational aspect of the race question, inasmuch as the solution of all human problems ultimately rests upon rightly directed education In its last analysis, education simply means bringing forth all the native capacities of the individual for the benefit both of himself and of society. It is axiomatic that a developed plant, animal, or man is far more valuable to society than the undeveloped. It is likewise obvious that ignorance is the most fruitful source of human ills. Furthermore it is as true in a social as in a physical sense that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The good results thus far obtained as shown by the Negro's progress within recent years, prompt the Commission to urge the extension of his educational opportunities.

"The inadequate provision for the education of the Negro is more than an injustice to him; it is an injury to the white man. The South can not realize its destiny if one-third of its population is undeveloped and inefficient. For our common welfare we must strive to cure disease wherever we find it, strengthen whatever is weak, and develop all that is undeveloped. The initial steps for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the Negro race must necessarily be taken in the school room. There can be no denying that more and better schools, with better trained and better paid teachers, more adequate supervision and longer terms, are needed for the blacks, as well as the whites. The Negro schools are, of course, parts of the school systems of their respective states, and as such

share in the progress and prosperity of their state systems. Our appeal is for, a larger share for the Negro, on the ground of common welfare and common justice. He is the weakest link in our civilization, and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his.

"Many means are open to the college men of the South for arousing greater public interest in this matter and for promoting a more vigorous public effort to this end. A right attitude in this, as in all other important public questions, is a condition precedent to success. For this reason the Commission addresses to Southern college men this special appeal."

Extract Open Letter From University Commission On Migration.

"In the present letter the Commission wishes to address the college men on what it considers the most immediate pressing problem of the South and one of the most important for the nation, namely, Negro Migration. The present migration of the Negro is not an anomalous phenomenon in human affairs. The economic and social laws that affect the lives and actions of white men produce practically the same effects upon the Negro. It should not be surprising therefore, to find him obeying so promptly and in such large numbers the economic law of demand and supply.

There was no extensive migration until the industrial centers, facing a dangerous shortage of labor, owing to the complete shutting off of the European sources of supply, turned to the South, where large sources were available. And so they sent their agents, with very alluring promises, and liberally used the Negro press, hand-bills, letters, lecturers, and other means designed quickly to uproot the Negro and draw him to the railroads, factories, and mines, where his labor is sorely needed. The dollar has lured the Negro to the East and North, as it has lured the white man even to the most inaccessible and forbidding regions of the earth. But the human being is moved and held not by money alone. Birthplace, home ties, family, friends, associations and attachments of numerous kinds, fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of even-handed justice in courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance, and sympathy—these things, and others like them, make an even stronger appeal to the human mind and heart than does money.

"The South can not compete on a financial basis with other sections of the country for the labor of the Negro, but the South can easily keep her Negroes against all allurements if she will give them a large measure of those things that human beings hold dearer than material goods. Generosity begets gratitude, and gratitude grips and holds man more powerfully than hooks of steel. It is axiomatic that fair dealing, sympathy, patience, tolerance, and other human virtues benefit those who exercise them even more than the beneficiaries of them. It pays to be just and kind, both spiritually and materially. Surely the South has nothing to lose and much to gain by adopting an attitude like that indicated above."

Lawlessness Civilization Which.

On August 4-6th, 1917, a law and order conference, with special reference to lynching was held at Blue Ridge, (North Carolina). Representatives were present from all sections of the South. The subjects discussed were: "Northern Migration and Lynching in the South" "Relation of Criminal Court Procedure to Mob Violence"; Officers of Justice as Preventives of Mob-Violence"; "Liberty and Security of Life, the Basis of Economic Progress"; "Religion the Basis of Respect for

Personality"; "Exposure of Womanhood Through Lynching"; "The Effects of Injustice and Mob-Violence on the Negro Race"; "The Church's Obligation"; "The Relation of Depression to Health"; 'Fear and Uncertainty the Basis of Physical Breakdown"; "Justice the Basis of Efficient Labor Supply"; "Mob-Violence and the Increase of Crime"; "The School and the New Attitude Toward Human Life." The Conference adopted the following constructive conclusions:

"1. The so-called Negro problem is a detail of the age-long and universal human problem of how the different peoples of the earth, and even the same people, though separated by differences in religion, language, customs, civic attitudes, social and economic status, occupation, profession, and a multitude of other differences, can dwell together in peace, harmony and mutual helpfulness, and not in discord and mutual destructiveness. In but very few places on our planet has this lesson been learned; hence, the ceaseless wars, conflicts and frictions. The friction between the races in the South is but a part of this whole.

"2. Probably the most fundamental and important element in the complex Negro problem is the economic one. Heretofore the strong, either in body or mind, have used their strength to exploit the weak for their own advantage and aggrandizement. The Negro being weak has naturally been exploited. When in the new era that is dawning the strong shall use their powers not to exploit the weak, but to serve them, the Negro, along with other weak and backward races, shall receive not only a square deal, but help and encouragement to develop to the fullest their native capacities for the enlargement and enrichment of all human life.

"3. This conference deprecates any lack of certain and speedy justice by due process of law in the case of any and all crime.

"4. All officers of justice who resist any attempt at public disorder on the part of a mob should be publicly commended in the highest degree.

"5. Public sentiment should be so cultivated as to make it impossible for any officer to retain public office who does not to the utmost of his ability carry out his full oath to enforce the law he is sworn to uphold.

"6. We hold as fundamental that for the Negro, as well as for all other human beings, home ownership is the basis of security, stability of citizenship, full-statured civic responsibility, law and order and social progress.

"7. We recommend the establishment of Law and Order Leagues everywhere to correct unfortunate conditions, improve surroundings that lead to insanitation, poverty, disorder, and crime, and anticipate and prevent mob violence whenever threatened.

"8. We urge the importance of regular and fearless charges to grand juries by trial judges on the evil of mob violence.

"9. We look forward to the time when physical and mental examinations by recognized experts shall be made of all persons on trial in our criminal courts.

"10. We endorse the formation of a Southern Speakers Bureau of Law and Order, the members of which may be called on to speak before all bodies concerned with social problems, looking forward to the establishment of similar bureaus in every Southern State.

"11. We realize the immediate need of a fund for publication and extension work, and to this end we urge that contributions be sent to Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Nashville, Tennessee.

"12. We suggest that abundant literature on race problems be placed in all libraries throughout the South. A reading list can be had from Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Nashville, Tennessee.

"13. We suggest the editing of text-books on elementa l morality, on the lives and works of noted Negroes, and on the problems and progress of the Negro race, to be placed in the regular curriculum of all Negro public schools.

"14 Since the chief remedial force for the prevention of mob violence is the development of a right public sentiment, and since women have a large share in the creation of public sentiment, we believe there should be concerted action by women for the education of white women on the evils of mob violence through the agencies of the home, the woman's clubs, the church organizations, the schools and colleges. We believe that the women need to impress upon the men of the country that mob violence is not an effective protection of womanhood. We believe further that no race is stronger than its womankind; and, therefore, we exalt the integrity of the home as the largest asset of any race, white or colored. We believe that true chivalry on the part of all men demands respect for womanhood, either white or colored.

"15. A committee shall be appointed to submit for the consideration of State Teachers' Associations, State Conventions of Political Parties, State Press Associations, and State Church Conventions, short resolutions urging obedience to law and condemning mob violence.

"16. That this committee prepare and submit to State Boards of Education for use in public schools in connection with the study of civil government, a monograph setting forth obedience to lawfully constituted authority as a paramount duty of citizenship.

"17. We pledge to each other and to the people of both white and black races in the South, our utmost endeavors to allay hurtful race prejudice, to promote mutual understanding, sympathy and good will, to procure economic justice, and in particular to condemn and oppose all forms of mob violence."

The Work National Association Advancement Colored People.

Among the things done during 1917 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were: To secure, largely through its President, Moorefield Storey, the Supreme Court's decision on segregation; to assist in securing the acceptance of Negroes in all branches of the Army and the establishing for them of an officers' training camp; to oppose discrimination against Negroes under the voluntary enlistment act; to assist in securing attendance of educated men from college and otherwise for the officers' training camp.

The setting forth in a memorandum to the Secretary of War the grievances of the colored people as they related to the War Department; Appeals against colored draftees being forced into service as stevedores and common laborers when they should have been enlisted as soldiers; to prevent the enforced r tirement of Colonel Charles H. Young; to assist in the investigation of the East St. Louis riots. The main features of the Association's work for 1918 were: the fight against lynching, looking after the welfare of the colored soldiers, fighting the color-line and the investigation of the "Work or Fight" laws of the South.

Best Argument Any Southerner White or Black in Half Century Has Contributed to Governmental Theory.

What the *New York Evening Mail* said was the best argument that any Southerner, white or black, had contributed to American governmental theory in a half century, and what was also stated to be the ablest document that the war had yet produced in the United States, was an open letter, "The Disgrace of Democracy," to President Wilson by Professor Kelly Miller, Dean of Howard University.

The letter demanded that President Wilson speak out with reference to the race problem and particularly, the East St. Louis riots. It was published August 4, 1917. The main thesis of the letter was that: "The Negro feels that he is not regarded as a constituent part of American democracy. This is our fundamental grievance and lies at the basis of all of the outrages inflicted upon this helpless race. It is the fundamental creed of democracy that no people are good enough to govern any other people without their consent and participation. The English are not good enough to govern the Irish. The Russians are not good enough to govern the Finns. The Germans are not good enough to govern the Belgians. The Belgians are not good enough to govern the people of the Congo. Men are not considered good enough to govern women. The white people of this country are not good enough to govern the Negro. As long as the black man is excluded from participation in the government of the nation, just so long will he be the victim of cruelty and outrage on the part of his white fellow citizens who assume lordship over him.

"Negroes all over this nation are aroused as they have never been before. It is not the wild hysteria of the hour, but a determined purpose that this country shall be made a safe place for American citizens to live and work and enjoy the pursuits of happiness. Ten thousand speechless men and women marched in silent array down Fifth Avenue in New York City as a spectral demonstration against the wrongs and cruelties heaped upon the race. Negro women all over the Nation have appointed a day of prayer in order that righteousness might be done to this people. * * * * * * * I attended one of these 6 o'clock prayer meetings in the city of Washington. Two thousand humble women snatched the early hours of the morning before going to their daily tasks to resort to the house of prayer. * * * * * * * There was not a note of bitterness nor denunciation throughout the season of prayer. They prayed as their mothers prayed in the darker days gone by, that God would deliver the race. Mr. President, you can help God answer the prayer."

What Does the Negro Want Or Expect After the War?

At a meeting of the General War Time Commission of the Federal Council of Churches in America, held in New York City on November 5, 1918, a report was made by the committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops. In the courses of the discussion of this report and of matters relating to the Negro in general, the question was asked: "What Does the Negro Want or Expect?" John R. Hawkins, Secretary of the Financial Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as an answer to this, gave fourteen specific articles as a basis of democracy at home. The Negroes in general accepted these articles as a statement of what they wanted and expected as a result of the war. These fourteen points were:

"1. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—The Negro wants the right to vote and the privilege of exercising that right in casting his ballot, because he knows this to be one of the fundamental rights of the citizens of a republic; and that any set of people who are denied the privilege of exercising this right will be rendered powerless in helping to shape civic affairs in the community, State or country of which they are a part. Let the South be fair and apply the standard of elective franchise to white and colored alike, and the first step will be taken towards removing the Negro's feeling of mistrust.

"11. BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGROES—The Negro wants this because he recognizes education as the lever by which a people are lifted up. He is capable of receiving it, is anxious for it, and needs it to help make him a better citizen. He meets every requirement in the way of taxation for the establishment and maintenance of all classes of institutions. To give to the white youths the privileges and advantages of these institutions and deny them to colored youth, naturally makes the Negro dissatisfied. When the South provides the same class of technical, high school, college, university, and too, military training out of State funds for colored

youths, as is done for the whites, then another barrier to our progress and a mutual feeling of helpfulness will be removed.

"III. THE ABOLITION OF THE SO-CALLED 'JIM CROW' CAR SYSTEM.—Nothing has served to estrange the races in the South and create feeling of bitterness so much as the iniquitous 'Jim Crow' cars. Even though the statutes of the Southern states call for 'separate but equal accommodation for white and colored passengers,' there is not a road in the South that lives up to the law. No difference whatever is made in the price of tickets; but all kinds of unjust and unfair differences are made as to accommodations and treatment. Negro passengers are often subjected to the most degrading and humiliating treatment imaginable. The privileges of sleeping cars and dining cars are thrown open to white passengers, but persistently denied to colored passengers. Under the system of first and second class fares, a better distinction could be made and less friction and bad feeling engendered.

"IV. DISCONTINUANCE OF UNJUST DISCRIMINATORY REGULATIONS AND SEGREGATION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—In a Republic like ours, a premium should be placed on efficiency and faithfulness to duty. This is not the case with us; as this rule or principle is ignored when it comes to colored persons serving in the various governmental departments. They are subjected to humiliating conditions and discriminations; denied the benefits of promotion in line of efficient service. They have been refused assignment to work even after passing the required civil service examination, certified to and sent on for appointment with the highest rating on the eligible list.

"In many cases, colored persons have been notified of appointment and, on written or telegraphic orders, come to Washington and reported for duty at a given salary named; and on appearing at the said department or bureau, have been turned away with the flimsy excuse that "some mistake has been made somewhere." The Negroes feel warranted in construing such acts as a breach of trust; the abrogation of a contract; or at least a violation of the code of ethics and a gentleman's agreement. And the result is an impairment of faith in the sense of honor and fairness on the part of the offenders.

"V. THE SAME MILITARY TRAINING FOR COLORED YOUTHS AS FOR WHITE.—While we do not believe in anything like Prussian Militarism, we do believe in preparedness against invasion and oppression from hostile enemies. This makes it necessary to maintain our Army and Navy. This means military training of a certain and well regulated standard provided for and given in government institutions, or under the direction of the government. This should be applied to white and colored youths alike. This is not the case now; as colored youths are denied admittance to our War and Naval Colleges. A most singular method of reasoning—Deny one the opportunity of a special training to fit him for duties and then charge him with being incapable of performance. But prejudice never stops to reason.

"VI. THE REMOVAL OF AN IMAGINARY DEAD LINE IN THE RECOGNITION OF FITNESS FOR PROMOTION IN MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.—It is not fair to the spirit of valor and patriotism to refuse or withhold promotions to higher ranks from colored soldiers who have shown their valor on battlefield, stood every test and proven their ability to train, lead and command others, by a strict adherence to the rule of obedience and faithfulness to duty.

"VII. REMOVAL OF PEONAGE SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH.—In certain sections of the South, colored people are subjected to labor conditions very little removed from slavery. Advantage is taken of their ignorance and hardships are imposed to the point of suffering. They are in many cases powerless

to prevent such or to defend themselves against it, and they feel that their only deliverance is to leave the South. This is against the natural tendency and wishes of many who love their native heath and the memories of loved ones.

"VIII. AN ECONOMIC WAGE SCALE TO BE APPLIED TO WHITE AND COLORED ALIKE.—The Negro's record as a good workman is generally conceded. He is willing and anxious to engage in all kinds of labor, both skilled and unskilled. But there is too much difference made in the scale of wages applied to colored persons as compared with the wages paid to white persons performing the same class of work. The cost of living is just as high for one as for the other and a proper recognition of this fact and an economic wage scale that has no color line will go a long way in helping to dignify labor.

"IX. BETTER HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR COLORED EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.—One of the things that contributes to the spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction among Negroes is, the utter disregard of the necessity of encouraging better home life for the laboring classes. This is particularly true of those who live in what is known as 'quarters' on large plantations. The day has passed for the shack or one room shanty. The people want homes provided with some degree of comfort, convenience, and too, beauty. They are being taught the virtue of these things; to have aspirations for them and the withholding of them simply makes them feel that there is no use—no hope.

"X. BETTER SANITARY CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF OUR CITIES AND TOWNS.—It is a common complaint that in too many cases, the municipal authorities pay very little attention to having proper sanitary facilities in sections where the majority of residents are colored people; thus fostering troubles and public nuisances, which could be averted if more reasonable considerations were shown for the interests of all the people.

"XI. REFORMS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH.—We do not condone crime nor do we ask that it be winked at or excused, but we do expect a fair and impartial administration of the law. In too many cases, young colored boys and too, young girls, whose first offence is some petty misdemeanor, are sent to prison for long terms and placed with hardened criminals under such conditions as make it hard for them to reform. While for like offences, white youths are placed in some well regulated reformatory and given a chance to outlive the mistake and become useful citizens. In matters of this kind white and colored should be treated alike both from a humane standpoint and as a matter of justice.

"XII. A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL BY JURY INSTEAD OF LYNCHING.—No peple are safe in a community where mob-violence is tolerated. Violators of law should be punished, but by due process of law. The lynching spirit has become so strong in some sections that it borders on a disregard for all law, order and decency. Innocent people are often the victims of the mob; and the peace and well being of the entire community is seriously affected thereby.

"XIII. RECOGNITION OF THE NEGRO'S RIGHT AND FITNESS TO SIT ON JURIES. The jury system is one of the fundamental principles of our government and the privilege of exercising this right should be extended to capable citizens without regard to race relationship.

"XIV. FAIR PLAY.—Just as the Negro has been among the first to give his best, his all on the altar of his country in every struggle for the defense of its flag, so he wants and expects equal opportunity to serve in the development of his country and the full enjoyment of the fruits thereof. This he regards as but a proper, liberal and reasonable interpretation of what is guaranteed to him by the constitution under which he lives and to uphold which he sacredly dedicates his all."

The Race Problem In the West Indies.

In Porto Rico the Color line is to a large extent unknown; because of this fact there was strong objection to racial separation in the quota of soldiers which the United States called upon the islands to furnish for the world war. As a result the Porto Rician legislature passed and sent to President Wilson the following resolution: "To request from the President of the United States that no racial difference be made between Porto Rico privates and between officers.

"Whereas, it has just been completed in this island the recruiting of the 12,833 men that correspond to Porto Rico, and who will form part of the Great Army of the United States.

"Which has for its duty the spread of democracy and the spirit of liberty throughout the world, and will try to maintain the regime of democracy so that nations may govern themselves and men may live in happiness;

"Whereas there exists in this sense a tolerance which is greater than in any other country of the world, because the racial differences among men have never been taken account of here because there rests in the heart of our Porto Ricians here the spirit of a great democracy.

"And also the spirit of the doctrine preached by Jesus Christ in order that we may all be brothers for we are the children of God.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Porto Rico to request the President of the United States that no division be established on account of races between Porto Rician officers and soldiers who are to form a part of the great army of the United States, and it would neither be humane nor political to establish these differences which up to the present time they have not established themselves, nor wish to establish."

United States Places Haiti Under Military Rule.

On February 28, 1916, the United States by treaty assumed control of Haiti's finances and police. In 1917 the United States, acting under the stipulations of the treaty, placed Haiti under military rule. It was asserted in some quarters that to all intents and purposes, Haiti had become a possession of the United States. A constabulary officered by United States marines was established.

To a large extent the arms which the natives had in their possession were collected, and the neucleus of the military force other than the constabulary was broken up. There is considerable disagreement in the reports coming from Haiti as to the general effects of the United States taking over the rule of the country. Some maintain that benefits are accruing to the country in general, and the people in particular. There are others who maintain that in addition to the independence of the country being destroyed, that the people are being mistreated and that American prejudices and restrictions are forced upon them.

United States Places Santo Domingo Under Military Rule.

On November 29, 1916, the United States placed the Republic of Santo Domingo in a state of military occupation and subject to the military government. The proclamation establishing this occupation stated that the United States is doing this because the Dominican Republic had violated Article III of the treaty of 1907; which article was that:

"Until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the United States. A like agreement shall be necessary to modify the import duties, it being an indispensable condition for

the modification of such duties that the Dominican Executive demonstrate and that the President of the United States recognize that, on the basis of exportations and importations of the like amount and the like character during the two years preceding that in which it is desired to make such modification, the total net customs receipts would at such altered rates of duties have been for each of such two years in excess of the sum of $2,000,000 United States gold."

Complaints from Santo Domingo are to the effect that the military rule established is very severe. A censorship was established which forbid "any comment that is to be published, upon the attitude of the United States government, or upon anything connected with the occupation and military government of Santo Domingo, must first be submitted to the local censor for approval; and no such comment shall be permitted to be printed without having been passed upon favorably by the censor.

"The printing and distributing of posters, handbills, or similar means of propaganda in order to disseminate views unfavorable to the United States government or to the military government in Santo Domingo is forbidden, as is the distribution in Santo Domingo of such matter in papers and periodicals published in foreign countries. Offenders against this regulation will be liable to punishment by the military government.

In the *New York Tribune* of December 15, 1918, a page article, "Santo Domingo Asks the Stars and Stripes for a Square Deal," was published by Kinchelo Robbins. After pointing out that the people were being ruled by Rear Admiral Knapp and the incongruity of the United States continuing to maintain a legation and consular service in the Republic, he points out that what the Dominican wants is a square deal.

"They thought they would get it when they entered into the Convention of 1907. They hope for it under the next administration of affairs by the Republican party. It was, in fact, to the Republican party they turned in their hour of great distress a generation ago, asking that their country be made part of the United States. They object not so much to the fact as to the manner of American control, in which respect they share the feelings of their more docile neighbors, the Haytians.

"They cannot see why they should be invaded, subjugated, and ruled with a rod of iron by a nation with which they were at peace, and with which they were associated by treaty relations of an unusually intimate character; especially in view of the historic fact that they had knocked at the doors of this most powerful neighbor fifty years before, craving protection and assistance, which were then denied them.

"What, then, would be a square deal for Hayti and the Dominican Republic? If you ask the people of either political division of ancient Hispaniola you will find that the one example of a square deal uppermost in their minds is Cuba. The great body of intelligent people in both Hayti and the Dominican Republic look upon Cuba's government as the one to be patterned after, Cuba's treaty with the United States as the kind that permits free government with wholesome guarantees against external complications."

United States Purchases Danish West Indies.

On January 18, 1919, the Danish West Indies formerly passed into the possession of the United States. The purchase price for these islands was $25,000,000. One of the three commissioners used by the colonial council of the Danish West Indies, to negotiate with the United States concerning the purchasing of the Islands was a Negro, J. C. Roberts. A census of the Islands taken by the United States government in 1917, gives the population as 26,051, of whom only 1,922 are white. There

has arisen the question as to whether the Negroes of the Virgin Islands, (the name given to the Danish West Indies by the United States) will enjoy the freedom from the color line which they had under the Danish rule.

West Indian Colored Men Occupy Prominent Positions.

Throughout the British and French West Indies, colored men are found occupying important positions. Some examples follow:

"The Municipality of Port-of-Spain has an elective council, four-fifths of the members of which are colored men, four of them being physicians, two barristers-at-law, one a solicitor, and one a prominent merchant.

One of the most eminent colored men in the Island of Trinidad is Dr. S. M. Laurence. He is a member of the legislative Council, the governing body of the Island, all the members of which are appointed by the Crown. He is also a member of the Port-au-Spain City Council, Board of Education and Council of the Medical Board. E. Scipio Pollard, a colored Barrister-at-law, is admitted to be not only the ablest lawyer in the West Indies, but also one of the best criminal lawyers of the British Empire, which comment was published recently in one of the dailies of Trinidad.

Dr. D. Jonathan Phillips, of Kingston, Jamaica, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Kingston City Council.

Jamaica's "Who is Who" Includes Many Colored Men.

The "Jamaica's Who is Who," like the United States volume of the same name attempts to give a list of the most prominent persons in the country. The "Jamaica Who is Who" includes many persons of color. According to the *A. M. E. Review* they are:

Justices of Peace—A. H. Armstrong, C. H. Armstrong, Henry I. Brown; Henry R. Cargill, merchant, planter and politician; Hon. Charles H. Hewitt and Joseph H. Levy. Ministers—Rev. Henry C. Bowen, Rev. George A. Brown, Rev. Egbert A. Brown, Rev. M. B. Burgess, Rev. A. A. Barclay, Rev. W. M. Christie, Rev. Philip Collymore. Physicians—Albert A. Ayton, Thos. Mackenzie Bartless, Homer H. Blair, William A. Browne, George P. Campbell and Charles Levy. Journalists—Hon. David A. Corinaldi, Nathaniel Parker, Thomas A. Vilmeney and Dunbar T. Wint. Among other professions are: Alfred G. Nash, civil engineer; Septimus H. Whittingham, surveyor; Edward D. Kinkead, chemist and druggist; Henry Levy, mechanical and electrical engineer; Kenneth G. MacCormick, composer of music; W. A. Carpenter, proprietor of several acres of land; M. L. Burke, pharmacist; Hon. John J. Calder, sugar planter and S. J. Bonitto, optician."

American Negro Bolsheviki Cabinet Minister.

According to the report of a New York Business Man, published in the *World's Work* for October, 1918, one of the members of the inner circle of the Lenine Trotsky Cabinet is a Negro. This cabinet is the means by which the Bolsheviki rule Russia.. According to this report this Negro is a member of the military revolutionary committee, which committee is superior to all ministers and cabinets and in which rests ultimate authority. It appears that this Negro formerly lived in New York City, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and went to Russia along with Trotsky and the other agitators who set up the Revolutionary Government.

Germany Objects Use Black Soldiers But Uses Them Where Opportunity Offers.

France, Belgium and Great Britain used black troops in fighting the battles of the World War. When the war began Germany contended that no black soldiers should be used in Europe. Against this objection it was pointed out that Germany had no means of transporting troops from Africa.

The Germans however, used thousands of black soldiers in the defense of her African possessions. The great difficulty which the British experienced in conquering German East Africa, was because of the stubborn resistance which the Kaiser's black soldiers offered. The British policy with reference to the use of black soldiers was that, in the crown colonies such as Jamaica and Sierra Leone, regiments of Negroes were enlisted for fighting. In the self governing states of Canada and the Union of South Africa the policy was until the latter part of the war to enlist black men for labor. In the campaign of 1914, against German Southwest Africa, the contingent from the Union of South Africa was made up of white soldiers with black men acting as servants and laborers. In contrast the contingent from West Africa which took part in the campaign was composed mainly of native troops. Although denied enlistment at home, hundreds of black men from Canada and South Africa went to Europe and enlisted in British white regiments or in the French Foreign Legion.

Large Number American Negroes Enlisted in British and French Armies.

Several hundred American Negroes enlisted in the British and French army to fight in the World War. This enlistment was for the most part before the United States entered the war. Among the first reports of these black Americans being enlisted to fight in the World War was in 1915 when it was stated that a battalion of black soldiers was being recruited at Cardiff, England; and that in this battalion was a Company of forty-five Negroes from the United States.

Many of these Negroes from the United States, enlisted in that most famous of French fighting regiments the Foreign Legion. The great number of Negroes from the United States who had fought in the British army was called to the attention of the general public by the following announcement on April 9, 1919, from Camp Mills, New York. Three hundred colored Americans who enlisted early in the war in the British Army were demobilized here today after receiving their pay and transportation expenses to their homes. Negro troops clad in Scotch kilts and carrying swagger sticks were conspicuous, although the men wore various uniforms.

Use Black Men For Fighting Raises Possibility "Black Peril."

The difficulties climatic and otherwise which were experienced in the campaign against German East Africa caused the Union of South Africa to finally enlist black soldiers within the Union for this campaign. Black troops from West Africa and native troops from India were also used there.

The very gallant manner with which the native troops on both sides fought in German East Africa called forth great praise from the South African commanders. Prominent leaders in the Union of South Africa however, raised the question as to whither the use of black men for fighting after all was not a mistake. It was pointed out that it raised for South Africa, the possibility of a "Black Peril." General Smuts, commander of the Union of South African

forces in an address in London in March, 1917, said: "My eyes have been opened to a serious danger which threatens not only the future of South Africa but of the world. That is the enormous value of the military material you have in that great black continent.

" 'It is possible to train there one of the most powerful armies the world has ever seen. We were not aware of the military value of the natives until this war. I hope one of the results of the war will be that some understanding will be arrived at by which, the military training of the natives in that area will be absolutely forbidden. If that is not done, armies may be trained there which, if properly led by whites and properly equipped, may prove a danger to civilization itself. I hope that will be carefully borne in mind by our statesmen when the day for settlement comes.' "

Black Troops of Allies Make Splendid Record.

The general officer commanding on the Palestine Front awarded the military medal for gallantry in action to: "Private C. Hyndman (Trinidad), for gallantry and devotion to duty on November 7, 1917, when his company was covering the withdrawal of a squadron of Imperial Service Cavalry from Two Tree Farm. Under heavy shell fire he repeatedly, volunteered to run messages from the officer conducting the withdrawal to the advanced parties. He showed a fine example of courage and devotion to duty to those around him in trying circumstances.

"Private F. Puller (Jamaica), for gallantry and devotion to duty shown repeatedly whilst acting as scout in patrol work in No Man's Land on the nights of 7th and 8th of November, 1917, when the main patrol at Atawineh Redoubt had failed to reach its objective. He volunteered to again go out, and brought back valuable information as to the enemy's movements."

General Haig, is reported to have said that: "his West Indies regiment of black men marches as stoutly and fights as bravely as any regiment of Britishers." A number of West Indians serving on the French front were cited for bravery. As an example: Lance Corporal Thomas Nathaniel Alexander, of British Guiana, was awarded the Military Medal "for exceptional coolness and devotion to duty on the night of July 20 and 21 when working a machine gun in the front line in a position that was heavily shelled by high explosives and shrapnel. Lance Corporal Alexander kept his gun in action, and fired for forty-five minutes to maintain a flank M. G. Barrage. During this period his gun was hit by rifle fire. Again on July 27-28 he kept his gun working for 30 minutes, though exposed to heavy shell fire. The flash blind on his gun was blown away, and the flash screen knocked down, but he remained perfectly cool and kept his gun working effectively."

Five African Heroes Win Victoria Cross.

The African troops fighting under the British flag received many awards for bravery. Examples of this bravery are the following Victoria Cross awards: "Sergeant Malemu displayed great gallantry under fire when his platoon, forming the advance guard to a convoy of ammunition which was being sent through a column, was ambushed by the enemy.

The three British officers were all wounded. Sergeant Malemu took charge at once, got his men in suitable formation and replied to the enemy's fire. Through his action the surprise of the enemy's ambush was quickly counteracted and the enemy was driven off. Sergeant Malemu afterwards helped to revive a wounded British officer under fire.

"Gunner Modi, artillery, Nigeria Regiment, behaved with greatest bravery, working at his gun under heavy fire until the remainder of the gun crew were

either killed or wounded. Though wounded, he assisted in attempts to remove the breech block when that had been put temporarily out of action. Again, when the infantry on the left of the gun had retired, he made two more attempts to remove the block, and finally damaged it so as to render it useless. He only left the gun when ordered to do so, despite the heavy fire and the close proximity of the enemy, who were within twenty-five yards of the gun.

"Sergeant Yessufu Mamprusi, Gold Coast Regiment, displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although his officer was killed, and he himself wounded, he remained with and directed his men. While doing so he was wounded twice more.

"Private Demball Kowbali, Gambia Company, when his section officer had been wounded and his section sergeant killed, took command of the section and fought until all ammunition was expended, when he withdrew them under very heavy fire in perfect order.

"Company Sergeant Major Sumana, who had won the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and to it a clasp is added now. When his company commander was hit and the company had retired, assisted to get the officer on to his orderly's back and followed behind protecting him from the enemy's fire with his body. He was himself badly wounded while doing so. This non-commissioned officer's conduct has always been deserving of the highest praise, and has been marked by courage of a very high order."

The Fighting Qualities
France's Black Troops.

When the war closed France had in her armies some 150,000 combat black troops. It is probable that during the more than four years of the war over 500,000 were used. They were recruited from Senegal, the Soudan, Somaliland and Madagascar. These regiments of Africans were used everywhere on the French and Saloniki fronts. They won distinction at Dixmude in 1914, at Verdun, on the Somme, on the Aisne and in the counter attacks which pushed the Germans back in the last months of the war. General Collardet, military attache to the French Embassy at Washington in a letter to the editor of the Negro Year Book said, "The contribution of the black soldiers from Africa to the success of our Armies in the war has been the most faithful and most valuable. Their splendid courage made them much dreaded by the enemy."

Some Records of Service.

In a single Somal battalion 264 citations for bravery were won and 190 of these were gained in the fierce battles of the Aisne. "On the first of March 1916, a battalion was organized at Saint Raphael from veterans of the previous campaign and recruits recently arrived from Africa. After three months' training, to give the necessary cohesion, the battalion was sent to the front on the 1st of June, and went into the trenches on the Oise, and then on the Somme, taking its part in all the battles.

"At the end of October, the battalion went into winter quarters near Arcachon, where it was put under 'intense' training, and on the 19th of March, 1917, joined the armies of the North and Northeast on the line of the Aisne, where it was attached to a regiment of colonial infantry with which it took part in the spring offensive.

"On the 16th and 17th of April it distinguished itself greatly at the farm of Noisy, the men dying at their posts rather than abandon the position which they had taken. In May it served at Mill of Laffaux, and in June and July was in the trenches in the re-conquered part of Alsace. During July-August it took part in the defense of the plateaux of Craonne and California and fought on the

Chemin des Dames. These names suffice to show that the battalion was always at the seat of the hottest fighting, and wherever it was called upon to serve, whether in attack or in defense, it attracted attention by its courage, devotion and self-sacrifice. The quality of these gallant soldiers will be shown by a few quotations from the 'citations a l'order' for a single day. 'Koft Alla, Private —Cool and collected, courageously led his comrades on the 16th of April, 1917, to an assault of the enemy positions. Although wounded, continued to throw his bomb on a hostile machine gun and only left his post when his strength gave out.' Moderi Combs, Private—Very devoted and courageous; on the 16th of April, 1917, dressed, under fire, the wounds of his lieutenant. Demba N'Daigne, Private.—Very courageous; on the 16th of April 1917, taking the quick firing gun of one of his comrades, stopped by his fire an attempted bombing attack by the enemy. Mamadon N'Daigne, Sergeant.—On the 16th of April, 1917, distinguished himself among the bravest of those who advanced against a German counter attack and formed a first line of defense behind the barbed wire. Donga Thiam, Private.—On the 16th of April, 1917, being with a group of bombers and all his comrades having become casualties, continued alone to cast his bombs into the enemy's trench. Eli Diot, Corporal.—Showed remarkable courage in the attack on the enemy's lines on the 16th of April; remained at his post, although seriously wounded, and never ceased to encourage his comrades."

British African Labor Use of in France and England.

Modern warfare depends, to as great an extent, upon the maintaining of supplies and lines of communication back of the front, as it does upon the soldiers on the firing line. As a result, almost as large an army has to be maintained to provide supplies for the soldiers and to keep up the lines of communication as are employed in actual fighting

To help supply the laborers for the work back of the line, Great Britain brought thousands of black men from Africa. In one year over 10,000 are reputed to have been recruited in South Africa and sent to France. Many thousands were also sent to England to do work that would free white men for fighting. Considerable objections to this importation were raised by the labor Unions. The General Unionists' Federation of England declared that it "Viewed with great anxiety the proposal to import and substitute colored for white labor." It was also feared that the proposal was but a preparatory step on the part of capital toward the exploitation of labor after the war.

The Number of Black Men Used in the World War.

No definitely accurate estimate has yet been made of the total number of black men used in the world war. It is probable, however, when the number used by the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Germany is considered and also the fact that these black men were used as combat troops and as labor battalions on all fronts in France, at Saloniki, at the Dardanelles, in Palistine, in Egypt, in the Kameruns, in Togoland, in German Southwest Africa and in German East Africa, that over two million soldiers of African descent were used. Their fighting in the trenches and their work behind the lines contributed in no small measure to the success of the Allies.

The War a Melting Pot of Races How Will It Affect The African Mind.

Few if any were the tribes or peoples which did not have representatives on some one of the world battle fronts. A comment concerning this said:

"Few people, even yet, have any just idea of the vast melting pot of races which is to be found behind the allied front, all the way from the North Sea to the Swiss frontiers, to take only one instance. In this region are to be found, not in small units, but in hundreds and thousands, Chinese, Burmans, Indians, both those from India and those from Canada and the United States, Fijians, Al-

gerians, Moroccans, Senegalese, representatives of every race in South Africa, and so on through a long list. The whole idea represents a remarkable development, but perhaps the most interesting and important outcome of it all will be the effect that the return of these men will have upon their own people. It is true, as Sir Herbert Sloley has pointed out, that it is never possible to say exactly how a South African native will view a situation, or what will be the outstanding impression which he will take away from it; but that he will share in the vast pooling of thoughts and ideas, hopes and aspirations, which is taking place on all the battlefronts, cannot be questioned. No one who has had any experience of what this means can have any doubt that the result will mean progress, whatever the exact form it may take."

Democracy Expected to Make Africa Safe For Africans.

As a result of the World War, the whole of Africa came under the control of the Allies. Two other important results of the war are: (1) a marked increase in efficiency along all lines and (2) the wider extension and application of democratic ideas and principles.

It would appear that the problem of efficiency and the problem of democracy are the two problems of all those resulting from the war which most vitally concern Negroes throughout the world and especially in Africa. The question is will the principles of democracy be so applied to black men that they will have opportunity to develop along all lines and to so increase their efficiency that they will be able to take part in the coming commercial and industrial competition on the same basis as other people. In short, since the Africans contributed their share in the war to make the world safe for democracy, it is expected that in return, the principles of democracy will be so applied to the Dark Continent's social and economic problems that Africa will be made safe for Africans.

In New Era of Colonial Policy Provisions Should be Such Exploitations Natives Be Prevented.

It is generally agreed that the Mandatory System of administering the affairs of dependent and subject peoples such as will be initiated under the League of Nations' plan marks the beginning of a new era in colonial policy. It is pointed out by those interested in the welfare of backward peoples that broader and more effective policies for safeguarding the interests of the natives throughout Africa should be carried out. There should be adequate provisions so that the native population will not be exploited but that their interests along all lines will be conserved and full opportunity be given them for social and economic development. It is suggested that specific provisions should be made for:

1. Ascertaining the wishes of tribal Councils and other agencies for expressing native desires. This would include full recognition of native customary law.
2. Land tenure—The full protection of the natives in their rights in the soil.
3. Trade—No discriminating commercial barriers or restrictions, either as relating to nations or to the disposition by the natives of their products.
4. On the one hand, the protection of native labor from the abuses, restrictions, and oppressions and on the other hand, for the training of this labor so that it will become more efficient.
5. Laws governing the sale of intoxicating liquors which will apply to all of the inhabitants, white and black.
6. The control of disease. One of the greatest hindrances of African development is disease.
7. The education of natives, particularly along industrial lines.

Congress to Define Rights Native Races Should Follow Peace Conference.

Mr. John Harris, Organizing Secretary of The Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society which has its headquarters in London, in a pamphlet entitled "Peace and Colonial Reconstruction"—states that:

> It is at the forth coming Peace Congress that a new era must be begun in colonial expansion. It is at the Peace Congress that Great Britain ought to give a lead to the nations. The step must be that of pointing out that existing international engagements made by the Congress of Vienna, Berlin, and Brussels for defining the rights of native races are either obsolete or ineffective, and that a new Congress should be held within, say one year of signing peace. But the peace delegates must go farther now. They must lay down the terms of reference for any Congress appointed to work out details, those terms of reference to include the following:
>
> (a) The definition and application of the principle of "trusteeship."
>
> (b) The conditions under which sovereignty over given territories may be transferred, including provisions for ascertaining the wishs of tribal councils.
>
> (c) A new definition of slave-owning so drawn as to cover systems which today are nothing but slavery in disguise.
>
> (d) The abolition of colour as a bar to citizenship, whether in State or industry.
>
> (e) In all countries where there is no self-government, the prohibition of the unrestricted sale of alcohol to the whole of the inhabitants, white and coloured.
>
> (f) The condition under which immigrant white races may own, lease or occupy land in native territories.
>
> The adoption of a sound colonial policy by the Peace Congress is urgent in the interests of permanent peace, in the interest of the inhabitants, and finally, as one means of providing a healing balm for the suffering nations of the world.

Race Problem South Africa From Evans Loram Point of View.

The clearest and most definite statement of the race problem in the Union of South Africa from the point of view of the whites was formulated by Maurice S. Evans of Natal, author of "Black and White in South East Africa" and "Black and White in the Southern States," "A Study of the Race Problem in the United States From a South Africa Point of View."

> The Evans point of view was to some extent reformulated and restated from the educational standpoint by Charles T. Loram in his "The Education of the South African Native." It is mainly from this point of view that the policy of the Union of South Africa toward the natives is carried out. The Evans Loram point of view is in brief as follows: (1) The native population is increasing. This of itself unless properly handled constitutes a menace.—When the Union of South Africa was established in 1904, that country had 1,116,806 Europeans or whites, and 567,962 coloured persons; that is, those of mixed blood—Hindu, Malay, etc., and 3,491,056 natives. In 1911, there were in the Union of South Africa 1,276,242 Europeans, 678,146 coloured persons and 4,019,006 natives; an increase for the seven years for the whites of 14.28 per cent, for the coloured of 19.40 per cent, and for the natives 15.12 per cent. The total non-European increase from 1904 to 1911 was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent. In 1911 the proportion was 21.37 per cent. (2) The native is needed as a laborer. How can he be made most useful in this respect? (3) He needs education. This must be of a sort that will best fit him to serve the interest of the whites. This education is to be from a broadly humanitarian standpoint; so that the greatest good will accrue to the native. (4) South Africa is to be a white man's country, nothing therefore that tends toward the equality of whites and blacks is to be tolerated. (5) To

accomplish these ends various forms of segregation for the natives must be resorted to."

Resolutions South African Native Congress.

The South African Native National Congress at its 1917 meeting in its resolutions said:

"This congress, in Bloemfontein assembled, strongly opposes the Native Affairs Administration Bill, and binds itself, severally and collectively, to agitate for its defeat. This congress hereby decides to appoint a committee to investigate all cases of shooting of Natives by Europeans in each province, and to place the result before the Government. This congress views with great alarm the revival of the anti-color principles disclosed in both the Native Affairs Administration Bill and General Smuts' speech in England, as reported in the public Press."

Whites of Transvaal Object to Natives Having Monopoly Unskilled Labor.

The policy in the gold and diamond mines of the Transvaal and in the industries generally of South Africa is to have the natives do only the unskilled work. In spite of these restrictions, reports state that the tendency is for the natives to increase their skill as workmen and become able to do skilled work although, still classed as unskilled laborers.

The industries of South Africa require hundreds of thousands of native workers. It is difficult to supply the labor demands of agriculture, of the mines, etc. Recently an agitation was begun in the Transvaal to have white men used as unskilled laborers.

The Greatest Land Case In British History.

What is reported as being the greatest land case in British History, was recently decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England. The case involved the rights to 73,000,000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia. The litigants in the case were the British South African Company, the white inhabitants of Rhodesia, the natives of the country, and the British Government. The issues in the case were:

"The British South Africa Company, claimed that the entire lands of Southern Rhodesia not leased or sold to white men were the property of its shareholders. This claim meant that not a single native throughout the territory owned a foot of the land of his ancestors, and that by some means yet to be laid before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the 750,000 natives had forfeited all ownership rights to their lands. The British Crown and the white settlers were affected from the constitutional standpoint, whilst the native inhabitants of Rhodesia and other races within the British Commonwealth were most vitally concerned in two other respects:

"1. If the Chartered Company succeeded, the natives of Southern Rhodesia would be so competely divested of ownership that they could only remain in their country as mere occupants upon the lands of alien landlords.

"2. The confirmation by the Judicial Committee of the Company's claim would thus involve the setting aside of that pillar of the British Constitution which provides for the recognition of native customary law, particularly with reference to property rights." The case was decided by the British Crown awarding the lands to itself. As a result the natives have gained the enormous advantage of having the lands which they occupy to pass from the control of the South African Company, under the direct control of the Crown. Southern

Rhodesia, in effect, becomes a crown colony. The general experience of the natives in British Colonial Africa is that they fare best in those colonies which belong to the Crown.

The Negro In Literature In 1917-1918.

Each year Negroes issue through standard publishing houses books on various topics. Brief reviews of the books they published in 1917-1918 were as follows:

"Fifty Years and Other Poems," James Weldon Johnson; The Cornhill Company, Boston 1917, $1.50. Brander Matthews in his introduction to this volume of poems writes: "He has a "group of lyrics, delicate in workmanship, fragrant with sentiment and phrased in pure and unexceptionable English. His 'dialect' verses, racy of the soil, pungent in flavor, swinging in rhythm and adroit in rhyme. Half-dozen longer and bolder poems, of a loftier strain, in which he has been nobly successful in expressing the higher aspirations of his own people."

"The Path of Dreams"—George Marion McClellan; John P. Morton and Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1916, $1.50. The New York Independent says: "The Path of Dreams" recalls the writings of Whittier's early compositions. But when he writes of his own people, he does more than make a beginning in poetry. The strength of feeling and yet the restraint with which he writes of the Negro in such poems as 'The Feet of Judas and Decoration Day' makes for noble verse."

"From the Heart of a Folk"—Waverly Turner Carmichael; The Cornhill Company, Boston 1918, $1.00. In these verses the writer shows poetic ability. His poems mainly in dialect deal with "home;" "mother," "lovers," "the preacher," "denominational differences" and other features of the domestic life of the colored people in the South. He appears to a considerable extent to have imitated Dunbar as to subjects and subject matter.

"The Heart of a Woman and Other Poems"—Georgia Douglas Johnson; The Cornhill Company, Boston, 1918, $1.00. "The poems in this book are intensely feminine and for me this means more than anything else that they are deeply human. We are scarcely yet aware of what lies deeply hidden, of mystery and passion, of domestic love and joy and sorrow, of romantic visions and practical ambitions, in the Heart of a Woman—Here there is lifted the veil, in these poignant songs and lyrics." Thus William Stanley Braithwaite, foremost critic of things poetical estimates Mrs. Johnson's verses.

"The Band of Gideon and Other Lyrics."—Joseph S. Cotter, Jr.; The Cornhill Company Boston, 1918, $1.00. These poems deal in part with problems confronting the Negro, and on the other hand express universal longings and experiences. Are not in dialect. Have considerable merit.

"Facts, Fun and Fiction."—W. E. Dancer; Jacksonville, Florida, 1917, 60 cents. Fourth edition. Is made up mainly of poems written during the war, which while generally dealing with some local event, touch upon the conditions brought about in the South by the War and the Migration. The most noted "Notorious" poem in the book is "Farewell! We're Good An' Gone," which tells why the Negroes were leaving the South.

"The Negro in Literature and Art in the United States."—Benjamin Brawley; Duffield and Company, New York, 1918, $1.35. A good hand book and text on this subject. Is more for the use of teachers of literature than for those who want a general idea of the Negro's distinctive achievements in literature and art. The work is in no sense a history of what the Negroes in the United States have written or have done in art.

"J. Johnson or, The Unknown Man"—Thomas H. B. Walker; The E. O. Painter Printing Company, Deland, Florida, 1915. The story of a foundling boy left upon the door step of an old Negro woman. It was difficult to tell whether he was white or a quadroon. A novel based on the race problem. An interesting book.

"The Problem," A Military Novel, F. Grant Gilmore; Henry Connally Company, Rochester, New York, 1915, 75 cents. Plot of Story in Spanish American War. Deals with miscegenation. Has an interest for those wishing to know of the fiction literature dealing with the Race Problem.

"Hope's Highway"—Sarah Lee Brown Fleming; Neale Publishing Company, New York, $1.25. A novel dealing with the race problem. Well written plot, cleverly handled, the story is interestingly told.

"Ethiopia the Land of Promise"—Clayton Adams; The Cosmopolitan Press, New York, 1917, $1.00. In the form of a novel, discusses the race problem, especially lynchings. It is crudely written, but contains much truth. Is an addition to the books of fiction which deal with the race problem.

"The Life of Scott Bond"—Daniel A. Rudd and Theodore Bond; The Journal Printing Company, Madison, Arkansas. This is the life of a successful and prominent Negro farmer of Arkansas. The value of the work is that it shows what are the opportunities in the South for the frugal industrious farmer to acquire property and become useful and influential. The story is interestingly told. It is in part an auto-biography.

"Bible History of the Negro"—R. A. Morrisey, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tennesee, 1915. Is an attempt to show from passages in the Bible that certain individuals mentioned there were Negroes. The work is uncritical. And while interesting has no special historical or literary merit.

"The Presidents of Liberia."—Thomas H. B. Walker, Jacksonville, Florida, 1915, brief but interesting book. Contains some valuable biographical material. Makes available and accessible information about a little known subject. Illustrations are good.

"Morning Meditations and Other Selections,"—Bishop R. A. Carter—Foote & Davis Company, Atlanta, 1917. This book represents the literary efforts of the author on the platform, in the pulpit and in the press. The Morning Meditations consist of nine addresses delivered at various times to Annual Conferences of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The other section of the book consists of "Sermons, Addresses and Papers." Should be a valuable book for the young ministers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal denomination.

"Presbyterian Pioneers in The Congo,"—W. H. Sheppard, Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, 1917. An autobiography of the missionary work of W. H. Sheppard of the Presbyterian Church South, who although a Negro is "perhaps the most distinguished and certainly the most widely known minister of our Sou hern Presbyterian Church. Book is a valuable contribution to the literature of Missions.

"The Episcopal Church and the Black Man,"—George F. Bragg, Baltimore, 1918, 15 cents. A pamphlet in which the writer endeavors to show what has been "the work of the Episcopal Church, among the colored race." He savs the ignorance among colored people of what has been done warrants the putting out of such a work. The pamphlet is somewhat controversial and does not deal adequately with the problem of the colored membership in the Episcopal Church.

Centennial Encyclopedia of African Methodist Episcopal Church. R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia, 1916. This book is a valuable contribution to the Literature of the history of Negro Churches. Contains the biographies of the Men and Women, both Ministers and Laymen whose labors during a hnndred years helped make the A. M. E. Church.

"Military Morale of Nations and Races"—Charles Young, Major U. S. Army; Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, 1912. This excellent book has never received the attention or the notice that it deserves. In the light of the results of the great war one can read with greater appreciation Major (now Colonel) Young's estimate of the Military Morale, the fighting qualities of the nations that fought in the World War as he in 1912, described this morale, these fighting qualities.

"A Tribute for the Negro Soldier"—John E. Bruce; Bruce and Franklin Company, New York and Kansas City, 1918, 25 cents. A valuable addition to the literature relating to the Negro as a soldier. Deals with his record as a soldier in the United States, in Africa and in Europe. Written with special reference to the part that the Negro played in the world war.

Education in Theory and Practice, Gilbert H. Jones, Professor of Psychology, Wilberforce University. The Richard G. Badger Company, Boston, 1919, $2.50. This is an admirably written book which in a clear concise manner gives statements and facts about the aim of education, the kinds of education, the agencies in education, the school, school room discipline, the recitation, recreation, etc. This work is especially adapted as a beginner's book for classes in education, particularly for teacher training classes which are rapidly increasing in the schools of the South.

"Progress and Achievements of the Colored People"—Kelly Miller and Joseph R. Gay. The Austin Jenkins Company, Washington, 1917. This book first published, 1913 is gotten up to sell by subscription and is not comprehensive, authoritative or accurate. Has a lot of material that does not bear on the achievements of the Negro.

"A Century of Negro Migration"—Carter G. Woodson; Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, 1918, $1.00. For about one hundred years there has been a movement of Negroes from the North to the South, free Negroes, emancipated slaves, runaway slaves, freedmen and Negroes of the present. It is the causes of these movements that this book attempts to show.

"Economic Co-operation among the Negroes of Georgia"—Atlanta University Publications No. 19, Atlanta University Press, 1917, 50 cents. Is the report of the proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Atlanta University Conference for the Study of Negro Problems and the report of the social study made as a preliminary for that year's conference. A valuable contribution to the economics of Negro life.

"Negro New-Comers in Detroit"—George E. Haynes; Home Missions Council, New York, 1918. Pamphlet. Report of a survey of Negro conditions in Detroit made for the Home Missions Council Committee on Negro Work. Is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Migration Movement.

"Your Negro Neighbor"—Benjamin Brawley; McMillan Company, New York, 1918-60 cents. The place of the Negro in American life is the subject of this book. Brief but illuminating discussions of phases of the Race Problem are given with a forecast of the future. Is written from the standpoint of the World War.

"Economics of the Negro Problem"—W. E. B. Du Bois, Section, pages 175-182 of American Labor Year Book 1917-1918. A discussion of Race Problem from the economic standpoint. There is a brief discussion of the migration of Negroes from the South occasioned by the World War.

"An Appeal to Conscience," "America's Code of Caste," "A Disgrace to Democracy"—Kelly Miller; The McMillan Company, New York, 1918, 60 cents. Says the introduction by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University: "Professor Miller raises in this book the question to which a solution has never yet been found. How it is possible to reconcile in the United States of America a system of discrimination against a race which counts a tenth of the population with the great national principles of opportunity and civil and political rights for the remaining nine tenths. . . . The main thesis is a protest against the application of one standard to black men and another to white men."

Twenty-five years in the Black Belt, William J. Edwards, The Cornhill Company, Boston 1918, $1.50. An autobiography in which the author tells of his early life, his struggles at Tuskegee Institute, for an education, and the founding of an educational institution at his home in an Alabama Black Belt County. His story is told in an interesting manner and is a valuable contribution to the literature on Negro education.

The Negro Trail Blazers of California, Delilah L. Beasley, Los Angeles, California, 1919. A history of the Negro in California, in pioneer days and in the present. The book contains some valuable historic matter relative to the discovery and settlement of California and the part the Negro played in this discovery and settlement. It should be of special interest to the people of California, both for its historical matter and for the biographies of present day prominent and successful Negroes.

"The Questions Before Congress"—A Consideration of the Debates and Final Action by Congress Upon Various Phases of the Race Question in the United States—George W. Mitchell; The A. M. E. Book Concern, Philadelphia, 1918, $2.00. This work is to some

extent a source book. The slavery question in Congress from the Constitutional Convention to its abolishment in 1865 and the Reconstruction problems of the Freedmen as handled by Congress are treated. The writer gives as a reason for the work that "Being desirous of learning the truth concerning the events of which this volume treats and finding that the historians differed widely among themselves in many particular cases, the author was led to examine the original records of Congress page by page."

"The New Negro, His Political and Civil Status and Related Essays"—William Pickens; The Neale Publishing Company, New York, 1916, $1.00. A book of essays on various phases of the race problem. No new facts or points of view are presented, but the discussions are interesting and illuminating.

"The Sacred Honor and Duty Black American Citizens Owe the Ethiopian Race"—Roy Thomas Smith; Kansas City, Kansas, 1918, 50 cents. Five essays on the race problem.

"The Children of the Sun"—George Wells Parker; The Hamitic League of the World, Omaha, Nebraska, 1918, 25 cents. This pamphlet sets forth that in all probability the African race was the first race to spread itself over the world and to nourish the beginnings of culture which eventually showed their highest manifestations in the civilizations around the Mediterranean. The pamphlet is an attempt to show from the facts of history and archeology that this is probably true and that "A people, now forgotten, discovered while others were yet barbarians, the elements of the arts and sciences. A race of men, ejected from society for their sable skins and frizzled hair, founded on the study of the laws of nature, those civil and religious systems which still govern the universe."

"Race Relations, Fisk University Lectures in 1918"—Nashville, 1918, 25 cents. These lectures were carried out as a part of the program of study in institutions of learning of "Race Relations" as suggested by and carried on under the auspices of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Seven lectures were given in the course. The lectures are a contribution to the literature of race adjustment and racial cooperation.

Books by White Persons On or Relating to Negroes.

In 1917-1918 a number of important books by white authors on or relating to the Negro were published. Brief reviews of a considerable number of these follow:

"Christmas Night in the Quarters and Other Poems"—Irwin Russell; The Century Company, New York, 1888 and 1917, $2.00. Describes ante-bellum Negroes. There is much literary merit in his poems as indicated by the continued demand since they were first collected and published in 1888. He was one of the first to realize the literary value of Negro character and dialect. He was the leading pioneer in this field. The 1918, edition of Russell's work contains a number of poems not in the original edition.

"Granny Maumee," "The Rider of Dreams," "Simon the Cyrenian," Plays for a Negro Theater—Ridgely Torrence; The McMillan Company, New York, 1917, $1.50. These plays were presented with success by a company of Negro players in New York City. "They were seen to be dramatic in situation, and appealing in theme." These plays are the forerunners of many serious plays depicting Negro life.

"His Own Country"—Paul Kester; The Bobbs Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1917, $1.50. A novel. Here the writer has attempted to treat the problem of the races by what he considers to be a presentation of both the white man's and the black man's side of the case. Miscegenation is discussed or rather the story has its principal character, a Dr. Brent, who although having Negro blood in his veins, is able after years to return to his home, in Virginia and for some time is supposed to be white and socially, to be so recognized.

"Tom and I On The Old Plantation"—Archibald Rutledge; The F. A. Stokes Company New York, 1918, $1.35. A book of stories dealing with boyhood life and adventures on a South Carolina rice plantation where there were alligators, and other things to cause exciting experiences.

E. K. Means, a writer of Negro stories, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1918, $1.50. In this work the writer presents eight short stories of Negro life. While these stories have literary merit and are well done, they present no great truths, they are not stories that are representative of the significant, the important phases of Negro life, but rather are presentations of the comic, the ridiculous features of the lower types of Negroes. Those types which each day are becoming less and less representative of what the Negroes in America really are. The chief defect of this class of stories is that the attempt is made to perpetuate characteristics of the ante-bellum Negroes.

"Almanzar."—J. Frank Davis; Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1918, $1.50. Seven short stories which, with Almanzar as the leading character, attempt to describe Negro life in San Antonio, Texas. As a literary production the book is a fine piece of work; but as a description of life among leading Negroes of San Antonio, which it purports to be, it is neither accurate nor truthful. The author has fallen into the error of setting forth what he knows and thinks he knows about the Negro as being the true facts in the case.

Hampton Series Negro Folk Songs, In Four Books; 50 cents each. Recorded by Natalie Curtis Burlin, The G. Schirmer Company, New York, 1918. Books I-II, spirituals, Books III-IV Work-and-Play-Songs. Only Books I-II yet published. Phonographic and pen records. The author says: "These notations of Negro folk-songs are faithful efforts to place on paper an exact record of the old traditional plnatation songs as sung by Negroes. The harmonies are the Negroes' own. I have added nothing and I have striven to omit nothing. Every note in every voice was written down as sung by groups of Negroes, utterly untaught musically, who harmonized the old melodies as they sang, simply because it was natural for them to do so. I endeavored to put in written form, without addition or change of any kind, the true folk-song spirit and sound, just as it springs from the hearts and the lips of the folk-singers. In other words, I tried to reflect on paper completely, but only, what the people sang. It is in the above respects that this collection of Negro folk songs differ from other collections made in the United States."

"The History of Missouri from the Earliest Times to the Present" (Revised edition),—Perry S. Rader; The Hugh Stephens Company, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1917. A school history. Contains information about slavery in Missouri.

"Early Negro Deportation Projects,"—H. N. Sherwood; a pamphlet, a reprint from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review Vol. II March, 1916. Brings together what was done, before the Liberian Colonization scheme, to send the Negroes out of the English colonies. The author finds that these deportation projects began in the first part of the 18th Century. A valuable historical contribution.

"The Readjuster Movement in Virginia,"—Charles C. Pearson; Yale University Press, 1917, $2.00. This book is an important addition to the Reconstruction Period. "It deals with one of the most important of those independent party movements in the South after the Civil War. It traces the rise of the Readjuster party in Virginia from the time of its formation until its final merging with the Republican and loss of control in the years 1883 to 1885. It contains much valuable information.

"Rural Land Ownership Among the Negroes of Virginia, With special reference to Albermarle County—Samuel T. Bitting, Phelps-Stokes Fellowship study of the University of Virginia 1915. Gives interesting information about property owning by Virginia Negroes and the conditions under which this property was acquired and is held.

"The Taxation of Negroes in Virginia —Tipton Ray Snavely; Charlottsville, Virginia, 1917. Phelps-Stokes Fellowship study in the University of Virginia. A painstaking work; gives valuable information about the taxation of Negroes as a phase of the race problem; is about the only specialized study that has been made on the taxation of Negroes. For this reason it is a distinct contribution to the literature on the "Race Problem."

"Economic and Social History of Chowan County, North Carolina 1880-1915 —W. Scott Boyce; Columbia University, New York City, 1917. An interesting and somewhat exhaustive study of the economic and social life in a North Carolina County, where there are some 5,000 whites and some 6,000 Negroes. This is a valuable work.

"American Negro Slavery —Ulrich B. Phillips; D. Appleton and Company, 1918, $3.00. The best history of Negro slavery thus far published. "Traces the history of the slave trade in the New World, from its beginning in the tobacco colonies to its end after the Revolution and concludes with a vivid, complete description of plantation management and life. There is an extended discussion of labor and economic conditions on large plantations in the South. Many details of Negro life are given. Slavery is presented as a more or less benevolent institution in which the benefits that accrue to the slave are considerable. From an economic standpoint the book is a capitalistic presentation of the history of slavery. That is, the presentation is from the standpoint of the large plantation owner. A complementary book should cover the same ground from the standpoint of labor, that is from the standpoint of the slave. Then would the history of Negro slavery in the United States be more accurately told.

"Education for Life," The story of Hampton Institute. Told in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Foundation of the school—Francis Greenwood Peabody; Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1918. This is one of the most valuable contributions yet made to the history of Negro education in the United States since the Civil War. It is also a valuable contribution to the larger and the more general aspects of educational theory. In still another respect it is a valuable contribution to the literature on racial adjustment. One chapter is dedicated to "Hampton and the South."

"The Psychology of the Negro, An experimental study, George Oscar Ferguson, Jr.; No. 1, of Volume XXV, Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy and Psychology. New York, 1916. Is a report of a series of experiments made in December 1914 upon pupils in schools of Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Newport News, Virginia. In all 907 pupils, 486 white and 421 colored were tested. The writer concludes from these tests that "in view of all the evidence it does not seem possible to raise the scholastic attainment of the Negro to an equality with that of the white. It is probable that no expenditure of time or of money would accomplish this end, since education cannot create mental power, but can only develop that which is innate." In view of the difficulty of determining mental capacity and of showing conclusively that one race or group of people have innate mental capacities greater than another race, this author has reached a broad and probably erroneous conclusion from his limited number of tests 421.

"The Mulatto in the United States"—Edward Byron Reuter; The Richard G. Badger Company, Boston, 1918, $2.50. "Sociological and Psychological study including a study of the role of the mixed blood races throughout the world. The writer has brought together a great deal more information than has heretofore been available on this subject. The chief value of the book is in the information brought together. It is a contribution to the literature of the race problem and the study of the problems of race mixture and race amalgamation. The facts presented and opinions advanced however are not conclusive. It is not critical enough as to references cited and sources of information given, or in the interpretations made and conclusions reached. Assertions about matters germane and not germane to the subject are presented as general truths. One of the chief defects of the book is that the writer does not make any classification of the individuals whom he includes under the term mulatto, which, as he uses it, is made to include all persons with any apparent or reported traces of white blood. The more scientific approach to the subject would have been to have classified the individuals according to the amount of white blood they were supposed to have; and then to have considered the role which the individuals in the respective classification had played or were playing. The term mulatto, as he uses it, probably includes almost all the Negroes in the United States. It is very probable that any 300 Negroes selected from any place in the United States would show when their ancestry was carefully traced, that the majority of them have some traces of white blood.

"Negro Migration; What Does it Mean?"—Gilbert N. Brink; The American Baptist Home Mission Society; New York, 1918. A pamphlet. The writer discusses the causes, the effect, etc., of the migration movement; contains valuable information.

"Negro Migration in 1916-17"—Reports of investigations made under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard for the United States Department of Labor by R. H. Leavell, T. R. Snavely, T. J. Woofter, Jr., W. T. B. Williams and Francis D. Tyson. Washington, 1919. Covers the movement both in the South and in the North. As the title indicates the investigations were made in 1917 while the movement was at its height and for this reason they are of great value.

"The Negro Migrant in Pittsburgh"—Abraham Epstein; Pittsburgh, 1918, 50 cents. One of the best studies of the Negro migrants in a Northern industrial center that was

made while the movement was on. Should be read by every one wishing to get the results of first hand investigations of a group of the migrants.

"The Truth About Lynching and the Negro in the South"—Winfield H. Collins; Neale Publishing Company, New York, 1918, $1.00. Not a very valuable addition to the literature of the subject. The author gives the stock arguments in justification of lynchings and in spite of overwhelming evidence to show that three-fourths of all lynchings are for other causes than "the unmentionable crime, bases his justification on the ground that it is for this crime that lynchings occur.

"Democracy in Earnest"—Proceedings of Southern Sociological Congress, 1916-1918, edited by James E. McCulloch; a valuable book for every one wishing to know the present trend of thought in the South on Race Relations. Fifteen of the addresses printed in the book relate to this subject.

"Lectures and Addresses on the Negro in the South"—Charlottesville, Virginia, 1915. Phelps-Stokes Fellowship lectures at the University of Virginia in 1912, 1913, and 1914. The subjects of the eight lectures delivered were: "Responsibility of the Southern White Man to the Negro;" "Considerations on Race Adjustments in the South;" "Black-Belt Labor, Slave and Free;" "What is Justice Between White and Black in the Rural South;" "The Reconstruction;" "Some Public Health Aspects of Race Relationships in the South;" "Thinking White About the Negro in the South;" "Negro Criminality."

"Minutes of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions"—Gives the work of this commission from its organization, in 1912, to 1917. A source book on methods of dealing with the race problem. Copies of these minutes can be secured from the secretary of the commission, Prof. W. M. Hunley, Lexington, Virginia.

"Southern Women and Racial Adjustment"—Mrs. L. H. Hammond. Occasional papers No. 19 of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund. Gives a resume of what Southern women white and colored are doing toward racial adjustment. A valuable contribution to the literature on the race problem.

"Lawlessness or Civilization, Which?"—Report of addresses and discussions at the "Law and Order Conference," held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, August 4, 5, 6, 1917. Edited by W. D. Weatherford: chairman of the conference, Blue Ridge, North Carolina. Gives best thought of South on subject of lynchings and on Law and Order generally as it relates to the Negro.

"The Monroe Doctrine in its Relation to the Republic of Haiti"—William A. MacCorkle; Neale Publishing Company, New York, 1915, $1.00. An interesting discussion of the Monroe Doctrine in its application to the Haitian situation in view of the fact that the Panama Canal has made Haiti of extreme strategic importance. The book is in effect a brief for intervention by the United States in Haiti.

"The Black Man's Part in the War"—Sir Harry H. Johnston; Simpkin, Marshal, Hamilton, Kent and Company, London, 1917, 1-6 net. The title is somewhat misleading for this pamphlet of 127 pages does not give much information about the part the black man took in the war but is "an account of the dark skinned population of the British empire; how it is and will be affected by the Great War. The most valuable part of the pamphlet is the last chapter "What We Must Do for the Dark Races After the War."

"Sierra Leone, Its People, Products and Secret Societies"—H. O. Newland; John Bale's Sons and Danielson, London, 1916. An interestingly written account of a sojourn in Sierra Leone and travels in the Hinterland. Contains considerable information, but is not a comprehensive or profound study of the people and products of this protectorate.

"Specimens of Languages from Sierra Leone"—Northcote W. Thomas; Government Anthropologist. A valuable contribution for those interested in the study of African languages and dialects. Harrison and Sons, London, 1916.

"Anthropological Report on Sierra Leone"—Northcote W. Thomas; Goverment Anthropologist. Published in three parts; Harrison and Sons, London, 1916. Part I deals with the "Law and Customs" of the Timne and other tribes; Part II is a Timne English dictionary and Part III is in two sections, one a Timne Grammar and section two a group of Timne stories. This is a valuable work.

"The German Empire of Central Africa"—Emile Zimmerman; translated from the original German. Introduction by Edwyn BeVan, George H. Doran Company, New York, 1918. Published in English to show "Germany's Great African Scheme." The introduction to the translation written early in 1918 was intended to acquaint the English public with Germany's "Mittel-Afrika" scheme. More or less of a complement to the "Mittel Europa" scheme.

"The Education of the South African Native"—Charles T. Loram, Longmans Green and Company, London 1917. A careful study of what is being done for the native education, the attitude of the whites toward education; the capabilities of the natives and the kinds of education best suited for them. A subtle but comprehensive statement of the situation from the standpoint of the white South-African with the attempt at the same time to be fair to the native. There will of course be dissent by some from his opinions and conclusions. Is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY RACES.

(Estimated.)

Race	Number
Yellow	703,000,000
White	560,000,000
Black	258,112,000
Total	1,519,612,000

Distribution and Number of Black People

(Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black or Negro people of the world include true Negroes, those without admixtures of other races, and Negroids, those with admixtures of other races.)

Continent	Number
Africa	180,000,000
Southern Asia (Principally the Dravidians of India	50,000,000
Pacific Islands (Melanesians, Papuans, and Negritos)	2,500,000
North America	17,777,000
South America	11,000,000
Total	261,277,000

Proportion of Black Population to White in Western Hemisphere.

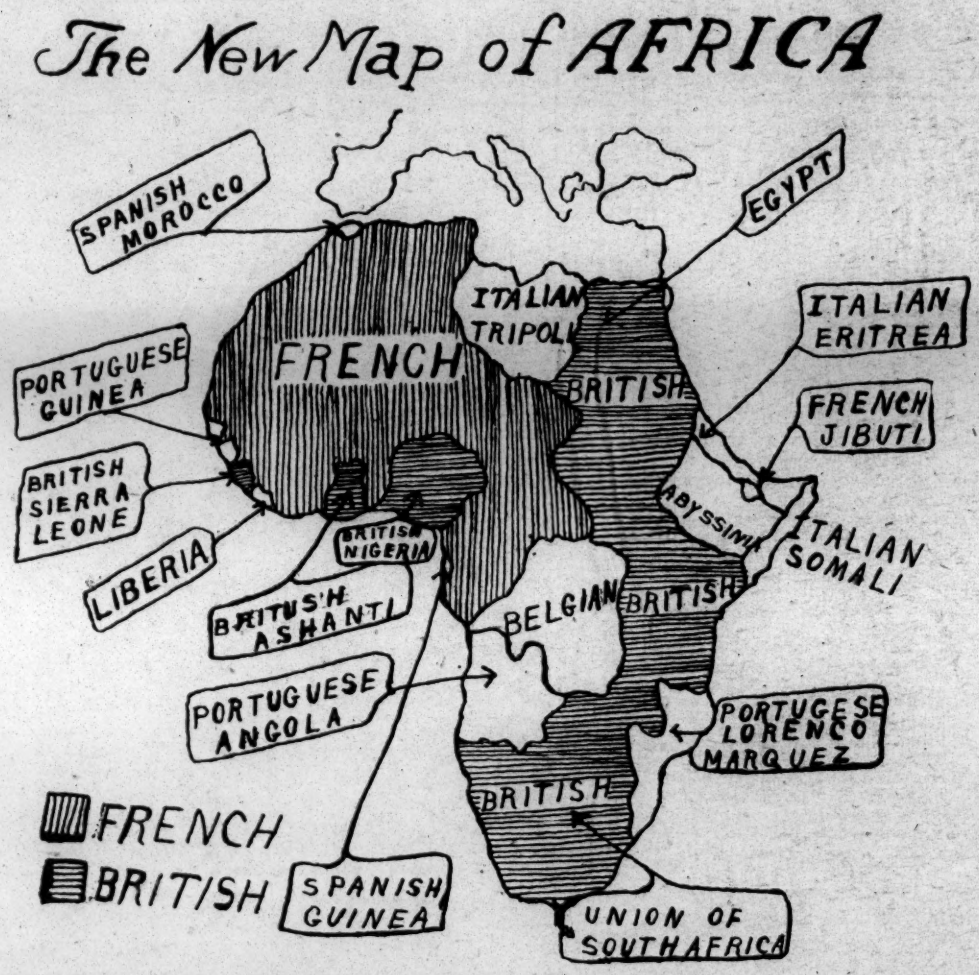
Country	Total Population	Negro Population	Per cent Negro of Total Population
Canada	10,000,000	40,000	0.4
United States	103,500,000	10,800,000	10.4
Central America	5,255,000	500,000	9.0
Bermudas	20,801	13,682	65.8
West Indies	9,177,563	6,424,000	70.0
Brazil	26,542,402	9,000,000	33.0
Remainder of South America	32,500,000	2,000,000	6.0
Total	186,995,766	28,777,682	15.3

POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN POWERS IN NEGRO AFRICA.

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all those parts of Africa in which black races are indigeneous are controlled by European powers.)

NATION	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION			
		White	Asiatic	Natives	Total
GREAT BRITAIN					
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	984,520	3,500	10,000	3,267,000	3,380,000
Protectorate of Somaliland	68,000	----------	----------	310,000	310,000
British East Africa					
Protectorate of E. Africa	246,822	2,000	25,000	4,011,000	4,038,000
Protectorate of Uganda	121,437	963	3,450	2,833,000	2,888,000
Protectorate of Zanzibar	1,020	250	20,000	200,000	220,250
Protectorate of Nyasaland	39,573	785	379	1,140,000	1,141,164
South Africa					
The Union of South Africa					
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	582,377	19,763	1,962,825	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	98,114	133,439	962,490	1,194,043
Orange Free State	50,389	175,189	----------	352,985	528,174
Transvaal	110,426	420,562	*31,625	1,234,025	1,686,212
Northern Rhodesia	290,000	2,250	----------	875,000	879,000
Southern Rhodesia	148,575	30,000	2,912	712,783	745,695
Basutoland	11,716	1,396	----------	404,507	405,903
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1,692	----------	123,658	125,350
Swaziland	6,536	1,083	143	98,733	99,959
West Africa					
Northern Nigeria	255,700	----------	----------	9,269,000	9,269,000
Southern Nigeria	79,880	1,650	----------	7,855,749	7,857,399
Gold Coast & Hinterland	80,000	2,206	----------	1,501,199	1,503,405
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate	24,515	702	----------	1,402,430	1,403,132
Gambia	4,504	50	----------	138,400	138,450
BELGIUM					
Belgian Congo	909,654	3,525	----------	15,000,000	15,003,525
FRANCE					
West Africa					
Senegal	74,000	4,875	----------	1,243,104	1,247,979
Upper Senegal-Niger including part of Sahara	568,273	1,269	----------	5,778,296	5,779,565
Guinea	95,000	1,166	----------	1,808,893	1,810,059
Ivory Coast	130,000	1,163	----------	1,529,591	1,530,754
Dahomey	40,000	983	----------	899,017	900,000
Mauretania	344,967	----------	----------	600,000	600,000
French Equatorial Africa	669,000	1,278	----------	9,000,000	9,001,278
French Somaliland	5,790	----------	----------	208,000	208,000
Comoro Islands	760	500	----------	104,336	104,836
Madagascar	228,000	17,000	6,000	3,489,600	3,512,690
FORMER GERMAN COLONIES					
Kamerun (Mandate France & Great Britain)	191,130	1,500	----------	2,540,000	2,541,500
Togoland (Mandate France & Great Britain)	33,700	300	----------	1,000,000	1,000,300
German South West Africa (Mandate Union) of So. Africa	322,450	16,000	----------	100,000	116,000
German East Africa (Mandate Great Britain)	384,000	5,500	15,000	7,850,000	7,870,000
ITALY					
Eritrea	45,800	3,000	----------	450,000	453,000
Italian Somaliland	139,430	----------	----------	450,000	450,000
PORTUGAL					
Angola	484,800	5,000	----------	3,500,000	3,505,000
San Thome & Principe Islands	360	34,387	----------	*24,520	58,907
Portuguese Guinea	13,940	----------	----------	820,000	820,000
Portuguese East Africa	426,712	9,000	5,000	3,106,000	3,120,000
SPAIN					
Spanish Guinea	12,000	----------	----------	200,000	200,000
Fernando Po and Other Islands	814	500	----------	24,500	25,000

*Includes mixed races.



Increase and Decrease in Native Population of Africa.

In South Africa there has in recent years been a notable increase in the native population. When the Union of South Africa was established in 1904, that country had 1,116,806 Europeans or whites, and 567,962 coloured persons; that is, those of mixed blood—Hindu, Malay, etc., and 3,491,056 natives.

In 1911, there were in the Union of South Africa 1,276,242 Europeans, 678,146 coloured persons and 4,019,006 natives; an increase for the seven years for the whites of 14.28 per cent, for the coloured of 19.40 per cent, and for the natives 15.12 per cent. The total non-European increase from 1904 to 1911 was 15.72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21.58 per cent. In 1911 the proportion was 21.37 per cent. In the province of Natal, in 1901, there were 63,821 whites and 786,912 natives. In 1911, there were 98,582 whites and 951,808 natives; an increase of 34,761 or 54 per cent for the whites and an increase of 164,896 or 21 per cent for the natives. In the Province of the Orange Free State in 1890 there were 77,716 whites and 129,787 natives and coloured persons. In 1911 there were 175,189 whites and 352,985 natives and coloured persons; the increase for the whites during the twenty-one years was 97,473 or 125 per cent; for the natives and coloured 223,198 or 172 per cent. In the Crown Colony of Basutoland the native population increased in the twenty years 1891 to 1911, from 218,324 to 404,507 or 85 per cent.

In contrast to the rapid increase in native population in South Africa, it is claimed by some that in recent years there has been a great decrease in the native population of Central and Eastern Africa. The Sleeping Sickness and other diseases have in these regions destroyed many thousands of people. This is especially true in Uganda and in the Congo. The exploitation of the natives for commercial purposes has also, it is claimed, destroyed many thousands of them and by some it is said this cause is even more fatal to them than diseases.

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POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

Islands	Nation to which they belong	POPULATION		
		White	Negro	Total
Bahamas	Great Britain	12,000	46,000	58,000
Barbados	Great Britain	20,000	160,500	180,500
Cuba	Republic	1,891,000	739,000	2,630,000
Grenada	Great Britain	----------	----------	*72,000
Guadeloupe	France	----------	----------	*212,500
Haiti	Republic	500	2,500,000	2,500,500
Jamaica	Great Britain	17,000	868,000	895,000
Leeward Islands	Great Britain	----------	----------	*127,000
Martinique	France	----------	----------	*194,000
Porto Rico	United States	732,555	385,437	1,118,012
Saint Lucia	Great Britain	----------	----------	*52,500
St. Vincent	Great Britain	----------	----------	*48,500
Santo Domingo	Republic	----------	**708,000	708,000
Trinidad	Great Britain	----------	----------	*365,000
***Virgin Islands	United States	1,922	24,086	26,051

*Chiefly Negroes.
**Composition of population see below, Description of Santo Domingo.
***Formerly Danish West Indies.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY AFRICANS

Name	Place
The Liberian Register	Monrovia, Liberia
The African Agricultural World	Monrovia, Liberia
The Liberian Times	Monrovia, Liberia
The Gold Coast Nation (official organ of The Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society)	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Gold Coast Leader	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Lagos Standard	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
The Lagos Weekly Record	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
Gold Coast Independent	Accra, Gold Coast
The Eastern Star and Akuapem Chronicle	Accra, Gold Coast

SOUTH AFRICA

A. P. O. (official organ of the African Political Organization) (English)	Cape Town, Cape Colony
South African Spectator (English)	Cape Town, Cape Colony
Abantu Batho, The Voice of the Native Races of South Africa (Bantu-English)	Johannesburg, Transvaal
Molome oa Batho (English-Bantu)	Johannesburg, Transvaal
Basutoland Star	Maseur, Basutoland
Friend of The Bechuanas (English)	Kimberly, Cape Colony
Imvo (Kaffir)	King Williams Town, Cape Colony
Izwe La Kiti (Zulu-English)	Dundee, Natal.

WHERE BLACK MEN COVERN

ABYSSINIA

GOVERNMENT

The empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is made up of the kingdoms of Tigre and Lasta, in the Northeast; Amhara and Gojam in the West and center; Shoa in the South; and territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the South, and Harar in the Southeast. The area is 350,000 square miles. The population is estimated to be 8,000,000.

Abyssinia is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews. When the first European explorers came into the country they found the inhabitants chanting the psalms of David. Tradition is that here was the kingdom of the queen of Sheba and that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelik, son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The political institutions are few in character and analogous to those of Mediae val Europe. In 1908 a council of ministers was constituted by the emperor-Ministers were appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs. Posts and Telegraph, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The Minister of War is the most important. The regular army contingents from the various

provinces, consist of about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. In 1889 Menelik, king of Shoa, became emperor. He died December, 1913, and was succeeded by the son of one of his daughters, Lij Yasu, born 1896. September 27, 1916, he was deposed and Waizeru Zanditu another daughter of Menelik was made Empress. She was crowned Feb. 11, 1917. An agreement was signed December 13, 1906, whereby Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to respect and endeavor to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. Neither power is to be granted an industrial concession that will work an injury to the other two powers. They are to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, to make agreements concerning railroad construction in Abyssinia. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

POPULATION

The population consists of Abyssinians, Gallas, Somalis, Negroes, and Falashas, with considerable number of non-natives, Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans. Harar, the largest town has a population of about 50,000. The capital, Adis Ababa, has a population of about forty or fifty thousand.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION.

Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. The Abyssinian Church, while having relations with the Coptic Church, is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna" (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians. The adherents of the Abyssinian Church number about 3,000,000.

Education was formerly restricted to the clergy; but in October, 1907, Emperor Menelik issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over twelve years of age. The edict became a dead letter. There is said to be only one Abyssinian school in the country. It is in Adis Ababa, and taught by a few Coptic teachers introduced by the Abuna. It is reported to have over 100 pupils. It is said that attendance is irregular and the institution is unpopular with the ignorant people.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the chief occupation. Land is divided, not among individuals, but among families. The only title to land is occupation. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive sort.

Almost everything grows in Abyssinia that grows in either the temperate or the torrid zones; different varieties of sorghum, wheat, peas of many kinds, beans of all sorts, barley, corn, lentils, linseed and other oil seed, bananas, sweet potatoes, yams, white potatoes, water cress, pumpkins, cucumbers, calabashes, gourds, cabbage, egg-plant, tomatoes, peppers, tobacco, coffee, and cotton.

Almost every animal native to Africa is found in Abyssinia; the lion, the leopard, hyena, giraffe, many kinds of monkeys, a great many different kinds of antelope, buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, zebra and crocodile. The domestic animals are horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, sheep and goats. There are many kinds of cattle found in the country. They are mostly the zebu or humped variety found throughout the East. The oxen are used to cultivate the soil.

COMMERCE

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet and native butter. The imports comprise gray shirting, cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liquors, railway material and petroleum. Trade is chiefly with England, France, Italy and the United States.

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for "most favored nation" treatment; with Italy (1897) terminable on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for ten years, and then subject to a year's notice.

COMMUNICATIONS

It is said that there are few, if any roads in Abyssinia other than mere tracks. Transportation is by mules, pack horses, donkeys, and in some places camels. There is one railroad in the country, the Franco-Ethiopian, which extends from Jibuti in French Somaliland to the Hawash River in Southeastern Abyssinia, a distance of about 330 miles. From here it is being extended to the capital, Adis Ababa. There are 1,056 miles of telegraph lines in the country and about an equal number of telephone lines. August 2, 1913, there was printed at Adis Ababa the first issue of the first paper ever published in Abyssinia, "Le Courrier d'Ethiopie." It was published by the French residents of the country.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The bank of Abyssinia, with its main office at Adis Ababa, has branches at seven other towns in the empire. This bank has an authorized capital of $2,500,000, and a paid up capital of $625,000 The governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its president, and its governing body sits at Cairo, Egypt. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, which circulates over all East and Central Africa. There is, also, in circulation the Menelik dollar or talari, which is worth about fifty cents. Other silver coins are the half, quarter and sixteenth of a talari. There are, also, copper coins. Various articles, as bars of salt, are used all over the country as mediums of exchange. The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains, the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar. A pound of ivory contains twelve ounces, of coffee, eighteen ounces. Grain measures are the Kunna, one-eighth of a bushel, and the Daula, two and one-half bushels. Linear measures are the Sinzer, nine inches and the Kend, twenty inches.

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LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT

Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817, to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged and firmly established. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The colony then became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States.

In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The commissioners were Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; George Sale, Superintendent of Educa-

tion for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country.

The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian Agreement of 1885, and the Franco-Liberian Agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Under the latter Liberia lost about 2,000 square miles of territory. In 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now became the boundary.

CONSTITUTION—MODELED AFTER THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

The executive is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a cabinet of six ministers, and the legislative power in congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Formerly the President and the House of Representatives were elected for four years and the Senate for two years. In 1907 an amendment to the Constitution extended these terms to four and six years, respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age and have real estate property to the value of $600. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. Foreigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government. C. D. B. King now holds the office of President.

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The coast line of about 350 miles extends from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west to the French colony of Ivory coast on the east. The greatest width is about 200 miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The number of Americo-Liberians, according to the latest estimate, is about 12,000. About 50,000 of the Coast Negroes, including the Liberians proper, may be considered civilized There is a British Negro colony of about 500 and about 160 Europeans. Monrovia, the capital, has including Krutown, an estimated population of about 6,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptis. or Methodist). There are several American Missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and native Negroes. The Government has 113 elementary schools, with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are eighty-seven mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia; the Protestant Episcopalians, a high school at Cape Palmas, and three other important schools. The Government Institution, College of Liberia, has twelve professors and 120 students.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1906	1908	1909	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
-------	$355,209	$378,300	$471,335	$618,809	$531,500	$273,368	$295,233
$340,036	$350,000	----------	470,000	529,548	531,500	266,861	282,332

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, $476,342 in 1913-14; there is a tax on rubber exported and on natives emigrating. The expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of general administration. A debt of $500,000 at seven per cent was contracted in 1871. The unpaid interest of the debt, in 1910, amounted to over $925,000. The total indebtedness of the country, on December 31, 1916, was $1,458,000. In 1910 the United States Government expressed to the other powers its willingness to assist Liberia by taking charge of her finances, military organization, and boundary questions. The details of the scheme were approved in October, 1911, by the United States, Great Britain, France,

and Germany. An international loan of about $1,700,000 secured by the Customs, Rubber Tax, and Native Head Tax was made, until the world war. It was administered by an American controller and British, French, and German subcontrollers. The American controller acts as financial advisor for the Governmentt For the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for maintaining peace in Liberia was established. This force was organized and trained by United States military officers, headed by Major Charles Young (colored). In 1915, $73,941 were spent on the force. Liberia was one of the allied nations in the world war. By the terms of the peace treaty Germany renounced all claims against Liberia. In September 1918, the United States loaned Liberia $5,000,000 to assist in rehabilitating her finances which had been almost ruined by the war and the cessation of trade. The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows: Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces. Weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain and the United States.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The forests are unworked; the soil is productive; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities; indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported; Kola nuts, chillies, beni-seed and anatto-seed are produced for local consumption. In the forest there are rubber vines and trees of twenty-two species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation, which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8,000 square miles of government forests in addition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

NEGROES PROMINENT IN LIBERIAN HISTORY

The three Negroes most prominently connected with the origin and establishment of Liberia are Paul Cuffee, the original advocate of African Colonization; Lott Carey, the first missionary to Liberia and Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the first Negro to rule Liberia.

Paul Cuffee.—Noted Negro skipper, one of the first persons in America to advocate colonization of Negroes in Africa. He was born in Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts, 1759; died September 7, 1817. At Westport, Massachusetts, he owned a farm and a wharf where he built his own ships. In 1797 he built the first school-house in Westport and presented it to the town. February 10, 1780, with a number of other free colored men he drew up and presented to the legislature a petition urging that persons who paid taxes should be allowed to vote and hold office. Ultimately free Negroes were given all the privileges of the white citizens.

In 1811, he made a voyage to the newly founded colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, where he organized among the colonists the Friendly Society of Sierra Leone. In June 1813, he presented a memorial to Congress asking permission to transport to Sierra Leone a number of free colored people. January 31, 1814, the petition was acted upon favorable by the Senate, but later was rejected by the House.

In December, 1815, after the close of the war with England, he sailed from America with a number of Negroes, who were to give in-

struction in Sierra Leone in farming and the mechanical arts. In addition to carrying these colonists in his own ship, free of charge, he expended about $4,000 in money for the benefit of the colony.

The report that Paul Cuffee had taken free Negroes to Africa was widely circulated in America. His memorial to Congress also attracted much attention. Two of the most prominent characters connected with the formation of the American Colonization Society were Samuel Mills and Robert Finley. Both were in correspondence with Cuffee. Mills was a personal friend of Cuffee, had worked with him in missionary activities and traveled 100 miles to be at his bedside when he died.

The estimation in which Paul Cuffee was held is indicated by the notice which appeared in Niles' Register of that year:

"Died at Westport, Massachusetts, on the 7th inst. Paul Cuffee, a very respectable and well known man of color, as a merchant, sea-captain, and philanthropist. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and much esteemed by all classes of people, for his morality, truth and intelligence."

His memory is still revered and honored. The Westport Society of Friends of which he was the most famous member, still boasts of him. His great grandson, Horatio P. Howard, of New York City, erected in 1913 a granite memorial at Westport to perpetuate his memory.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts.—Born in Virginia, 1809, died February 21, 1876. First man of color to rule Liberia. Roberts went to Liberia in 1829 as a trader. Later he entered the militia and in 1839 was placed at the head of the troops. He was the second governor of the colony and served in this capacity from 1841 to 1847, when largely through his instrumentality, Liberia became a Republic. He was the first president and held office from 1848 to 1856. During this time he visited the principal courts of Europe and secured from them a formal recognition of the Liberian State.

In 1871, the only time that there was any threat of civil war, Mr. Roberts was again elected to the Presidency and served from 1872 to 1876. "It is possible," says Sir Harry H. Johnston, "that but for this vigorous management during the seventeen years he served as Governor or President, the State might never have had any independent existence at all, but have drifted into such a condition as to render annexation by Sierra Leone a necessity for the welfare of West Africa."

Lott Carey.—First missionary to Liberia and one of the leading spirits in the founding of that colony. He was born a slave about 1780 on a plantation thirty miles below the city of Richmond and died in Liberia in 1828.

In 1804 Carey was taken to Richmond and employed in a tobacco warehouse. Because of his valuable services, he was made a sort of manager in the warehouse, He had great business ability, and his master often rewarded him for his commercial transactions. In this way and by extra work he accumulated almost sufficient money to purchase his freedom as well as that of his family. A number of merchants, learning of his efforts, gave him enough money to make up the required amount. He became free in 1813. He had already learned to read. He now studied eagerly and qualified for the ministry. Carey became greatly interested in the colonization scheme, and was selected as one of the principal assistants. He sailed for Liberia in 1821. In 1826, he was elected Vice-Agent of the colony, and in reality became the head of the colony.

MINISTER TO LIBERIA: CONSUL TO UNITED STATES.

United States Minister to Liberia, Joseph L. Johnson, Monrovia.
Liberian Consul General to United States, Ernest Lyon, Baltimore

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA

Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1856.
Stephen Allen Benson, January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1864.
Daniel Bashiel Warner, January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1868.
James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1870.
Edward James Roye, January 1, 1870, to October 19, 1871, (deposed).
(Vice-President) James S. Smith, October 19, 1871, to January 1, 1872.
Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1876.
James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878.
Anthony William Gardner, January 1, 1878, to January 20, 1883.
(Vice-President) Alfred F. Russell, January 20, 1883, to January 1, 1884.
Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1892.
Joseph James Cheeseman, January 1, 1892, to November 12, 1896.
(Vice-President) William David Coleman, November 12, 1896, to January 1, 1898.
William David Coleman, January 1, 1898, to December 11, 1900.
(Secretary of State) Garretson Wilmot Gibson, December 11, 1900, to January 1, 1902.
Garretson Wilmot Gibson, January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904.
Arthur Barclay, January 1, 1904, to January 1, 191?.
Daniel Howard, January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1920.
C. D. B. King, January 1, 1920 to————

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HAITI

GOVERNMENT

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island; in 1697, the Island was ceded to France, and in 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. The French soldiers were expelled from the Island, 1803, and the Island was declared independent 1804. France recognized the independence of Haiti, 1825.

The constitution first adopted in 1805, and remodeled in 1889, provides that the president be elected for seven years by the senate and chamber of communes in joint session. His cabinet of four members is nominated by himself.

The communes consist of ninety-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the chamber of communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same as in France. Foreigners, and particularly white foreigners, are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles. The population estimated to be 2,500,500 is mainly Negroes. There are also, large numbers of mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are some 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent are white. The populations of the principal cities are Port-au-Prince,

the capital, 100,000; Cape Haiti, 30,000; Les Cayes, 12,000; Gonaives, 13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French. Most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The religion is Roman Catholic. There is an Arch Bishop with four Suffragan Bishops. Public, elementary education is free. Nearly $1,000,000 annually is allotted for public instruction. In 1910, education was made compulsory. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools and five public Lycees.

FINANCE

Revenue is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. In 1914-1915 it amounted to $4,978,003. The debt of the country in 1914 amounted to $25,982,181 (gold dollars.) February 28, 1916, the United States by treaty assumed control of Haiti's finances and police, and in 1917 placed the country under military rule.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The industries are mainly agricultural. The most important product is coffee. Cocoa, tobacco and sugar are grown. Logwood and other valuable woods are exported. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum and limestone, are found but are little worked. Concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron and copper.

HAITI AND TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

Francois Dominique Toussaint, called L'Ouverture; soldier, statesman and liberator of Haiti, born 1743 near Cape Francois, Haiti, died April 27, 1803, in the Chateau Joux, near Besancon, France. Toussaint was one of the leaders of the insurrection of slaves in 1791. In 1796 he was made commander-in-chief of all the French forces in the Island. In 1799 he became the leader of the blacks against the mulattoes and in 1801 the whole island had come under his control. In July, 1802, he declared the Island of Haiti independent.

He was a full-blooded Negro. He claimed to be descended from an African chief and that his father, a slave in Haiti, was the chief's second son. His surname at first was Breda. Afterwards it was changed to L'Ouverture because of his bravery in opening a gap in the enemies' ranks. As a child, he manifested unusual ability and succeeded in obtaining a good education. He had the confidence of his master and was made overseer of the plantation. In the uprising of 1791 he won a prominent place among the leaders of the insurrection. After the proclamation of freedom in 1793, Toussaint came over to the side of the French Republic and became the recognized leader of his race. In 1797, as commander-in-chief of the French forces on the island, he distinguished himself by compelling the surrender of the English who had invaded the island. In 1799, in the civil war between the blacks under Toussaint and the mulattoes under General Andre Rigaul, he crushed his opponent, and made himself master of the island. After 1801, under his rule, the island's prosperity revived. A constitution naming Toussaint president for leif, was drawn up and submitted to Napoleon, who saw in this a move toward independence, and determined to put down Toussaint. Napoleon proclaimed the re-establishment of slavery in the island. Toussaint replied by a declaration of independence in July, 1801. Napoleon sent General Leclerc with 30,000 men to subdue the island. Leclerc resorted to treachery, and by fair promises Toussaint was induced to submit. He was then treacherously arrested and carried to France. There he was imprisoned without trial and died from cruelty and neglect. When the news of Toussaint's death reached Haiti the Negroes, aroused to fury by the treachery, renewed the war and the same year that Toussaint died drove out the French.

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SANTO DOMINGO

GOVERNMENT

Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The president is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of a Senate of twelve senators and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-four members. The term is four years. The President is chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles and the population at 708,000 inhabitants. The population is mainly composed of Creoles of pure Spanish descent, and a mixed race of Europeans, Africans and Indians. There are also many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The populations of the principal cities are: Santo Domingo, the capital, 22,000; Santiago, 12,000; Puerto Plata, about 10,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic. Other forms of religion are permitted. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. The public schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools and a professional school. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20,453 children.

FINANCE

The revenue is derived chiefly from customs. There are, also, sugar, liquor, and stamp taxes and considerable receipts from posts, telegraphs, telephones and from civil registration. The total revenues for 1915 were $4,468,000. Under the Convention, signed on the part of the United States and Santo Domingo, an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit $100,000 each month toward interest (5 per cent) and sinking fund in trust for all national creditors. In addition half of the Custom receipts in excess of $3,000,000 is applied to the same end. In May 1916 the United States landed marines to preserve order. On November 29, 1916, the United States placed the country under military rule.

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THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

Slavery in Africa
An Ancient Institution.

It is to be noted that slavery in Africa is a native institution and is very ancient.

The most common ways of becoming a slave were: (1) By being born a slave; (2) by being sold into slavery for debt; (3) by becoming a slave through capture in war; (4) by kidnapping individuals and selling them into slavery. This

might be done for revenge or merely for greed and gain. (5) By being captured in a raid for slaves. This became the most fruitful source of slave supply.

Where Slaves Came from In Africa.

It appears that the slaves who were brought to America from Africa came from almost every part of that continent.

An indication of this is shown in the fact that the British in their attempts to suppress the slave trade concentrated at Sierra Leone, several thousand captured slaves. A study of the languages of these slaves showed that they came from all parts of the West Coast, the Upper Niger, the Sahara Desert region, Senegal, the Lake Chad region, Southwest Africa, the Zambesi Delta and the Southeastern Coast. The fact that slaves came from almost all parts of Negro Africa, throws light upon the differences in color, features, hair, etc., of the Negroes of the Western Hemisphere. These differences existed before the intermixtures that have taken place in this hemisphere between whites and Negroes; for there are among Africans, marked differences in features, hair, color, etc

Number of Slaves Brought From Africa.

There are no exact figures as to the number of slaves brought from Africa to the Western Hemisphere. This importation went on for about 360 years. That is, from about 1517 to about 1880 when the last slaves were imported into Cuba and Brazil.

An estimate in the Catholic Encyclopedia places the number of slaves brought from Africa at 12,000,000. Helps', "The Spanish Conquest in America estimates that, from 1517 to 1807, not less than five or six million African slaves were imported into America. Collins, on page 20, "The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States," gives the following: "From 1808-1860 inclusive, 270,000 slaves were introduced into the United States as follows:

1808-1820	60,000
1820-1830	50,000
1830-1840	40,000
1850-1860	70,000

Destructiveness The Slave Trade.

There are various estimates of the destructiveness of the slave trade. David Livingstone estimated that the annual deaths in Africa on account of the slave trade was 500,000. Other estimates of the annual deaths in Africa from this cause ranged from 200,000 to 2,000,000.

Stanley in his "Slave Trade in Africa," says, "To get 2,300 captives, men and women, 118 villages and 43 tribal districts were devastated. These 118 villages and districts were estimated to contain 118,000 people." It would appear, especially towards the end of the suppression of the slave trade, that, for every slave imported from Africa, from three to ten natives lost their lives, either through the march to the coast, or directly through the raid, or through the resulting famine and disease.

NEGROES AND THE FIRST SPANISH EXPLORERS

1501. A Royal Edict permitted Negro slaves born in slavery among Christians to be transported from Spain to Hispaniola.

These, however, were not the first African slaves brought from Spain. The first African slaves were brought over by the Spanish slaveholders, who, as they emigrated, were accompanied by their Negroes.

1505. King Ferdinand sent slaves to Hispaniola. In a letter dated September 15, of that year, he said, "I will send you more Negro Slaves as you request. I think there may be a hundred."

1510. King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines of Hispaniola.

1510. Direct traffic in slaves was established between Guinea and Hispaniola.

1516. Thirty Negroes are said to have accompanied Balboa. They assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific coast of America.

1517. Charles V., of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands, granted the exclusive monopoly to Flemish noblemen to import annually 4,000 Africans to Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. This monopoly sold to some Genoese merchants for 25,000 ducats.

1522. Three hundred Negro slaves are said to have accompanied Cortez in his conquest of Mexico.

1526. Negro slaves were employed by Vanques de Ayllon in an attempt to establish a settlement on the coast of what is now North and South Carolina. This was the first introduction of Negro slavery into the territory of the United States. These slaves are said to have built the first ship constructed on the Atlantic Coast of America.

1527. A number of Negro slaves were in the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to conquer Florida; among them was Estevancio.

1528. The expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida.

The expedition was unsuccessful. Estevancio, "Little Steve," a Negro, was a member of this expedition. Estevancio was afterwards the discoverer of Arizona and one of the first persons to cross the American continent. The survivors were wrecked on the coast of what is now Texas on November 6, 1528, and were made captives by the Indians. Estevancio, with two other companions, wandered over the plains of Texas and Mexico for eight years, until on the 24th of July, 1536, the city of Mexico was reached. In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and discovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of Estevancio still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend, which, among other things, says: "It is to be believed that a long time ago, when roofs lay over the walls of Kya-ki-me, when smoke hung over the housetops, and the ladder-rounds were still unbroken in Kya-ki-me, then the Black Mexicans came from their abodes in Everlasting Summerland. Then the Indians of So-no-li set up a great howl, and thus they and our ancients, did much ill to one another. Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of Kya-ki-me, one of the Black Mexicans, a large man, with chilli lips."*

REFERENCES: Lowery, Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States, 1513-1561, Wright, Negro Companions of Spanish Explorers, American Anthropologist. Vol. IV. N. S. 1902.

1539. African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

1540. The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.

1542. Three Negroes who accompanied the Coronado expedition remained behind at Triguex, near where Santa Fe, New Mexico, now is.

*Lip swelled from eating chilli pepper.

1562. The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.

1564-1565. The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.

1565. Pedro Menendez de Aviles had a company of Negro slaves when he founded St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturists.

Matthew A. Henson.—Born in Charles County, Maryland, August 8, 1866. Most noted of all the Negro explorers. Accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary on all his expeditions in search of the North Pole except one. Henson was the only civilized person with Peary in his final dash to the pole, April 7, 1909. Henson made eight trips to the Arctic regions. In describing Henson's part in the discovery of the North Pole, Commander Peary said:

> On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the stars and stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common object.
>
> Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and, secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, except some of the best Esquimo hunters themselves.

REFERENCE.—A Negro at the North Pole (Autobiography); Henson, M. A., New York, 1912.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES

1619. August. First African immigrants landed in Virginia. They were probably not slaves, but servants indentured for a term of years.

> "About the last of August (1619) came in a Dutch man-of-Warre, that sold us twenty negars." Narrative of Master John Rolfe.

It was not an uncommon practice in this early period for ship masters to sell white servants to the planters; hence an inference that these twenty Negroes were slaves, drawn from the fact that they were sold to the colony or planters would be unjustified. Prior to 1619 every inhabitant of the colony was practically "a servant manipulated in the interests of the company held in servitude beyond a stipulated term" * * * * According to a census made in 1624-5 there were in the colony twenty-three Africans. They were listed as "servants," thus receiving the same class name as white persons enumerated in the lists. According to Thomas Jefferson, "the right to these Negroes was common or perhaps, they lived on a footing with the whites, who, as well as themselves, were under absolute direction of the president." * * * * * * * In the records of the county courts dating from 1632-1661, Negroes are designated as "servants," "Negro servants," or simply as "Negroes," but never in the records which we have examined were they termed "slaves."

REFERENCES: Russell, the Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. pp. 22-25; Ballagh White Servitude in Virginia. p. 45.

1628. Slavery in New York; abolished 1827.

1628. Slavery in New Jersey; abolished 1746.

1630. Slavery in Massachusetts; abolished 1780.

1631-1636. Slavery in Connecticut. Gradual abolition begins 1784.

1636. Slavery in Delaware; abolished 1865.

1639. January 6. First discrimination in law against Negroes in Virginia. The General Assembly requires all persons "except Negroes" to secure arms and ammunition or be subject to a fine.

1640. First record of a "Negro servant for life," otherwise a slave, in Virginia. His name was John Punch.

In that year three servants of Hugh Gwyn, a Dutchman called Victor, a Scotchman named James Gregory, and John Punch ran away. They were captured, given thirty lashes each. The Scotchman and the Dutchman were condemned to serve four years beyond their indenture—one year to their masters and three to the colony. John Punch was condemned to serve for life. Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia," says: "The most reasonable explanation seems to be that the Dutchman and the Scotchman being white, were given only four additional years to their terms of indenture, while 'the third, being a Negro,' was reduced from his former condition of servitude for a limited time to a condition of slavery for life."

1641. Statutory recognition of slavery in Massachusetts.

Statutory recognition of slavery by other American colonies was as follows: Connecticut, 1650; Virginia, 1661; Maryland, 1663; New York and New Jersey, 1664; South Carolina, 1682; Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, 1700; North Carolina, 1715; and Georgia, 1755.

1642. Governor Calvert of Maryland bargains with a certain shipmaster for the delivery of thirteen slaves.

1646. Massachusetts and Rhode Island make slave raiding a capital offense.

1647. Slavery in Rhode Island; gradual abolition begins 1784.

1649. Estimated there were three hundred Negroes in Virginia.
Reference: Virginia Magazine of History. Vol. XVII p. 232.

1650. Connecticut passes an act making man-stealing a capital offense.

1651. First Negro landowners in Virginia.

In that year patents were granted to Negroes as follows: Anthony Johnson, 250 acres of land; John Johnson, 550 acres; and John Johnson, Sr., 50 acres. Richard Johnson, probably the first Negro to enter Virginia as a free man, arrived the same year. Anthony Johnson and his wife are named among the twenty-three Negro "servants" listed in the cenuss of 1624-5 as residents of the colony.

REFERENCE: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. p. 24.

1653. First record of Negro slave owner in the United States.

In that year John Castor, a Negro of Northampton County, brought suit against Anthony Johnson to obtain his freedom. He claimed, according to the records "Yt hee came into Virginia for seaven or eight years of Indenture, yt hee had demanded his freedom of Anth. Johnson, his Mayster; & further sd yet hee had kept him a servant seaven years longer than hee should or ought."

Anthony Johnson referred to is evidently the same Anthony Johnson who with his wife, Mary, were among the twenty-three African residents in the colony in 1624-5 when they were listed as servants. It is evident, if the complaint of John Castor is true, namely, that Johnson had held him as a servant seven years beyond the period for which he was indentured, that Anthony Johnson must have been a free man as early as 1635. It is of record that Johnson was successful in the suit which Castor brought against him and retained the services of Castor apparently for life.

1655. First record of voluntary emancipation in Virginia.

Richard Vaughn, of Northampton County, in emancipating one of his Negroes said in the following declaration: "These testify that Mr. Richard Vaughan doe hereby acquitt and discharge one negro Boye known by the name of James from all claymes or Demands of service for myselfe, heyers, Exors., adma. provided the negro doe not covenant with any person but shall keepe himselfe free."

1661. March 1. First formal recognition of slavery in Virginia. Assembly declares that "Negroes are incapable of making satisfaction (for the time lost in running away), by addition of time."

1662. Slavery in Virginia made hereditary by the decree that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition.

Slavery was declared hereditary in the other colonies as follows: Maryland 1663; Massachsetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; and North Carolina, 1741.

1665. Slavery in South Carolina; abolished 1865.

1667. Virginia Assembly declares that "Baptism doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom."

From this time on, original heathenism began to be a nominal test for slavery. It also began to be declared that it was not inconsistent for Christians to hold Christians as slaves if these slaves had formerly been heathens. In 1670 Virginia passed a law declaring "all servants not being Christians imported into this colony by ships" to be slaves for life. Twelve years later an act was passed repealing the law of 1670, and making slaves of all persons of non-Christian nationality thereafter coming into the colonies whether they came by land or sea, and whether or not they had been converted to Christianity after captivity.

In 1671, Maryland Assembly declares that conversion or the Holy Sacrament of baptism does not alter the status of slaves or their issue.

1682, Virginia denies the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom to all Negroes, mulattoes, hostile Moors, and Turks, and to such Indians as were sold by other Indians as slaves.

1669. Slavery in North Carolina; abolished in 1865.

1670. Law passed in Virginia declared "no Negro or Indian, though baptized and enjoined for freedom, shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation."

Free Negroes often purchased their slave wives and children and held them as bond slaves. This was particularly true after the passing of the law of 1806 that made illegal the continual residence of free Negroes manumitted from May 1, of that year.

1679. New Hampshire founded, slavery probably established; abolished 1783.

1681. Maryland Assembly passes an act declaring children born of white servant women and Negroes are free.

1681. Pennsylvania ceded to William Penn; slavery probably already established. Gradual abolition begins 1780.

1692. Maryland Assembly decrees that the issue of the union between any white woman or any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term.

1695. Maryland places a tax on imported slaves.

1699. Virginia imposes tax to check importation of slaves.

1705. October 4. General Assembly of Virginia presents an act declaring the Negroes, mulattoes, and Indian slaves to be real estate.

1710, October 9. First use in Virginia of legislative power to emancipate a

slave. Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, of Surry County, Virginia, given his manumission papers by the General Assembly for revealing a slave conspiracy.

1712. Legislature of Pennsylvania passes an act restricting the increase of slaves.

1715. North Carolina passes law declaring slaves shall not be allowed to buy and sell or even borrow.

1717. Slavery introduced into Louisiana.

1729. Governor Gooch of Virginia and the State Assembly grant freedom to a slave for the discovery of an herb medicine by which wonderful cures were effected. In the same year, crown-attorney and solicitor-general of England declare that baptism in no way changed the slave's status.

1741. North Carolina enacts a law declaring that if any Negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, be found to have testified falsely, he shall have his ears nailed to the pillory then cut off, after which he was to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back.

1749. Slavery introduced in Georgia. From date of founding, 1733, to this time had been forbidden. Abolished, 1865.

1752. Maryland Assembly passess act forbidding manumission by will or otherwise during the last illness of the master.

1760. South Carolina attempts to restrict slave importation.

1769. Virginia Legislature declared that the discriminatory tax levied upon free Negroes and mulattoes since 1668 was "derogatory to the rights of free born subjects," and therefore should be repealed.

1772. Somerset, James, brought by his master from Boston to England, was set free by Lord Mansfield on a writ of habeas corpus. The Somerset case brought out the distinction between the English and the Colonial law. Lord Mansfield allowed writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reason, moral or political. It is so odious that nothing can be offered to support it but positive law.

REFERENCE: Hurd, Freedom and Bondage I, 189-191.

1773. Eight petitions presented to the New Jersey Assembly from the inhabitants of six different counties, asking that the importation of slaves be prohibited and the opportunity of manumission be increased.

1774. October. Connecticut prohibits the importation of slaves.

1774. October 20. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "neither import nor purchase any slaves," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."

1776. April 16. The Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "No slaves be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."

1777. October 13. Continental Congress decides that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.

1778. Virginia passes an act prohibiting the slave trade.

1780. Pennsylvania prohibits further introduction of slaves.

1780. The meeting of the annual Methodist conference at Baltimore put this question and answered it in the affirmative: "Does this conference acknowledge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man and nature and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience, pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours; do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?"

1782. May. A law bearing the title "An act to authorize the manumission of slaves" passed by the Virginia legislature.

The free Negro population of Virginia at that time was probably less than

3,000. It was more than doubled in the space of two years. In 1790 the number of free colored persons was 12,866; in 1800, it had reached 20,000, and according to the census of 1810 it was over 30,000.

1783. Every Negro in Virginia who fought or served as a free man in the Revolutionary War was given the legislative pledge of protection by the Virginia Assembly and every slave who had rendered honorable service to the American cause was freed by special act at the expense of the State.

1783. Maryland prohibits the introduction of slaves for sale.

1783. April 1. Continental Congress decides that for purposes of taxation five slaves should be counted as three freemen.

1784. Continental Congress votes not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

1784. Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibit the importation of slaves.

1786. North Carolina declares slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."

1786. New Jersey passes law against slave importation.

1787. July 13. Ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passes. One section declares "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted"

SLAVERY IN THE STATES

1787. September 17. Constitution of the United States adopted. Article 1, Section 2 contains the following passage, the first of a series of compromises of the Federal Government with slavery:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Article 1, Section 9 contains the following provision relative to the slave trade:

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

1788. October. Connecticut enacts law forbidding any inhabitant of State to receive on his vessel "any inhabitants of Africa as slaves."

1790. April 2. Congress accepts from the State of North Carolina the territory now included in the State of Tennessee, with the proviso "that no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves."

1790. July 16. Congress passes an act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia upon condition that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the District, "until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."

1793. February 12. Congress passes first fugitive slave law, giving the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.

1794. Congress passes an act to prevent the fitting out in ports of the United States of vessels engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.

1797. January 30. Petition presented to Congress by four North Carolina Negroes who had been freed by their masters. They had fled to Philadelphia and had been seized under the Fugitive Slave Law. Their petition denied by a vote of fifty ayes, thirty-three noes.

1800. May 10. The transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another prohibted.

1802. April 2. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi, on condition that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.

1803. February 28. Congress enacts that the Federal Government should co-operate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.

1804. Gradual abolition begins in New Jersey.

1805. Maryland Assembly instructed the State's representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution that would put an end to slave importation. The Assembly sent a copy of the resolutions to the governors of all the States with the request that it be laid before the different legislatures for their concurrence and adoption.

1806. May 1. Law passed in Virginia requiring manumitted slaves to leave the State within twelve months from the time their freedom occurred; or, if under age, from the time they reached their majority; otherwise they might be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor for any county or corporation in which they were found for the benefit of the poor of such county or corporation.

1806. George Wythe, chancellor of State of Virginia, gave his ground for declaring freedom of three persons claimed as slaves, "Freedom is the birthright of every human being. Decision overruled by the Court of Appeals. In giving his decision Judge Tucker asserted that the burden of the proof is not upon the claimant, but upon the Negro to show that he is free; whereas, with a white man or an Indian in slavery the burden is with the claimant.

In his argument, Judge Tucker supposes that "three persons, a black or mulatto man or woman with a flat nose and woolly head, a copper colored person with long, jetty black or straight hair, and one with fair complexion, brown hair, not woolly nor inclined thereto, with a prominent Roman nose, were brought before the judge upon a writ of habeas corpus. How must the judge act in this case? If the whole case be left with the judge he must deliver the white and Indian out of custody, and must let the Negro remain in slavery until he can produce proof of his freedom."

1807. March 2. Congress passes an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the terrirories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808."

1810. Post Office Department organized. Enacted under a penalty of $50, that "no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying mail."

1819. March 3. President empowered to employ Navy for suppression of slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for return to Africa of illegally imported Negroes. Former acts authorizing their enslavement by the State governments repealed. Government aid given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.

1820. March 6. Missouri Compromise. Terms of, admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36 degrees, 31 minutes N.

1820. May 15. The African slave trade made piracy.

1831. June 1. Maryland forbids importation into State of any slaves for sale or to reside there.

1832. Free Negroes in Virginia declared incapable of purchasing or otherwise acquiring permanent ownership except by descent of any slaves other than husband, wife and children. Contracts for any such purpose were declared void.

By the court of 1849, free Negroes were not allowed to purchase their own parents. Beginning March 31, 1858, the law was changed to read, "no free Negroes shall be capable of acquiring except by descent, any slaves." There is evidence, however, that this law was not enforced. Reuben West, a free Negro barber, who lived in Richmond from 1830-60 and paid taxes on real property valued at $4,420, is said by William Mundin, another barber, living in Richmond in 1913, to have owned a slave house servant whom he sold for insubordination. James H. Hill, another contemporary of Reuben West, owned two slaves and one of them was a mulatto barber.

Reference: Russell, Free Negroes in Virginia. Page 95. For Negro Slave Owners in Virginia previous to the war, see Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary. Vol. IV, pp. 174-182.

1833. New Haven Anti-Slavery Society founded.

1833. Connecticut passes a law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in the State. (See Prudence Crandall Case.)

1839. August. The slaver, Amistad, captured by the United States brig, Washington, off Montauk Point, Long Island. The capture of this slaver gave rise to the Amistad Case which resulted in freeing the slaves on board who had revolted, taken possession of the ship, and sought to make their way back to Africa.

March 9, 1840, Justice Story gave the opinion of the Supreme Court, "that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to America, and did not become pirates and robbers in taking the Amistad and trying to regain their country.

The Amistad had brought African slaves, kidnapped in April, from Lenboko in the Mendi country near Liberia. Fifty-three of these slaves were purchased by Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montes, and were re-embarked on the Amistad at Havana for Guanajah, Porto Principe. On the fifth night out, the slaves rose under the leadership of Joseph Cinquez, killed the captain and the cook, slew two men of the crew and tried to return to Africa. The ship was two months on the ocean during which time it was boarded several times, once by an American Schooner from Kingston, which remained along side for twenty-four hours and traded with the Negroes, finding that they had plenty of money. The ship was finally captured on August 26th.

The owners of the cargo claimed the ship and its passengers on the ground that they were pirates and should be tried for their crimes in Cuba. The case of the Africans was taken up by the anti-slavery people, who claimed that the Africans had been kidnapped from their homes, that they were free and had the rights of all free people to use whatever force necessary to regain their freedom. This view was quoted by the decision of the court, and thirty-five Africans who still survived were returned to Africa, November 25, 1841. From this band of Negroes on the Amistad sprang the Mendi Mission.

1841. Free Negroes of Maryland forbidden to become members of secret societies within or without the State.

1842. Acts forbidding all societies of blacks modified at Baltimore City so that the free Negroes there could have beneficial societies for the relief of the destitute of their race.

1846. Slavery abolished by statute in New Jersey.

1847. Connecticut, by a large majority, rejects proposal to allow Negro men the ballot.

1850. September. Compromise of 1850. The bill provided that (1) California be admitted as a free State. (2) Territories of Utah and New Mexico be organized without any provision concerning slavery. (3) Texas be paid $10,000,000 as compensation for the territory of New Mexico. (4) Slave

trade be prohibited in District of Columbia. (5) A more stringent fugitive slave law be passed.

1850. September 18. Second Fugitive Slave Law passes, providing Commissioners with jurisdiction concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. Testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. Enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of Federal officials.

1854. May 31. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing compromise of 1820, provided that "all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

1857. Connecticut passes last statutory act relating to slavery; decrees that any person held to service as a slave in any other State or country, and not being a fugitive from another of the United States coming into this State or being therein, shall forthwith become and be free.

1857. May 6. Dred Scott decision.

Dred Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been, in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois, a State prohibiting slavery, and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota, a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 he sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a freeman. The United States Supreme Court decided Scott was not a citizen of any State, and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts, also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

1861. May 24. General B. F. Butler declares slaves contraband of war.

1861. August 6. Congress passes a confiscation bill, one section of which declares that the claims of owners should be forfeited to those slaves who should be required to take up arms or should be used in any way against the National Government.

1861. August 31. General John C. Fremont issues premature proclamation of emancipation in Missouri. September 2nd, President Lincoln modifies Fremont's proclamation.

1862. March 6. President Lincoln proposes to Congress compensated emancipation.

1862. March 13. Congress amends Military Code forbidding Federal officers to surrender fugitive slaves.

1862. April 2. Congress passes act offering compensated emancipation to the border slave States. No State claimed its benefits.

1862. April 16. Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Owners of slaves were compensated; $100,000 appropriated to colonize the Freedmen beyond the limits of the United States. Each emigrant was to receive $100. The President calls a committee of colored persons to meet him in order to work up sentiment among the Freedmen in favor of colonization, the Freedmen refused to be colonized.

1862. April 24. An efficient treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

1862. May 9. Maj. General David Hunter at Hilton Head, S. C., issues proclamation declaring slaves free in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. May 19, President Lincoln rescinds General Hunter's proclamation.

1862. May 9. Freedmen first armed as soldiers in War of Rebellion.

1862. June. Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in all the present territories of the United States, and any territory that should hereafter be acquired.

1862. July 22. Congress passes the second confiscation act declaring forever free the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion and also the slaves of rebel owners, who took refuge within the lines of the Union Army or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government; and denying the protection of Fugitive Slave Law to any owners of slaves except those loyal to the Union.

1862. September 22. Preliminary proclamation of emancipation.
1863. January 1. Emancipation Proclamation issued.
1863. June 19. West Virginia admitted as a State with a constitution providing for gradual abolition.
1864. January 11. Constitution of Missouri amended, abolishing slavery.
1864. March 14. Constitution of Arkansas amended, abolishing slavery.
1864. May 11. Constitution of Louisiana amended, abolishing slavery.
1864. June 28. Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 repealed.
1864. July 6. Constitution of Maryland amended, abolishing slavery.
1865. February 3. West Virginia abolishes slavery.
1865. February 22. Constitution of Tennessee amended, abolishing slavery.
1865. March 3. Congress passes a bill declaring free the wives and children of Negro soldiers.
1865. July 13. James Johnson, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Georgia.
1865. July 20. Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor of Alabama, proclaims "There are no slaves now in Alabama."
1865. July 21. Constitution of Mississippi amended abolishing slavery.
1865. June 19. General Robert S. Granger, who had command of the District of Texas, issues a proclamation to the colored people of Texas, telling them that they are free. July 25th, General A. J. Hamilton, provisional governor, formally declares slavery abolished in Texas.
1865. August 3. William Marvin, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Florida.
1865. September 28. Constitution of South Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.
1865. October 2. Constitution of North Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.
1865. December 18. Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution adopted. Slavery abolished in the United States.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE COLONIES

1652. First enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. No person, black or white, to serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years.

1688. First protest of a religious body against slavery made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Penn., under the leadership of Francis del Pastorious.

1696. Yearly meetings of Friends of New Jersey and Pennsylvania votes to recommend to Friends that they cease from further importation of slaves.
1711. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns importation of slaves.
1716. New Jersey Yearly Meeting of Friends advises against Friends buying or selling Negroes.
1716. Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asks the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."
1729. Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.

1729. "The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery, published by Ralph Sandiford.
1737. Benjamin Lee publishes a volume condemning slavery.
1740. The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends raises question of freeing slaves.
1746-1767. John Woolman, of New Jersey, travels in the middle and southern colonies and preaches that "the practice of continuing slavery is not right."
1750-1780. Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, anti-slavery agitator, establishes and teaches gratuitously a school for Negroes, also influences Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.
1770. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, attacks slavery.
1773. Dr. Benjamin Rush, eminent physician and philanthropist, publishes in Philadelphia an address against slavery.
1775. April 14, the first Abolition Society in America organized for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. (This Society is still in existence. See below Mission Boards of White Denominations, also Educational Funds, the "African Third.")
1775. Petition presented to New Jersey Assembly to "pass an act to set free all the slaves now in the colony."
1776. New Jersey Friends deny the right of membership in their society to slaveholders.
1777. Vermont abolishes slavery. First colony to do this.
1778. Governor Livingstone asks the New Jersey Assembly to make provision for the manumission of slaves.
1780. Bill for gradual emancipation passes Upper House Connecticut Legislature.
1785. June 25 New York Abolition Society formed, John Jay, president and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.
1785. December. Citizens of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester, Talbot, and other counties in Maryland, present petitions to legislature relative to abolition of slavery. Petition rejected by vote of 32 to 22.
1786. New Jersey provides for manumission without security.
1786. Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in New Jersey formed.
1786. The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns the slavery system.
1786. Rhode Island Abolition Society organized.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE STATES

1787. Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends presents petition for the emancipation of slaves to the legislature. Petition rejected by vote of 30 to 17.
1789. Bill to promote gradual abolition of slavery and to prevent rigorous exportation of blacks from Maryland presented to legislature.
1789. September 8. Maryland Society organized for promoting the abolition of slavery and for ameliorating the condition of Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage.
1789. Rhode Island Anti-slavery Society founded by Jonathan Edwards and others.
1790. Connecticut Abolition Society organized, Dr. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, president.
1791. Virginia Abolition Society organized.
1792. Abolition Society formed in New Jersey.
1794. First convention of Abolition Societies meets in Philadelphia, January 1; ten states represented; Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in War of 1812, presiding, recommends that annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery" and that there be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address is sent forth to the people of the United States, and a memorial presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations

and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. This same year Congress passed a bill to that effect.

1795. American Convention of Abolition Societies sends addresses to South Carolina and Georgia, calling upon them to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them, also an address to the people of the United States demanding the universal emancipation of slaves.

1797. Bill presented to Maryland legislature by citizens of Hartford County for the abolition of slavery.

1816. Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina, with several slaveholders as members.

1826. Abolition Societies hold convention in Baltimore. Estimated that there are one hundred and forty of these societies, one hundred and six of which are in the South. Eighty-one represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of them from Southern States and forty from North Carolina alone.

1827. About this time Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.

1828. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Baltimore.

1829. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Washington.

1831. January 1. Publication at Boston of the Liberator begins.

1831. First annual convention of the People of Color, June 6-11, Philadelphia.

1832. The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded January 6.

1833. Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.

1833. New York Anti-Slavery Society founded.

1833. The National Anti-Slavery Convention meets in Philadelphia, December 4. Ten states represented. At this convention American Anti-Slavery Society organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

1837. Memorial presented to United States Senate from General Assembly of Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

1845. Schism in the ranks of the Democratic Party over the question of extension of American slave territory. Barn Burners opposed and Old Hunkers supported extension.

1848. Connecticut decrees "that no person shall hereafter be held in slavery in this State and that no slave shall be brought into Connecticut." A law had already been passed (1784) providing for gradual abolition, but this law put an absolute end to slavery in that State.

1851. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, begins as a serial in the National Era, Boston. First edition issued March 20, 1852.

1857. "The Impending Crisis" by Hinton Rowan Helper, representing the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Demanded the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South.

1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Of the five Negroes who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, one escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. (See Slave Insurrections)

SLAVERY AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

1806. The first division of a religious denomination in the United States, on account of slavery, said to have occurred among the Baptists of Kentucky.

1821. The Alabama Synod of the associated Reformed Presbyterian

Church severed its connection with the central body which had excluded slave holders from communion.

1829. The True Reformed Dutch Church embodied in its proposed rules that: "Slavery, and all trafficking whatever in human flesh and blood, if it still exist among us, shall be forever abolished in the True Reformed Dutch Church, immediately upon the adoption of these ecclesiastical ordinances."

1841. A small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, under the name of Wesleyan Methodists. May 31, 1843, at Utica, New York, Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

1845 May 7. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This done in accordance with a plan of separation adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844.

1845. Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Georgia, and organized Southern Baptist Convention.

1845. The Free Presbyterian Church organized. This was a small group of churches which separated from the Old School Presbyterian church because of the slavery question. The Free Presbyterians were earnestly opposed to slavery. Many members of this church in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were conductors on the Underground Railroad. The Civil War settled the slavery question and so in 1865, the Free Presbyterians again united with the Old School Presbyterian Church.

1854. General convention of the Christian Church adopted resolutions concerning slavery. The Southern delegation withdrew and formed a separate organization which continued until 1890 when a reunion was formed.

1855. A Classis of the German Reformed Church in North Carolina was refused admission into the Dutch Reformed Church because some of the members of this Classis were slave holders.

1858. Division in the Methodist Protestant Church, the Northern and Southern wings separated, reunited in 1877.

1858. The synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly; organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1861. July. The Southern bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Montgomery, Alabama, and organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the confederate States. After the close of the war the different dioceses in the South became again a part of the General Convention.

1863. Number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This takes no account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti, by which that country gained its Independence. 1804 the Republic of Haiti established.

1526. First insurrection of Negro slaves within present limits of United States in Ayllon's colony, on the coast of what is now South Carolina.

1664. Insurrection planned in Virginia by white bondmen and Negro slaves. At that time there was hardly 1,000 Negroes in the colony.

1687. Attempted insurrection of Negroes in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Negro population was about equal to that of whites.

1710. Negro insurrection planned in Surry County, Virginia. One of the conspirators, Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, revealed the plot and as a reward was emancipated.

1712. First serious insurrection of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies in New York. The garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.

1720. Charleston, South Carolina, white people attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three slaves arrested, of whom six were convicted and three executed.

1722. Armed body of about 200 Negroes gathered near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, for the purpose of attacking the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered.

1723. April, 13. Governor Dummer, of Massachusetts issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villianous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9 of which said, that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."

1730. August. Insurrection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1730. Rebellion of slaves reported from South Carolina.

1734. Conspiracy of slaves to gain their freedom by massacre of the whites discovered near Somerville, New Jersey. About thirty Negroes apprehended, two hanged, some had ears cut off, others whipped.

1739. Slave conspiracy in Prince George's County, Maryland. The leader was tried and executed.

1740. Insurrection at Stone River, in South Carolina, was led by a slave Cato. Houses were burned and men, women and children murdered.

1741. Insurrection in New York City; population 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen conspirators burned alive, eighteen hung, and eighty transported.

1741. Rumors of an insurrection among Negroes around Hackensack, New Jersey. Seven barns were burned, two Negroes charged with committing the crime burned.

1768. Insurrection of slaves planned in Savannah, Georgia. A disagreement about the method of procedure, caused plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

1772. Insurrection at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, threatened.

1775. Reported insurrection in Pitt, Beaufort and adjoining counties in North Carolina; a number of slaves arrested and some whipped severely, but none were proven to have been connected with any conspiracy.

1800. Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Bowler, were leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. A thousand Negroes marched on the city of Richmond. Forced by a swollen stream to halt, they disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot was discovered and Gabriel and Bowler were caught and executed.

1802. Slave insurrection reported in Northeastern part of North Carolina in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Martin, Bertie, Beaufort, and Washington. June 10th had been set for the beginning of the insurrection. Two of the leaders were executed.

1805. Slave insurrection occurred in Wayne County, North Carolina. One Negro burned at the stake and two hanged.

1811. Parish of St. John the Baptist, thirty-six miles above New Orleans, about 500 Negro slaves organized and marched toward the city. They destroyed plantations on the way and forced other slaves to join them. Insurrection suppressed by the garrison from Fort St. Charles.

1816. Insurrection planned by slaves at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was betrayed. The leaders were hanged. In this same year slave uprising reported at Camden, South Carolina.

1818. Rebellion of slaves at Charleston, S. C.

1819. Attempted insurrection at Augusta, Georgia.

1822. Extensive conspiracy organized at Charleston, South Carolina, by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were concerned in the uprising. The plan was to slaughter the whites and free the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators, is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. After a month's investigation, only fifty of the thousands supposed to have been concerned were apprehended. Vesey, with thirty-four others, was put to death. They died without revealing their secrets.

1831. Southampton Insurrection, Southampton, County, Virginia, Nat Turner, the leader of this insurrection, a slave preacher. His mother, it is said, taught him that, like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21, he set out with six companions, the band soon numbered sixty or more. Sixty white persons on different plantations killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out, and after more than a hundred insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Fifty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged.

1831. October 4. There was to be an uprising of the Negroes in Sampson, Dublin and New Hanover counties, North Carolina. They were to assemble at Wilmington. Plot was revealed by a free Negro.

1845. Slave insurrection in Charles County, Maryland.

1853. April. Rumored uprising of slaves in Dorchester, Maryland.

1857. Rumored slave insurrection in Prince George's County, Maryland.

1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. This was the last of the attempted slave insurrections. Of the five Negroes who accompanied him two were killed; two were captured and executed, one escaped. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania, died, December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, Jr., for a time a student in Overlin, was born free, August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina; executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green, born a slave escaped from slavery on a sailing vessel from Charleston, S. C.; executed December 16, 1859; he was said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker, was born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835; killed October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed, October 17, 1859.

1859. After the John Brown raid, rumor spread that there was to be a slave insurrection in the eastern portions of Maryland and Virginia.

1859. October 19. Rumored slave insurrection at Frederick, Maryland.

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DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Haiti	1793	Danish West Indies	1848
Guadaloupe	1794	French West Indies	1848
Chili	October 10, 1811	Venezuela	1854
Columbia	July 19, 1821	Peru	1856
Central American States	1823	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	1863
Bolivia	1825	United States	Dec. 18, 1865
Mexico	September 15, 1829	Porto Rico	1873
British Possessions in America	1834	Cuba	1886
Ecuador	1845	Brazil	1888

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as "underground railroads." Friends of the fleeing slaves, by systematic and co-operative efforts, aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters.

There were at convenient distances "stations," that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed, shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons, known as conductors who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slavecatchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington, written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the northern States were dotted with the underground stations and covered with a network of the underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860 over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. A number of slaves also escaped from Texas and the Southwest into Mexico. There is at present at Nacimiento Coahuila, Mexico, a colony of about 300 Negroes which is made up of descendants of fugitive slaves and Negro soldiers who remained in Mexico when the United States army went there to drive the French out of the country. When the American army crossed the Rio Grande it was divided into two parts. One part went to help drive out the French. The Negro soldiers, under the command of Colonel Shafter, went westward and fought against the Indians. For services which these Negroes rendered, the Mexican Government granted them fourteen leagues of land which is at present held as a reservation so that it can be protected from intruders. The papers setting aside this grant were signed by representatives of the government of Mexico and of the United States.

REFERENCES: Seibert "The Underground Railroad;" Mitchell "The Underground Railroad;" William Still "Underground Railroad Records;" "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania."

NEGROES CONNECTED WITH ABOLITION AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816.

As a boy, Brown worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovjoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843, he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books, the more important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun," and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, February, 1817. Died February 2, 1895.

In 1838 Douglass escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massahusetts. In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York, and began to publish an abolition paper, "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions the more important of which were Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District and Minister to Haiti.

Whipper, William.—Successful business man, anti-slavery agitator, editor of The National Reformer.

Mr. Whipper began the lumber business in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Stephen Smith. In order to have a better field for their operations they moved to Philadelphia and opened one of the largest wood and coal yards in the city. The firm owned many rafts and employed many boatmen and raftsmen. In 1849, the firm was said to hold, besides many thousand bushels of coal, 250,000 feet of lumber, 22 merchantmen cars running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and $9,000 worth of stock in the Columbia bridge. Their notes were accepted for any amount. Mr. Whipper gave much of his time to the advocacy of the freedom of the slave. In 1838 Mr. Whipper became editor of the National Reformer, a monthly magazine published by the American Moral Reform Society. This magazine was the first effort in journalism by Philadelphia Negroes.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1776; died March 4, 1842. Forten was a sail-maker by trade.

He was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absolom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. He was chairman of the first convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia, 1817. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. It is said that several times, by personal contributions, he enabled Garrison to continue the publication of the "Liberator."

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguised anti-slavery, lecturer, writer and poet. Born of free parents, 1825, Baltimore, Maryland; died February 22, 1911.

Mrs. Harper went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 she moved to Ohio and began teaching, but later came to Little York, Pennsylvania, where she

became acquainted with the workings of the underground railroad and thereafter determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 she began career as a public lecturer, and in 1860 married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War she came South, but later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a time she had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. She published several books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best known prose work.

Hayden, Lewis.—Born 1815, died 1889. Runaway slave from Kentucky to Boston, Abolitionist.

Mr. Hayden's home was a common meeting place for councils affecting his race. It was also a station of the underground railroad. He himself came as a fugitive from Kentucky in 1844. Through native strength of character he soon became a dominant figure in Boston's Negro colony and so remained until his death. He was probably the only Negro office holder before the war. In 1859 he was appointed messenger to the Massachusetts secretary of State, which position he held, except for a short interval, until his death. 1873, he was elected to the State Legislature.

Ray, Charles B.—Anti-slavery Agitator. Agent Underground Railroad. Born Falmouth, Mass., December 25, 1807; died New York City, August 15, 1886. Congregational minister and editor of the Colored American from 1839 to 1842.

In 1833 became identified with the abolition movement. Was associated with Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappin and others prominent in the Anti-Slavery movement. Mr. Ray was secretary of the local Vigilance Committee in New York City and also of the State Vigilance Committee. He was prominently connected with the work of the Underground Railroad. His home was an important station where almost daily fugitives were received.

Nell, William C.—Anti-slavery agitator and author of Boston. In 1840 was a leader in the agitation for public schools to be thrown open to Negro children.

Continued a leader in this agitation until they were opened to all children regardless of race. Mr. Nell's works are: "Services of Colored Americans in the Wars of 1776 and 1812," Boston, 1852, and "Colored Patriots of the American Revolution," Boston, 1855.

Lane, Lunsford.—Born a slave at Raleigh, N. C. He is placed in Prof. Bassett's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" among the four prominent abolitionists of that State.

It is said that Lane waited on LaFayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition was to be free, and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a thousand dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for $2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience.

REFERENCES: Bassett, Anti-Slavery Leaders in North Carolina; Johns Hopkins University Studies; Washington, The Story of the Negro; and W. G. Hawkins, Lunsford Lane, Boston, 1863.

Purvis, Robert.—Anti-slavery agitator; chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad, and member of the first Anti-slavery Convention in 1833.

Purvis was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. He was at that time the most prominent anti-slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the Fifteenth Aniversary of the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia he was one of the three original signers preset. John G. Whittier, the poet, and Elizur Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Redmond, Charles Lenox.—Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1810, died 1873. First Negro to take lecture platform as an anti-slavery speaker.

He was president of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society and was a vice-president of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. In 1838 he took the field as a lecturer under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he canvassed New England. In 1840 he went to England as a delegate to the first World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London. While abroad he delivered many anti-slavery lectures. On his return he brought a remarkable document, an 'Address' from the Irish people to their countrymen and countrywomen in America." With the name of Daniel O'Connell at its head, sixty thousand names were appended to this monstrous memorial. The Irish-Americans were called upon to treat the Negroes as brethren and everywhere to unite with the abolitionists.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica, 1799; died in Liberia, 1851. Editor of the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, the "Freedmen's Journal," published in New York City, 1827.

Mr. Russwurm, one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; in 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools and editor of the Liberia Herald. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland in Liberia, in which position he died.

Tubman, Harriet.—Fugitive slave and one of the most famous of the underground railroad operators, died March 10, 1913.

Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849 when between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and at once began to make trips into the South to aid others to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have led over three hundred fugitive slaves into the Northern States and Canada. She was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. After the war she founded a home at Auburn, New York, for aged colored persons. She retained much of her vigor until she was over eighty years old. For the two years previous to her death she was cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

REFERENCE: "Harriet, The Moses of Her People," Sarah H. Bradford New York, 1897.

Truth, Sojourner.—A noted anti-slavery speaker, born about 1775, in Africa. Brought when a child, to America, she was sold as a slave in the State of New York.

After slavery was abolished in New York in 1827, Sojourner Truth became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure at anti-slavery meetings. Sojourner Truth was noted as a public speaker. She was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other prominent anti-slavery agitators.

REFERENCE: Narrative Sojourner Truth, Boston, 1850.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821, in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Still's father purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His

brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the underground railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, David.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785.

Walker early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet, "Walker's Appeal," which was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

Gibbs, Mifflin Wistar.—Lawyer and anti-slavery agitator; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April, 1823. He died in Little Rock, Ark., July 11, 1915.

He was actively connected with the anti-slavery movement and the underground railroad. In 1849 he lectured on the anti-slavery platform. In 1850 went to California and engaged in the dry goods business. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria and established there the first mercantile house other than that of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1868, after having read law with an English lawyer at Victoria, he returned to the United States and entered the law department of Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1870. He settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was elected city judge, being the first Negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1877 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Little Rock. In 1897 he was appointed United States Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. He has written an autobiography under the title of "Lights and Shadows."

Knights of Liberty.—In 1846 Moses Dickson and eleven other free Negroes organized at St. Louis, The Knights of Liberty for the purpose of overthrowing slavery. Ten years was to be spent working slowly and secretly making their preparations and extending the society.

At the end of this time because of changes in conditions North and South the plan of operation was altered and Underground Railroad work was done. It is said that the Knights of Liberty assisted yearly hundreds of slaves to escape. After emancipation Mr. Dickson in memory of the original organizers, established in 1871, The Knights and Daughters of Tabor society.

The Union Benevolent Society.—Organized by free Negroes at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1843. Its purpose was to care for the sick, bury the dead, encourage education and industry among free Negroes and help slaves to freedom. The white people knew of this society and aided it. In 1852 a lodge was permitted to be organized among the slaves. The masters did not know that this society was actively engaged in Underground Railroad work.

EMANCIPATION

PRELIMINARY PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Section 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to Suppress Insurrection to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate property of Rebels and for other Purposes," approved July 16, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves or persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or Dstrict of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto: and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22nd day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit;

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any States or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, hence-forward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed

conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, North Hampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable conditions will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

13th AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted December 18, 1865.

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPER

In connection with the anti-slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name	City	Date of First Issue
Freedoms Journal	New York, N. Y.	March 30, 1827
Rights of All	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	January —, 1837
Colored American (W'kly Advocate changes to)		March 4, 1837
National Reformer	Philadelphia, Pa.	September, —, 1838
African Methodist Episcopal Church Magazine	Philadelphia, Pa.	September —, 1841
The Elevator	Philadelphia	1842
The National Watchman	Troy, N. Y.	1842
The Clarion		1842
The Peoples Press	New York, N. Y.	1843
The Northern Star	Philadelphia, Pa.	
The Mystery (Northern Star changes to)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1843
The Genius of Freedom		1845
The Rams Horn	New York, N. Y.	January 1, 1847
The North Star	Rochester, N. Y.	November 1, 1847
The Impartial Citizen	Boston, Mass.	1848
The Christian Herald	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848
The Colored Man's Journal	New York, N. Y.	1851
The Alienated American	Cleveland, Ohio	1852
The Paladium of Liberty	Columbus, Ohio	
The Disfranchised American	Cincinnati, Ohio	
The Colored Citizen (The Disfranchised American changes to		

Name	City	Date of First Issue
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to)	Philadelphia, Pa	1852
The Mirror of the Times	San Francisco, Cal	1855
The Herald of Freedom	Ohio	1855
The Anglo African	New York, N. Y	July 23, 1859

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1790.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine	----------	536	536
New Hampshire	157	630	787
Vermont	----------	269	269
Massachusetts	----------	5,369	5,369
Rhode Island	958	3,484	4,442
Connecticut	2,648	2,771	5,419
New York	21,193	4,682	25,875
New Jersey	11,423	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania	3,707	6,531	10,238
Delaware	887	3,899	12,786
Maryland and Dist. of Columbia	103,036	8,043	111,079
Virginia	292,627	12,866	305,493
North Carolina	100,783	5,041	105,824
South Carolina	107,094	1,801	108,895
Georgia	29,264	398	29,662
Kentucky	12,430	114	12,544
Tennessee	3,417	361	3,778
Total	697,624	59,557	757,181

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine	----------	1,327	1,327
New Hampshire	----------	494	494
Vermont	----------	709	709
Massachusetts	----------	9,602	9,602
Rhode Island	----------	3,952	3,952
Connecticut	----------	8,627	8,627
New York	----------	49,005	49,005
New Jersey	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania	----------	56,949	56,949
Delaware	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and Dist. of Columbia	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky	275,179	10,684	236,167
Tennessee	225,483	7,300	283,019
Ohio	----------	36,673	36,673
Indiana	----------	11,428	11,428
Illinois	----------	7,628	7,628
Michigan	----------	6,799	6,799
Wisconsin	----------	1,171	1,171
Alabama	435,080	2,690	437,770
Mississippi	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa	----------	1,069	1,069
California	----------	4,086	4,086
Kansas	2	625	627
Minnesota	----------	259	259
Oregon	----------	128	128
Texas	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado	----------	46	46
New Mexico	----------	85	85
Utah	26	33	59
Washington	----------	30	30
Nebraska	15	67	82
Nevada	----------	45	45
Total	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860.

Year	Free		Slaves	
	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census
1790	59,557		697,624	
1800	108,435	82.1	893,602	28.1
1810	186,446	71.9	1,191,362	33.3
1820	233,634	25.3	1,538,022	29.1
1830	319,599	36.8	2,009,043	30.6
1840	386,293	20.9	2,487,355	23.8
1850	434,495	12.5	3,204,313	28.8
1860	488,070	12.3	3,953,76	23.4

The Census Bureau estimates that the value of the slaves in the Southern States in 1860 amounted to $1,500,000,000. See abstract of special bulletin, "Wealth, Debt and Taxation, 1913," page 10.

Many free Negroes owned slaves. There were in Charleston, S. C. in 1860, 132 Negroes who owned slaves. It is estimated that in the course of slavery in this country there were in the South 6,200 Negro slave owners and that in that time 18,000 slaves were held by Negroes.

REFERENCES: Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Vol. I, p. 203-209; Hart' "Slavery and Abolition;" Brackett, "Negro in Maryland;" Wilson, "Negroes Who Owned Slaves." Carnegie Institute Studis, 1912; Bassett, "Slavery in the State of North Carolina;', Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia." Phillips, "American Negro Slavery."

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Congress on March the 3rd, 1865, established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had "the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States.

Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years, were to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866, Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June, 1868, second bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. This was concluded in 1870. (See below under Education.) Over $20,000,000 was expended by the Bureau.

When the Bureau was discontinued, $200,000 of its funds were unexpended. A recent bill introduced in Congress proposed to use this money for the erection, in the District of Columbia, of a home for aged and infirm colored persons.

REFERENCES: Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; Report of the Freedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869; Williams History of the Negro; Freedmen's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901; and Washington, Story of the Negro.

THE CIVIL STATUS OF THE NEGRO

THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE

White Servitude the Legal Basis for Negro Slavery.

White servitude preceded and formed the legal basis upon which Negro slavery was erected. The first Africans brought to Virginia were servants of the colony, received in exchange for public provisions and were put to

work upon the public lands to support the governor and other officers of the Government.

Slavery grew up in Virginia and other States by the gradual addition of incidents modifying the law and custom of servitude, as applied to the Negro. From the very first, however, servitude in the case of the Negro was different in practice, though not in law, from servitude in the case of the white man.

For example, in Providence Island, where slavery came into existence at about the same time and in the same manner as in Virginia, it appears that in 1633, twenty or thirty Negroes were introduced for public works and it was recommended "that they should be separated among various families of officers and industrial planters to prevent the formation of plots." This apparent difference in the treatment of the black and white servants, due to fear of an alien and pagan people, is no doubt typical of other differences and distinctions made between the races, which, as they became traditional and gained the sanction of custom, gradually modified the status of the African and transformed Negro servitude into Negro slavery.

The transition from servitude to slavery was effected in the case of the black man when the custom established itself of holding Negroes "servants for life."

"The distinguishing mark of the state of slavery is not the loss of liberty, political and civil, but the perpetuity and almost absolute character of that loss, whether voluntary or involuntary in origin. It differs then, from other forms of servitude limited in place or time, such as medieval vassalage, villainage, modern serfdom, and technical servitude, in degree rather than in kind; its other incidents being very similar and in many cases even identical with theirs." The efforts of planters to lengthen the terms of service of their servants which failed with the white servants succeeded with the black. Public sentiment supported the change because the blacks were regarded as dangerous if left uncontrolled.

The second step by which Negro servitude was converted into Negro slavery was taken when the condition and status of the mother was extended to and continued in her offspring.

This change which had undoubtedly been effected in custom long before it was formally sanctioned by law, was recognized by statute in Virginia, 1662; Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; North Carolina, 1741.

The transmission from mother to child of the conditions of slavery for life grew naturally out of the fact that the master necessarily controlled the child, controlling the mother. It was evident that parents, under an obligation of life service, could make no valid provision for the support of their offspring, and that a just title to the service of the child might rest on the master's maintenance, a principle which was later commonly applied in cases of bastardy in servitude.

REFERENCES—Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 28-29; Turner,—The Negro in Pennsylvania, pp. 18-25; Brackett,—The Negro in Maryland, p. 30.

The Growth of the Conception that the Slave was Property.

The most important disabilities incident to the condition of the slave grew out of the fact that, under a condition of servitude, the master had not merely a right to the services of his servant, but he had also the right to sell those services, to transmit them by inheritance, etc. The effect of the conception where applied to the slave was "to completely confound and identify the person of the slave with the thing owned."

The conception of the slave as property made him liable to be seized in payment of his master's debts. Even after such slaves had been emancipated they were still liable to seizure for the payment of debts contracted previous to their emancipation.

In 1805 certain Negroes set free by a deed of gift from their owner were, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of appeals, taken in execution for the satisfaction of the debts of the slave-owner's wife, notwithstanding the fact

that the Negroes belonged to their owner before he married the wife for whose debts the Negroes were held.

The courts were generally opposed to the separation of families, and in 1695 the General Court of Virginia declared that devises of unborn children to be neither "convenient nor humanitarian," as the owner of the mother would not be careful of her in pregnancy nor of the child when born, "and many children might hence die; and besides," said the court, "it was an unreasonable charge" without benefit to the owner of the mother. Still cases of "devise of increase" continued to come into court for adjudication. In 1727, Isaac Warner bequeathed "To Wife Ann . . . a Negro woman named Sarah . . . To daughter Ann Warner, an unborn child of the above named Sarah."

The conception of the slave as property rather than as person, added a further disability to the legal or civil status. He could neither own nor enjoy property in his own right.

"A limited property right, not unlike the Roman peculium, was allowed the slave by custom, though not by law. Masters frequently gave them horses, cattle or hogs for free disposal in their own right, and the Negro servants reduced to slavery in 1661 doubtless were possessed of property. This right was taken away by a law of 1692, which converted such property for the use of the master, and, upon his neglect to appropriate it, it was to be forfeited to the parish for the support of the poor. The custom, however, of masters assigning to slaves such property for management as peculium continued in spite of the law, and extended even to small tracts of land.

A slave could not make a legal contract. He could not therefore engage in trade. Slave marriages had no standing in court. In spite of this fact, masters did frequently enter business contracts with their slaves, granting them the license required by law for freedom of movement and the right to trade in consideration of a stipulated payment to be made by the slave."

REFERENCES.—Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia; pp. 87, 64, 71: Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 24: Russell—The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 83.

Recognition of the Person of the Slave in Law and Custom.

The conception of the slaves a property was not, however, absolute and the law recognized the person of the slave in various ways.

Negro slaves, male and females, were taxed along with male whites, Indian servants 16 years of age and free Negroes. This liability to taxation was retained upon free Negro women up to 1769, and was an inheritance from servitude.

By the acts of 1779 and 1781 slaves were still liable to a poll tax of five pounds and ten shillings, respectively, to be paid by the owners.

The court of Chancery also recognized slaves "as rational beings entitled to the humanity of the court," and the chancellor often protected freedmen from sale under a creditor's execution and would even enforce a contract between master and slave which had been wholly or in part complied with on the part of the slave, although the common law courts refused to recognize the ability of the slave to make a contract.

The slave's personal liberty allowed by custom on holidays and Sundays and during free time and his right to free movement was not restricted in Virginia until 1680.

"Hitherto they had been allowed to assemble freely at feasts and burials as was their custom, and to absent themselves from their master's plantation. Now the right of free movement was limited upon certficate from his superior, master or overseer, which could only be given on special and necessary occasions. Without this the slave could not absent himself from his owner's plantation nor could he carry any weapon, offensive or defensive."

The slave has the right to personal security. Maiming a slave according to the unanimous decision of the General Court on the act of 1805 was as much a penetentiary offence in Virginia as maiming a free man.

It was partly to protect the master in his property rights, but partly also, in recognition of the slave's personal rights that slave-stealing was

early made a grave offense. A law of 1798 in Virginia made it punishable by death without benefit of clergy, but after the construction of a State penitentiary this was changed to imprisonment from three to eight years.

In Maryland the legislature went to considerable pains to prevent the sale South of Negroes, who were "slaves for a term of years" and not for life. "As early as 1789, the attention of the House of Delegates was called by the Society of Friends and by others, to the exportation by fraud or violence of slaves for terms of years: and for a generation thereafter, efforts for stringent and effective legislation were frequently made, especially by the Society of Friends.

"In 1839, two men attached to a New York schooner stole a Virginia Slave, and a requisition for them was refused by Governor William H. Seward of New York, on the ground that they had not committed treason or felony within the provisions of the United States Constitution, which did not embrace State laws; that there was no such crime as slave stealing in common law, as slavery was not so recognized; that New York had abolished slavery and the offense was a crime by statute law of Virginia. For this action the Governor was accused by several New York and Massachusetts papers of having infringed not only a precedent of one of his predecessors in office, but also a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, and of violating a provision of the United States Constitution."

REFERENCES.—Ballagh, History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 72, 73, 75, Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, 60, 61.

The Right of the Master to Punish His Slave

The right of the master to punish his slave was based not on the conception of the slave as property but on the authority of the master as head of the patriarchal organization represented by the plantation and was common to English servitude, villainage, apprenticeship and indentured servitude.

"Developed as an incident of servitude, corporal punishment was retained when this status passed into that of slavery. Humanity and self-interest were at first supposed to be sufficient motives to limit the extent of this power of the master to its rational use, but when they failed to do so the law intervened."

In 1829 a case arose in North Carolina, however, in which a master was indicted for beating a slave. The court in rendering its decision acquitted the master and affirmed the masters right to inflict any kind of punishment upon his slave short of death. In this decision chief justice Ruffin expressly denied that the relation of master and slave had any of the patriarchal element about it.

It was a mistake, he declared, to say that the relations of master and slave were like those of parent and child. The object of the parent in training his son was to render him fit to live the life of a free man, and, as a means to that end, he gave him moral and intellectual instruction. With the case of the slave it was different. There could be no sense in addressing moral considerations to a slave. The Chief Justice summed up his opinion upon this point in these words:

"The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity to live without knowledge and without capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral consideration shall be addressed to such a being to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

Until 1723, if a slave chanced to die as a consequence of "a lawful correction" it was viewed as a lamentable and accidental homicide. In

that year an act was passed in Virginia making such killing of a slave manslaughter, and not liable to prosecution or punishment. But if a single creditable witness declared that the slave was killed "wilfully, maliciously, or designedly," the person who perpetrated the crime might be punished as a murderer. In 1788 this law was repealed, and thenceforth the killing and maiming of a slave was made punishable as if he were a free white man.

"There was nothing, however, to prevent excessive beating of a slave that did not result in death or maiming, except the "deep and solemn reprobation of the tribunal of public opinion," though a person who cruelly beat a horse or other beast was subject to a fine of $50."

In 1850, a master convicted of torturing and killing a slave was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Hanover, Virginia, to five years in the penitentiary. "This penalty was so manifestly inadequate to the offense that the case was carried up to the General Court, where it was unanimously adjudged not manslaughter, but murder in the first degree. The presiding judge declaring as his belief that the records of criminal jurisprudence do not contain a case of more atrocious and wicked cruelty."

The following item from the American Weekly Mercury, April 29, 1742, is the kind of punishment in Pennsylvania of a white man who killed a black:

"Yesterday at a Supreme Court held in this City, sentence of Death was passed upon William Bullock, who was . . . . Convicted of the Murder of his Negro Slave."

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The following crimes were misdemeanors punishable by whipping: (1) hog stealing, first offense; (2) unseasonable killing of deer, if on the slave's own responsibility; (3) presence at unlawful meetings; (4) going abroad without leave; (5) carrying offensive or defensive weapons or ammunition without permission; (6) raising his hand against a Christian white unless wantonly assaulted. The penalty in each case was corporal punishment upon the bare back, the number of lashes varying from ten to thirty-nine, being specifically stated. Free colored persons and whites received like punishment, though a fewer number of lashes, where, like the slave, they could not make satisfaction by money payment. By 1847 the crimes of (7) provoking language, as well as a menacing gesture to a white; (8) making a seditious speech; and (9) selling, keeping or administering medicine in other families without consent, were specifically added, and punishment was not to exceed thirty-nine lashes at one time.

REFERENCES.—Ballagh—History of the Negro in Virginia, pp. 77, 81, 83, 87; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 36.

The theory of slavery, developed in Europe under the influence of the Christian Church, was that slavery should be confined to the heathen

early made a grave offense. A law of 1798 in Virginia made it punishable by death without benefit of clergy, but after the construction of a State penitentiary this was changed to imprisonment from three to eight years.

In Maryland the legislature went to considerable pains to prevent the sale South of Negroes, who were "slaves for a term of years" and not for life. "As early as 1789, the attention of the House of Delegates was called by the Society of Friends and by others, to the exportation by fraud or violence of slaves for terms of years: and for a generation thereafter, efforts for stringent and effective legislation were frequently made, especially by the Society of Friends.

"In 1839, two men attached to a New York schooner stole a Virginia Slave, and a requisition for them was refused by Governor William H. Seward of New York, on the ground that they had not committed treason or felony within the provisions of the United States Constitution, which did not embrace State laws; that there was no such crime as slave stealing in common law, as slavery was not so recognized; that New York had abolished slavery and the offense was a crime by statute law of Virginia. For this action the Governor was accused by several New York and Massachusetts papers of having infringed not only a precedent of one of his predecessors in office, but also a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, and of violating a provision of the United States Constitution."

REFERENCES.—Ballagh, History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 72, 73, 75, Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, 60, 61.

The Right of the Master to Punish His Slave

The right of the master to punish his slave was based not on the conception of the slave as property but on the authority of the master as head of the patriarchal organization represented by the plantation and was common to English servitude, villainage, apprenticeship and indentured servitude.

"Developed as an incident of servitude, corporal punishment was retained when this status passed into that of slavery. Humanity and self-interest were at first supposed to be sufficient motives to limit the extent of this power of the master to its rational use, but when they failed to do so the law intervened."

In 1829 a case arose in North Carolina, however, in which a master was indicted for beating a slave. The court in rendering its decision acquitted the master and affirmed the masters right to inflict any kind of punishment upon his slave short of death. In this decision chief justice Ruffin expressly denied that the relation of master and slave had any of the patriarchal element about it.

It was a mistake, he declared, to say that the relations of master and slave were like those of parent and child. The object of the parent in training his son was to render him fit to live the life of a free man, and, as a means to that end, he gave him moral and intellectual instruction. With the case of the slave it was different. There could be no sense in addressing moral considerations to a slave. The Chief Justice summed up his opinion upon this point in these words:

"The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity to live without knowledge and without capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral consideration shall be addressed to such a being to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

Until 1723, if a slave chanced to die as a consequence of "a lawful correction" it was viewed as a lamentable and accidental homicide. In

that year an act was passed in Virginia making such killing of a slave manslaughter, and not liable to prosecution or punishment. But if a single creditable witness declared that the slave was killed "wilfully, maliciously, or designedly," the person who perpetrated the crime might be punished as a murderer. In 1788 this law was repealed, and thenceforth the killing and maiming of a slave was made punishable as if he were a free white man.

"There was nothing, however, to prevent excessive beating of a slave that did not result in death or maiming, except the "deep and solemn reprobation of the tribunal of public opinion," though a person who cruelly beat a horse or other beast was subject to a fine of $50."

In 1850, a master convicted of torturing and killing a slave was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Hanover, Virginia, to five years in the penitentiary. "This penalty was so manifestly inadequate to the offense that the case was carried up to the General Court, where it was unanimously adjudged not manslaughter, but murder in the first degree. The presiding judge declaring as his belief that the records of criminal jurisprudence do not contain a case of more atrocious and wicked cruelty."

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and that when an individual was accepted into the fellowship of the Christian religion he should not be longer held in slavery. The Negro, being a heathen, fell naturally into the same category as Jews, Mohammedans and Indians.

One excuse first advanced for slavery by the Spanish conquerors and later adopted by other apologists for slavery was, that in this way it was possible to give the infidel races the benefit of the Christian religion. The effect of this doctrine, however, was to induce masters to neglect the religious instructions of their slaves, since membership in the church seemed inconsistent with servitude for life.

To meet this difficulty the Virginia Legislature passed a law in 1667 declaring:

"Baptism doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom; in order that diverse masters freed from this doubt may more carefully endeavor the propagation of Christianity."

In 1670, the benefits of Christianity as to freedom were limited to servants imported from Christian lands. In 1682, the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom were definitely denied to all Negroes, mulattoes, Moors, and Turks, and to such Indian slaves as were sold by other Indians where original heathenism was affirmed.

By 1776, when the Virginia Declaration of Rights was adopted, in which more explicitly than in the Declaration of Independence the natural equality and inalienable right of every man "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is affirmed, slavery had come to be so thoroughly accepted as the natural condition of the Negro, that hardly a question was raised as to the effect of this declaration on the institution of slavery.

Chancellor Wythe, of the State of Virginia, did indeed lay down the rule that whenever one person claims to hold another in slavery "the burden of proof lies on the claimant," on the ground that freedom is the birthright of every human being. But the Virginia Court of Appeals disclaimed the decree of the Chancellor so far as it related to "native Africans and their descendants," who had been and were then held as slaves, but approved it as related to whites and American Indians. In the case of the Negro the presumption was that he was a slave until he was proven to be free.

ORIGIN OF THE FREE NEGRO CLASS

As Negro Servitude preceded Negro slavery, the first Free Negroes were recruited from the class of indentured servants. Others, as for example, Richard Johnson in 1651 probably came in not as servants but as free men.

As late as 1673 a judgment was rendered by the general Court against George Light for holding a Negro-indentured servant beyond his contract of five years. It was ordered that the Negro should "be free from his master and that said Mr. Light pay him Corne and Clothes according to the Custome of the Country and four hundred pounds tobac & cattle for his service Done him since he was free and pay costs.

After 1682 no Negroes were permitted to come into Virginia as servants and acquire freedom after a limited period of servitude. Not until the non-importation law of 1778 declared, "that every slave imported into this commonwealth, contrary to the time, intent and meaning of this act, shall upon importation become free," did Virginia recruit its class of free Negroes from imported Negroes.

A certain number of Free Negroes were descended from white women by Negro men. They were free according to the law that the children followed the status of the mother.

Benjamin Banneker, the Negro astronomer, was, through his grandmother on his mother's side, descended from a white woman, Molly Welsh, who after serving seven years as a redemptioner had purchased a farm with two slaves one of whom she emancipated and married.

Complaint was made in North Carolina in 1723 of immigrants "that several of them have intermarried with the white inhabitants; in contempt of the acts and laws in those cases made and provided;" and it was ordered that all white person so married be subject to the same tax as was imposed on Negroes.

References: Bassett—Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. pp. 68-70. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 61.

Free Negroes and Manumitted Slaves

The first law recognizing the right of the master to manumit his slaves was one that restricted it. In 1691 a law was passed in Virginia declaring that no Negro or mulatto was to be set free unless the person so doing should pay the charges for transporting the manumitted Negro beyond the limits of the colony. By an act passed in 1723 a master was forbidden under any pretext whatever to manumit a slave without the license of the governor and the council. If the law was violated, it became the duty of the church wardens of the parish to apprehend the Negro and sell him "by public outcry."

The right of the master to emancipate his slave, so far as it existed in the customary law was derived, i ke slavery itself, from the conditions of white servitude.

"Before slavery as an institution had fully diverged from indentured servitude it borrowed from that institution the practice of manumission by individual masters. * * * * Now, in the seventeenth century the processes by which masters set Negroes free, whether they were recruits for a time or for life, were more like discharges from servitude than manumission from slavery."

REFERENCES: Russell the free Negro in Virginia, p. 46.

In Maryland, the first law defining the rights of manumission was passed in 1752. It declares that to be manumitted slaves must be sound in body and mind and capable of labor and not over fifty years of age. The purpose of this law was to prevent masters abandoning their slaves after they ceased to be profitable. By the provisions of this act, masters were bound to take care of all slaves unable to support themselves "in fitting food and clothing" and keep them from begging. Manumission was declared illegal when it would operate to the prejudice of creditors.

North Carolina, by a law enacted in 1715, prohibited masters from liberating slaves except for meritorious conduct, and in 1741 this law was modified so that meritorious conduct must be judged and certified by the county court.

New Jersey, by the terms of a law passed in 1744, provided that masters should not manumit their slaves only on condition that they enter into "sufficient surety" with "two sureties in the sum of 200 pounds" to pay the Negro an annuity, of twenty pounds ($100) per year. This law was apparently, like the first law on this subject in Maryland, intended to prevent the abandonment of worn out slaves. A similar motive led to passage of the Connecticut law of May, 1702, which provided that slaves set free and coming to want must be relieved by their owners, their heirs, executors or administrators. To this was added a law providing that if owners refused to maintain the slaves they had emancipated, it should be the duty of the selectmen of the various towns to do so and then to sue the owners for the expenses incurred. A similar law was passed by Pennsylvania in 1725-27.

REFERENCES.—Brackett, The Negro in Maryland. p. 149. Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. p. 65. Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey. p. 45. Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut. p. 14. Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania, 1639-1861.

The War of Independence and the Manumission of the Slaves

Sentiment aroused by the War of Independence in favor of personal liberty and of natural rights resulted in the passage of the law of May 1782, giving masters in Virginia the right to free their slaves. From this time on the number of free Negroes multiplied. The reason for emancipation is frequently stated as a "conviction and persuasion that freedom is a natural right," or "that freedom is the natural right of mankind."

Directly after the War of Independence a number of slaves in New Jersey who had become the property of the State as a result of the confiscation of Tory estates were set free by special act of the legislature. In 1786 a law was passed by the terms of which slaves between the ages of 25 and 35, and able to support themselves, might be set free by their masters without security being given for their support.

From this time on the courts interpreted the law regulating manumission in a liberal spirit. Verbal declarations by a master that a slave should be free after the master's death were declared by the courts to have the effect of an actual manumission to take effect after the master's death. Slaves left by will to be sold for a term of years and then set free were held to be free from the time of sale and to have the status of indentured servants.

By law passed in May, 1777, in Connecticut, slaves were able to procure by bounty hire, or in any other way, such a sum as they were reasonably worth, to be paid to their masters, might enlist in the Patriot army and were thereupon declared de facto free, and the master was exempt from the support of such a free man in case he became dependent and unable to support himself.

The law of 1725-27 in Pennsylvania seems to have had less effect in limiting the number of emancipated slaves than in other colonies, for the reason that the Germans and Quakers who were the first settlers in Pennsylvania were conscientiously opposed to holding slaves. March 1, 1780, a law was passed providing that after that date no child born in Pennsylvania should be a slave, but if born of a slave mother should be held as a servant until he or she were twenty-eight years of age; and that all slaves not registered before November 1st should be free.

Beginning of the Divergence of North and South on Slavery

The year 1782 marks the beginning of the divergence in sentiment between the Northern and Southern States in regard to slavery. In Northern States like New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, the movement for emancipation never lost the impetus which it had gained during the Revolutionary War. Virginia was divided. That part of the State which is now West Virginia was strongly anti-slavery, but the tide-water region on the other hand became increasingly pro-slavery.

By 1806 liberal sentiment aroused by the war had subsided. By the terms of the law passed in that year all slaves manumitted after May 1, 1806, were required to leave the State within twelve months of the date of their emancipation. With the passage of this law a new method was introduced for getting rid of free Negroes and at the same time giving freedom of conscience to those who desired to emancipate their slaves. This was the Colonization Movement.

In North Carolina, at the beginning of the War of Independence, complaint was made that "some evil-minded persons intending to disturb the public peace," liberated their slaves and left them at large in the community. The authorities of Perquimons and Pasquotank Counties took them up and resold them into slavery. The legislature confirmed these sales and provided that

other such slaves might be sold in the same way; provided that this law did not extend to such Negroes as had enlisted in the Patriot army. The evil-minded persons referred to were Quakers.

The harshness of this law led to the adoption of several subterfuges to escape its provisions. In 1817 William Dickinson conveyed a slave to the trustees of the Quaker society of Contentnea to be kept at work but to receive the profits of his labor. Chief Justice Taylor declared that this was emancipation in everything but name and, being contrary to the policy of the law, was void.

One of the immediate results of the passage of the law of 1806 in Virginia which compelled emancipated slaves to leave the State, was the passage of countervailing acts forbidding free Negroes from other States to take up permanent residence within their borders. Laws forbidding the immigration of free Negroes into their territories were passed by Maryland in 1806; Kentucky and Delaware in 1807. Similar laws were passed in the course of the succeeding twenty-five years, in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Free Negroes were not welcomed in any part of the United States. A refugee slave was more likely to be received hospitably in the Northern States than a free Negro. The Philadelphia North American, quoted in Dubose's Commercial Review, Volume XXVII p. 731, said, "If there is one fact established by steadily accumulating evidence it is that the free Negro cannot find a congenial home in the United States. He is exotic among us." When John Randolph's 325 emancipates slaves reached Mercer County Ohio, having left Virginia in compliance with the laws, they were not allowed to remain even for three days upon land purchased by them in that county, although they were able to comply with Ohio's law, requiring immigrant free Negroes to give a bond for good behavior.

The Virginia law of 1806 remained in force with slight modifications until the close of the slavery regime. In 1850 it was made part of the constitution of the State. The effect of this law was to diminish the number of manumissions. Coupling freedom with banishment not only made manumission more difficult to the masses, but freedom less desirable to the slave.

"Many of (slaves) preferred to continue as slaves in their master's household rather than be sent homeless into a strange land. Lucinda, a Negro woman manumitted about 1812 by the last will of Mary Mathews, refused to be moved to Tennessee with other Negroes set free by the same will, deliberately remaining in the State long enough to forfeit her freedom and petitioning the legislature to vest the title to her in William H. Hose. Sam, a Negro petitioner, declared to the legislature in 1808 that he preferred slavery to being forced to leave his wife and family, all of whom were slaves." (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 76.)

A secondary result of the Virginia law of 1806 was that many free colored men who had purchased their wives and children continued to hold them as slaves. In 1809 a colored man by the name of Frank died in Amelia County, Virginia, who had purchased his wife and children and although he had intended that they should be virtually free, had not made them actually so because he would then have had to remove them from the State. The legislature intervened in this case because the purchase by Frank of his family took place before the enactment of the law of 1806. Bowling Clark, a free Negro of Campbell County, had purchased his wife a few years after the act of 1806 went into operation. As both were declining in years, they preferred to maintain the status of master and slave rather than accept the alternative of banishment.

Slavery after 1832 Becomes a Sectional Issue

After the great slavery debate in Virginia in 1832 there arose a new school of apologists for slavery represented by Thomas R. Dew, Pro-

fessor of History and Metaphysics in William and Mary College; George Fitzhugh, and Alfred F. Beldsoe, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. These men contended that slavery so far from being an economic and political evil was a positive good. About this time the rise of the Abolition Movement in the North made slavery a distinct sectional issue.

In 1831 a law was passed in Maryland declaring that all blacks thereafter emancipated should be turned over to the Maryland Colonization Society, and either with or without their consent removed to Liberia.

> If any person manumitted should refuse to leave Maryland the sheriff should be called upon by State Board of Managers to arrest and transport such persons. In case any slaves manumitted could not be removed without separating the family it was provided that the slaves might renounce their freedom and remain at home as slaves. The Board of Managers could hire out manumitted persons whom they might have to remove to pay the expenses of the removal.
>
> In practice these stringent regulations were not enforced. There is only one instance recorded in which the sheriff was called upon, under the law of 1831, to remove a manumitted slave from the state. On the other hand numerous petitions were granted by the legislature allowing manumitted slaves to remain within the limits of the State. In 1835, a free Negro was empowered to manumit his wife and four children whom he had purchased but could not free under the law. When a certain free colored man died in 1834 without manumitting his wife and children as he had intended to do, the legislature declared them free, capable of holding property, and heirs of each other. One freedman left at his death several hundred dollars and a slave,—his only son. The children of his old master petitioned that the slave might be bought with the money and freed, and this petition was granted.

Fear of insurrections and excitement over the anti-slavery controversy tended to increase the pro-slavery sentiment and tighten the laws regarding the manumission of slaves. In 1858 a law was enacted in Maryland that no slave thereafter manumitted by a deed or a will upon condition of leaving the State or any other condition should be entitled to freedom until the condition had been performed. In 1860 manumission was totally prohibited in Maryland and free blacks over eighteen years of age were empowered if they chose to get permission through the courts to renounce freedom and choose masters.

Regardless of what views he might hold respecting slavery in general, many masters continued, in recognition of long and faithful service to manumit their slaves.

> In 1859 Edmond Ruffin, lamenting the abuse of testamentary manumission by slave owners "of morbidly tender consciences, ... especially of old men and old women" compared the motives of such slave owners to the motives appealed to by priests in the dark ages "when inducing rich sinners to smooth and pay their future pass to heaven."
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> The will of J. A. Schwartz, of Nottoway County, affords a striking illustration of the way in which the reflections of slave-masters in their last illness often impelled them to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to their slaves while there was opportunity. With his slaves standing around him as he lay upon his deathbed, Schwartz questioned them separately before dictating orally what was intended for his will in respect to them.
>
> 'Bob, do you wish to be freed?'
>
> 'I am willing to serve you, but I had rather be freed than have another master, said Bob.
>
> 'He should be free,' answered the master.
>
> When a similar conversation had taken place between Frank and the dying

man with a like result, Polly enquired: 'What are you going to do for poor me?' 'Polly and her children,' said he, 'should be free'

REFERENCES: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 85. Brackett, the Negro in Maryland; Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina; Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey; Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut; Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania.

THE STATUS OF THE FREE NEGRO

The Gradual Decline of the Status of The Free Negro with the Growth of Slavery

Before slavery had been finally established in the English colonies and while there was as yet no clear distinction between white servitude and Negro slavery, the Free Negro, whatever his social status may have been, seems to have enjoyed all the rights of white men. As slavery extended and developed the status of the Free Negro declined and his freedom and liberty of action were abridged.

"But as slavery advanced toward a more complete inclusion and subjection of the Negro race in Virginia, the social and industrial privileges of the free Negro were gradually curtailed. The denial to him, by laws passed in 1723, of the right to vote, the right to bear arms, and the right to bear witness is proof of the fact that prejudice had extended beyond a demand for race separation and race purity to an imposition upon the Negro of a low and servile station."

The Free Negro had the right to acquire and hold property upon practically the same terms as the white man. However, a law passed in Virginia in 1607, declared that "noe negro or Indian though baptized and enjoyed their own freedome shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their own nation." In 1832, a law was passed in Virginia which denied to Free Negroes the right to acquire slaves by descent other than husband wife and children, and in 1858 they were prohibited from acquiring slaves except by descent.

"The courts still upheld the property rights of free Negroe by holding that when a bequest of slaves was made to persons in trust for free Negroes, the slaves must be sold or exchanged for a kind of property which free Negroes could lawfully possess, and that the proceeds of the sale must be distributed among the free Negroes according to the provisions of the will."

In 1723, free Negroes, mulattoes, and Indians were forbidden to 'keep or carry any gun, powder or shot or any club or other weapon whatsoever offensive or defensive.' In many parts of the country Negroes were also forbidden to own a dog. In 1805, a bill was passed in Maryland allowing a free black man to keep one dog only, by a yearly license from a justice, and making any free black who should go abroad with any firearm, liable to forfeit the same to an informer, and to pay all costs, unless he had a certificate from a justice renewable yearly, that he was an orderly and peaceable person."

The Free Negro Loses his Standing in the Courts

Prior to 1832, in the method of trial for crimes, Free Negroes were on the same footing as white men.

"In the session of the legislature following the Southampton insurrection in 1831, free Negroes were denied by statute the right of trial by jury, except for offenses punishable by death. Thereafter they were tried by courts of oyer and terminer, which had been in use since 1692 for the 'speedy prosecution of

slaves . . . without the solemnity of jury.' No fewer than five justices of the county or corporation could sit as a court, and a unanimous decision was necessary for conviction. The decisions of the court, comprehending both the law and the fact, were final."

The law of evidence, after many modifications came to be based strictly on the color line. "Colored persons, free or slave, could testify for or against colored, but not in any case in which a white person was concerned."

"A free black of Somerset County asked leave of the Assembly, in 1832, to prove accounts against white persons; but the House Committee deemed the prayer unreasonable. A free black of Anne Arundel, for instance, an industrious carpenter, who had undertaken large repairs on the farm buildings of a neighbor, found himself unable, when the neighbor died, to prove the accounts to the executor, and had to enlist the interest of a white man, who knew of the work done, to testify to his statements."

Intermarriage between the races was always extremely rare, and in 1691 a law passed in Virginia prescribed for "any white woman marrying a Negro or mulatto, bond or free, the extreme penalty of perpetual banishment." Soon after Anna Wall, an English woman, was arraigned in the county court of Elizabeth City on the charge of "keeping-company with a Negro under pretense of marriage." Upon conviction, she and two of her mulatto children were bound for terms of service to a man living in Norfolk County, and a court order was recorded to the effect that in case she ever returned to Elizabeth City, Norfolk County, she should be banished to the Barbadoes.

In Pennsylvania, "if a free Negro man or woman married a white person, that Negro was to be sold by the justices of the Quarter Session as a slave for life. For a white person offending the penalty was seven years of servitude, or a fine of thirty pounds. If the offense was fornication or adultery the free Negro was to be sold as a servant for seven years. The white person thus guilty was to be punished by whipping, imprisonment, or branding with the letter 'A.'

By the act of 1681 in Maryland, "children born of white servant women and Negroes were free. After 1692, the issue of a union between any white woman and any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term. By the act of 1715, ministers and magistrates were forbidden, by fine, to marry any white to 'any Negro whatsoever, or Mulatto Slave.' By this, a white and free mulatto could marry. And an act, two years later, to provide penalties against the parties marrying unlawfully, under this act of 1715, made a free Negro or mulatto liable to service for life—except mulattoes born of white women, who had to serve, like the whites, for only seven years. Again, by act of 1728, free mulatto women who might have children by 'Negroes and other slaves' were to be punished by the same penalty as white women for the same offense—which was declared to be as heinous for a free mulatto as for a white."

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negroes in Virginia; 89, 94, 95, 104, 112, 113, 124; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 216, 190, 191, 194; Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, p. 35.

Free Negroes not Permitted to Move From One State to Another

The right of free movement which the Free Negro possessed with little or no restriction in the colonial period, was more and more restricted in the later years of slavery. In 1793, Free Negroes in Virginia were forbidden to enter the State to take up permanent residence.

"A free Negro living within the State could not go from one town or county to another to seek employment without a copy of his register which was kept in the court of his county or corporation. Violators of this law were often committed to jail until they made proof of their freedom and paid the jailor's fee. If they were unable to pay this fee they were hired out to the highest bidder for a tim sufficient to pay the charges. By an act of 1801, any free

Negro who, even though in possession of 'free papers,' removed into another county or corporation was declared an intruder, and made liable to arrest as a vagrant. By a later act they were denied the right to change their residence from one county or town to another without permission from the court of the county or corporation to which they wished to go. After 1848 no free Negro could leave the State for the purpose of education, or go for any purpose to a non-slave-holding State and return."

The law of Maryland was still more stringent. "Any Negro who might leave Maryland and remain away over thirty days, would be deemed a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he should deposit with the county clerk a written statement of his plans, or on returning, could prove by certificate that he had been detained by sickness or coercion."

A respectable colored minister of Annapolis—who paid taxes on property assessed at over five thousand dollars—asked in 1846 for an act to allow his children to visit him from time to time, and again in 1861, to allow his sons to return to Maryland, but both petitions seem to have remained with the committee."

"A free Negro of the District of Columbia obtained permission to visit his wife, a slave of Prince Goerge's County, by giving bond with security in fifty dollars that he would not come there for employment, that he would not stay over four days at a time, barring illness, and that he would behave well." There were similar regulations in some of the Northern States.

Free Negroes were frequently required to pay a higher poll tax than the free white man. Up to 1769, Free Negro women were compelled to pay a head tax in Virginia, although white women were exempt. In 1813, a special poll-tax of $1.50 was placed upon all male Free Negroes over sixteen years of age. This was later increased to $2.50.

"In 1814, $8,322 was paid into the treasury by 5,547 free Negroes, or about ninety per cent of the male free Negroes within the taxable age. In 1815, when the rate was $2.50, instead of $1.50, as in the two proceding years, and only such as were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were taxable, 4023 free Negroes paid their assessments, which amounted to $10,057.50."

The right to hold office was taken away from Free Negroes in Virginia and by a law passed in 1723 they were not allowed to vote. The act declared that "no Negro, mulatto, or Indian shall hereafter have any vote at the elections of burgesses or any elections whatever."

In Maryland Free Negroes had the right to vote down to 1783. In that year it was enacted that "no colored person freed thereafter, nor the issue of such, should be allowed to vote, or to hold any office, or to give evidence against any white, or to enjoy any other rights of a freeman than the possession of property and redress at law or equity for injury to person or property."

An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1810, limited the right of suffrage to whites. The Declaration of 1851 repeated the words of the Declaration of 1776, that no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land—But added that "this should not be construed to prevent the Legislature from passing such laws as it might deem fit, for the government and disposition of the free colored population.

Besides Georgia and South Carolina, which continued the distinction made in colonial times, between 1792 and 1834, the four border states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky absolutely forbade suffrage to Negroes; and every other slave State admitted by Congress came into the Union with a constitution prohibiting Negroes from voting. In the remaining slave State, North Carolina, every freeman who paid a public tax was entitled to vote, and it was notorious that Negroes could and did take part in elections till, in 1835, a new constitution excluded them from the suffrage.

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negro in Virginia pp. 107, 114, 119; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 180, 181, 187; Hart—Slavery and Abolition, pp. 82-3; Turner—The Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 113; Bassett—Slavery in North Carolina, p. 42.

Negroes Denied the Right of Public Assemblage After 1831

In many States, and this was especially true after 1831, the year of the Southampton Insurrection, the right of assembly was denied or greatly restricted. By the act of the Maryland legislature in 1831, persons were "forbidden to assemble or attend meetings for religious purposes which were not conducted by white licensed clergymen or by some respectable white of the neighborhood authorized by the clergyman."

In 1842, "the judges of Baltimore City court communicated to the Assembly the presentment by the grand jury of a number of associations of blacks in Baltimore for secret purposes." The grand jury of Baltimore County had similarly called the attention of the county court to such societies, professing to be Masonic. There was enacted accordingly that any free colored person convicted of becoming, or of continuing to be, a member of any secret society whatever, whether it held its meeting in Maryland or without, should be deemed a felon, and be fined not less than fifty dollars—half to the informer, half to the State—or, in default, be sold for a term of service sufficient to pay the fine. For a second offense, the penalty was sale out of the State as slave for life. "In 1845, Negro camp meetings and other protracted out door meetings were forbidden, as being deemed nuisances to the public."

Free Negroes were permitted to engage in most occupations open to white men, but in the later years of slavery these occupations were greatly restricted. In Maryland they were not allowed to navigate vessels of the size required by government laws to be registered.

"In 1838 a free black asked leave to sail his own boat, but the House committee reported unfavorably. In 1856, a bill passed the Senate without opposition to allow two free blacks of Harford County to run their own vessel to and fro between Baltimore city and the Bush and Gunpowder rivers, but the House threw it out by a vote of forty-four to five; and the petition of another black, two years later, to run a vessel without a white on board, was left on the table."

Free Negroes were permitted to sell liquor in Maryland up to 1831, after obtaining the customary license, but after that time licenses were granted to them only by the order of the court, instead of by the clerks, as in the case of the whites.

In 1852, this law was made still more stringent and no white person was allowed to employ a Negro clerk.

"In May, 1860, a resident of Baltimore was indicted, under the act of "52, for employing as his clerk in a retail store in Annapolis a colored man of that city. On pleading guilty before Anne Arundel circuit, he was fined five hundred dollars and costs, for the payment of which, the father of the clerk, a prosperous and respectable mulatto of Annapolis, became his surety."

REFERENCES.—Brackett—Negro in Maryland, pp. 199, 201, 207, 209.

Schools Denied Free Negroes in Virginia and Education Restricted in Maryland

Several insurrections of the slaves in the early part of the century led the legislatures in those States where there was any large body of Free Negroes to pass laws denying to Free Negroes the opportunities of education.

"By an act of April 7, 1831, 'all meetings of Free Negroes or mulattoes at any school-house or other place of teaching them reading, or writing, either in the day or night, under whatever pretext,' were declared to be unlawful assemblies.

If a white person attempted to teach free Negroes for pay, he was liable to a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment. After 'Brother' Nat Turner's insurrection the ban was put on upon Negro preachers and teachers by an act declaring it unlawful for Negroes, whether ordained or licensed or otherwise, to preach, exhort, or conduct any meeting for religious or other purposes."

"Some free colored persons who possessed sufficient means began sending their children to the North to be educated; but in 1838 all such efforts were forestalled by an act declaring that any free person of color who should go beyond the State for education should be considered to have emigrated. From 1838 to the close of the Civil War the only educational advantage that could be lawfully be given to the free Negroes was strictly private instruction. Rarely and with difficulty did some free colored families procure white persons to teach their children privately."

In 1841, a law passed in Maryland declared it to be a high crime punishable with imprisonment for ten or twenty years "for any free colored person who should, knowingly, call for or receive at any post-office, or receive or have in his or her possession, any abolition hand-bill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of any inflammatory character."

"At the April term, 1857, of the circuit of Dorchester County, a free black was tried—before the court by his choice—on two indictments. On one he was found not guilty, but on the other, for knowingly having in his possession 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' he was given the minimum term of ten years."

The status of the Free Negro at the close of the slavery regime was succinctly stated by General Brodnax, a leading member of the Virginia legislature. "In truth," he said, "free negroes have legal rights but no constitutional ones."

REFERENCES.—Russell—Free Negro in Virginia, pp. 143, 145, 122.

THE FREE NEGRO FROM 1862-1868.

The Status of the Free Negro in the North at the Beginning of the Civil War

Questions relative to the political and civil status of Free Negroes became prominent in 1862. United States Attorney General Bates, in an elaborate opinion, concerning the right of a Negro to be master of a vessel, engaged in the coasting trade, ruled that free persons without distinction of race or color, if native born, were citizens.

He then distinguished between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. "All citizens," he said, "have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the provilege of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office."

For the purpose of drafting soldiers, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered Negroes as well as whites to be enrolled. The attorney general of the State justified the order on the ground that "Congress and the War Department both leave out the word white from the description of the class to be enrolled."

In contrast to the above it was decided in Illinois that Negroes were not citizens. One W. C. Lowry had contracted with the trustees of a certain school district in Montgomery County of that State to teach their school. The trustees were enjoined from paying Lowry on the ground that he was one-fourth Negro. The court in rendering its decision, sustaining the injunction, said, "The Constitution of this State, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to and settlement in this State of such persons. They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold offices, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties." In June of 1862 the electors of the State of Illinois voted upon the adoption of a new constitution. The results with reference to that part relating to Negroes were as follows: For the continued exclusion from the State of Negroes and mulattoes, a majority of 100,000; against granting the right of suffrage or to hold office to Negroes or mulattoes, a majority of 176,000.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech in Congress, said: "The Negro race is looked upon by the people of Ohio as a class to be kept by themselves, to be debarred of social intercourse with the whites, to be deprived of all advantages which they cannot enjoy in common with their own class. They have always been deprived of the elective franchise in this State, and no party among our citizens has ever contemplated that they should be given the right of citizenship, and for aught that appears to the contrary, the colored man in Ohio will not, in all future time that he may remain an inhabitant of the State, attain any material improvement in the social or political rights over what he now enjoys.

REFERENCES.—Annual Cyclopedia 1862, pp. 752, 753, 754.

The Freedmen Given the Status of Free Negroes by the Emancipation Proclamation

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. Between 1865 and 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the Freedmen who were considered to have the same status as the Free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery and gave the legislature power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the Freedmen. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, or any other proclamation of the United States, to migrate, or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of186 5 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must, within twenty days after his arrival, give bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the state within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment.

Occupation of Freedmen that of Servants and Husbandmen

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. South Carolina enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servants of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statue in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same.

Under this same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. Alabama made it unlawful for a Negro to run a tavern or sell liquor. In South Carolina Negroes might not own a distillery or a place where liquor was sold, and disobedience might be punished by corporal punishment. The legislature of Florida, in 1866, passed a law making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court.

In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specified license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appro priate for purposes of war."

"Labor Contracts" Bound the Laborer from Sunrise to Sunset

In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a resaonable interval for breakfast and dinner.

The servants "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to are for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it.

"Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servants to come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

Apprentice Laws of 1865-1868 and their Application to Freedmen

Between 1865 and 1868, the Legislatures of the South made detailed apprentice laws. Although many of the statues make no mention of race, they had in mind, primarily, Negroes. In some instances, however, it was specifically stated that the application was to them. The Alabama statue said that "if the minor be a child of a freedman, the

former owner of the child should have the preference of apprenticing him, if a suitable person."

In Kentucky, if the apprentice was white, the master must teach him reading, writing, and common arithmetic up to and including the "Rule of-Three;" if a Negro, the master must pay at the end of the apprenticeship fifty dollars to a girl and one hundred dollars to a boy, but if the master should teach the apprentice to read and write, he was not bound to pay any money. In Kentucky, also, in apprenticing Negroes, preference was given to their former owners, "if the latter were suitable persons."

Mississippi and South Carolina had apprentice laws which related only to freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes.

Under the Mississippi law "The Sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other civil officers of the county had to report to the probate court semi-annually, in January and July, the names of all freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes, under the age of eighteen, who were orphans or whose parents were unable or unwilling to support them. It was the duty of the court to order the apprenticing of such minors, preference being given to their former masters if suitable persons. The master had to furnish a bond payable to the State, conditioned upon his furnishing the minor with sufficient food and clothing, treating him humanely, giving him medical attention when sick, and, if the minor was under fifteen, teaching him or having him taught to read and write. Males were bound till they were twenty-one; females, till they were eighteen.

If the apprentice ran away the master might pursue him and bring him before a justice of the peace who could remand him to the service of his master. If the apprentice refused to return, he might be put into jail, until the next term of the court, when his case would be investigated. It was found that he had left without cause, he could be punished like a hired freedman; but if he had a good cause, the court might discharge him and enter judgment against his master for not over one hundred dollars to be paid to the apprentice."

The constitutionality of these apprentice laws was tested in 1867. A Negro girl who had been a slave in Maryland and had been freed by the Constitution of that State November 1, 1864, was two days later, apprenticed by her mother to her former master. The laws governing Negro apprentices differed from those governing white apprentices in that the master did not obligate himself to teach the Negro apprentice reading, writing, and arithmetic, and retained the right to transmit the apprentice anywhere in the county. Upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the Federal Court held that the Maryland law resulted in practical slavery, and, hence, violated the Thirteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill of 1866.

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 53-58.

Vagrancy Laws with Special Reference to the Freedmen

The present vagrancy laws of the South, so far as their wording is concerned, apply to both races equally. In the first years after the Civil War, vagrancy laws were enacted which had special application to Negroes. The South Carolina Legislature included in the Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the laws in relation to paupers and vagrancy, the following list of persons who were to be classed as vagrants.

All persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes, those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering, or peddling any articles or commodities without a license; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or keep or frequent disorderly or disreputable houses or places; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to

work and do not work; those who (whether or not they own lands, or are lessees or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families; those who are engaged in representing publicly or privately, for fee or reward, without license any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play, or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, sleight-of-hand, wax works; those who for a private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment, of any description; fortune tellers; sturdy beggars; common drunkards; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of others or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupant."

The Mississippi Vagrancy list was almost as extensive as that of South Carolina, with the addition, "that any freedmen, free Negroes, or mulattoes, over eighteen years of age, found on the second Monday of January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together in the day or night time, and white persons so assembling with freedmen, free Negroes or mulattoes . . . 'on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free Negro, or mulatto,' should be considered vagrants."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 58-60.

Pauper Laws Made Each Race Liable to Support Its Own Paupers

The close of the war found the South facing the problem of how to meet the needs of its paupers, white and Negro. A large part of the property of the whites had been swept away or had been greatly depreciated in value. The Negroes, with a few exceptions, had no property to lose. They lost their right to look to the white people for sustenance. The Legislatures of the South adopted the plan of levying a tax upon each race for the support of its own indigents.

"In South Carolina when a person of color was unable to earn his support and was likely to become a public charge, the father and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchildren, brother and sister of such person should each according to ability contribute for the support of his or her relative. In each judicial district there was a 'Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color,' consisting of from four to eight magistrates, each magistrate looking after the indigent Negroes in his precinct. There was a fund composed of fees paid for the approval of contracts for service, instruments of apprenticeship, licenses, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and wages of convicts, for the relief of indigent Negroes. If this fund was insufficient, the board might impose a tax of one dollar upon all male persons of color between eighteen and fifty, and fifty cents upon each female between eighteen and forty five. This tax had to be paid on the day fixed or the person rendered himself liable to pay a double tax."

The law of Mississippi provided the same liabilities should rest on Negroes to support their indigents, upon white persons to support theirs. It levied a tax of one dollar upon every freedman, free Negro, or Mulatto between eighteen and sixty, to go into the Freeman's Pauper Fund. If a Negro refuses to pay the tax he migh be arrested and hired out until he had worked out the amount.

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 60-63.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Thirteenth Amendment adopted December 18, 1865, made slavery in the United States unconstitutional. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments conferred upon the descendants of the slaves and upon the descendants of the Free Negroes, the constitutional rights which had been denied them under the so-called "Black Laws," passed

by the different States. Under the Amendments conferring upon Negroes all the fundamental rights of white men, race distinctions were not abolished but race discriminations were made illegal.

"It is important, at the outset to distinguish clearly between race distinctions and race discriminations; more so, because these words are often used synonymously, especially when the Negro is discussed. A distinction between the Causasian and the Negro, when recognized and enforced by the law, has been interpreted as a discrimination against the latter. In fact, there is an essential difference between race distinctions and race discriminations. North Carolina, for example, has a law that white and Negro children shall not attend the same schools, but that separate schools shall be maintained. If the terms of all the public schools in the State are equal in length, if the teaching force is equal in numbers and ability, if the school buildings are equal in convenience, accommodations and appointments, race distinction exists but not a discrimination.

"There is no discrimination so long as there is equality of opportunity, and this equality may often be attained only by a difference in methods. On the other hand, if the term of the Negro School is four months, and that of the white, eight; if the teachers in the Negro schools are underpaid and inadequately or wrongly trained, and the teachers of the white schools are well paid and well trained; if Negro children are housed in dilapidated, uncomfortable unsanitary buildings, and white children have new, comfortable, and sanitary buildings; if courses of study for Negro children are selected in a haphazard fashion without any regard to their peculiar needs, and a curriculum is carefully adapted to the needs of white children; if such conditions exist under the law, race distinction exists which are at the same time discriminations against Negroes. A race distinction connotes a difference and nothing more. A discrimination necessarily implies partiality and favoritism."

REFERENCES.—Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 2-4.

14th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

(*Ratified July* 28, 1868)

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No States shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportions which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or Elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

15th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

(*Ratified March* 30, 1870)

Sec. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress, April 9, 1866. It prescribed that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment and penalties, and to none other."

The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was in a large measure superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted July 28, 1868. The purpose of this Amendment was "(1) to make the Bill of Rights (the first eight Amendments to the Constitution) binding upon the States as well as upon the Nation; (2) to give validity to the Civil Rights Bill of 1866, and (3) to declare who were citizens of the United States."

Another Civil Rights Bill was passed March 1, 1875, which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This law was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional.

That year five cases having to do with Civil Rights of Negroes reached the Supreme Court. "Two of them concerned the rights of colored persons in inns and hotels, two their rights in theaters, and one in railroad cars. Mr. Justice Bradley, delivering the opinion of the court, took the ground that the first and second sections of the Civil Rights Bill were unconstitutional for these reasons: (1) They are not authorized by the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, because the separation of the races in public places is not a badge of servitude . . . (2) The Civil Rights Bill is not authorized by the Fourteenth Amendment, because that refers to action by the State, while the Bill refers to individual discrimination. It is State action of a particular kind that is prohibited."

In June, 1913, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the ruling of 1883 and extended its application to Federal territory and navigable waters of the United States.

STATE LEGISLATION

A number of States in the North have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places.

On May 16, 1865, Massachusetts declared that there should be no distinction, discrimination, or restriction on account of color or race in any licensed inn, public place of amusement, public conveyance, or public meeting and imposed a fine of fifty dollars for the violation of this law. The next year it included theatres within the prohibition.

After the Federal Civil rights Bill was declared unconstitutional in 1883, and the burden of securing to Negroes equality of accommodation in public places was placed upon the States, many of them outside of the South adopted bills which practically copied the Civil Rights Bill of 1875. The following is a list of the States that have such Civil Rights Bills with the dates of their adoption:

Connecticut	1884 and 1905	Minnesota	1885, 1897 and 1899
Iowa	1884 and 1892	Nebraska	1885 and 1893
New Jersey	1884	Rhode Island	1885
Ohio	1884 and 1894	New York	1893, 1895 and 1913
Colorado	1885 and 1895	Pennsylvania	1887
Illinois	1885	Washington	1890
Indiana	1885	Wisconsin	1895
Massachusetts	1885, 1893 and 1895	California	1897
Michigan	1885		

SEPARATION OF RACES.*

IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "persons of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows:

Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains.

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines.

In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities.

In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation.

In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, and Wyoming, discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

*The origin of the expression "Jim Crow" appears to have arisen thus: In Charleston South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves both of whom were named James. In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the "Jim;" as a further designation, the boarders, because he was very black, added "Crow." "Jim Crow" appears to have led an eventful life. He was born in Richmond about 1800, was sold first to Charleston, then to New Orleans and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1839 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

Florida is the only State which prohibits white persons teaching in Negro schools and Negroes teaching in white schools. This act was passed in 1913.

SUFFRAGE

Negro Suffrage Before 1790.

North Carolina, 1715; South Carolina, 1716; Virginia, 1723; and Georgia, 1761, passed laws limiting the right of suffrage to white men. Virginia and South Carolina, 1776; Georgia, 1777, and Delaware, 1792, by constitutional amendments excluded Negroes from voting.

The first recorded argument concerning Negro suffrage appears to have been a long debate in the 1777-1778 session of the Massachusetts constitutional Convention. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the New York council of revision, 1785, and in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1789-1790. A strong minority in New York favored it. In 1790, the question of Negroes right to vote was raised at a heated election in Philadelphia. In 1795, the Pennsylvania courts decided that Negroes did not have the right of suffrage.

Negro Suffrage From (1790-1838.)

Maine, 1819; Vermont, 1790; Kentucky, 1792 and Tennessee, 1796 were the only states admitted under the constitution without a suffrage discrimination against the Negro until the admission of Nebraska in 1867. Kentucky in 1799, and Tennessee in 1834, barred Negroes from voting. In the latter state where a considerable number had voted the constitutional convention by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three excluded them from the franchise.

There was no color discrimination in the Northwest territory ordinance of 1787. In 1800, the part of the ordinance relating to suffrage was applied to Mississippi Territory and Indiana Territory, in 1805 to the Territory of Orleans (Louisiana) and the territory Michigan, and in 1809 to the territory of Illinois. This was the last time until after the civil war that an act providing for territorial government did not contain a clause denying suffrage to Negroes. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the discussion, 1820, on the admission of Missouri and in the New York Constitutional Convention 1821, which enacted that Negroes could vote provided they had resided three years in the state and paid taxes on $250 worth of property above all encumbrances. In North Carolina as in Tennessee there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. In the Constitutional Convention of 1834 after a long and heated debate it was defeated by a vote of 66 to 61. In the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837-1838 suffrage, after a long discussion was restricted to white men.

Negro Suffrage and the Anti-Slavery Movement 1838-1846.

Although prior to 1838, the question of Negro suffrage had several times been a matter of considerable popular concern the discussions of the subject were more or less isolated. After 1838 Negro suffrage became in some degree a party question.

It was not, however, incorporated as a plank in party platforms and votes for and against it were not confined by party lines. The agitators in favor of it in most instances were more or less definitely connected with abolition and the anti-slavery movement. In 1838-1841 and 1846 Negro suffrage was discussed in connection with the changes of the constitutions of New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Struggle for Negro Suffrage in the Northwest, 1844-1857.

The most notable efforts during the forties and fifties to secure Negro suffrage were in the Northwestern States. In the Constitutional Conventions of each of the states of this section the question of Negro

suffrage was discussed. In Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin the question was submitted to popular vote. Although in each instance lost, the large number of votes for it indicated the strength of the sentiment in favor of it.

Negro Suffrage and Political Parties.

There appears to have been an intimate connection between the Liberty and Free Soil parties and the sentiment for Negro suffrage.

"The votes for Free Soil candidates and for Negro suffrage were numerous in the same areas and were approximately equal in number. For example, the Free Soil vote of Wisconsin in 1848 was 10,418, while a year and a half before the vote for suffrage had been 7,664; the Free Soil vote of Michigan in 1848 was 10,389, while the vote for Negro suffrage in 1850 was 12,046; the vote for Negro suffrage in Connecticut in 1846 was 5,616; for Van Buren in 1848, it was 5,005. The same New York counties which gave majorities for equal suffrage in 1846, gave large votes for Van Buren in 1848. The northern counties of Illinois and the northeastern counties of Ohio, from which delegates favorable to abrogation of color distinctions, and the eastern counties of Wisconsin where the vote for Negro suffrage was heaviest, were all regions of Free Soil strength; while in Michigan, both the vote for colored suffrage, and the Free Soil vote, were evenly distributed throughout the state."

Negro Suffrage and the Republican Party 1857-1860

While the Republican party was not committed to Negro suffrage nevertheless from 1857 to 1860 the party had considerable to do with this question. In Iowa through the Republicans the State Constitutional Convention submitted the question of Negro suffrage to popular vote. Although the measure was lost, one-fifth or more of the voters of this state supported it.

In the Minnesota Constitutional Convention of 1857 there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. This same year Negro suffrage was submitted for the third time to the voters of Wisconsin. The vote stood 40,106 against, and 27,550 for. In 1860 a Negro suffrage measure was defeated in New York by a vote of 337,984 against, and 197,503 for.

Growth of Sentiment, 1837-1860, In Favor of Negro Suffrage.

The growth of sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage from 1837 to 1860 was very marked. In 1840 there was no especial movement to grant political privileges to Negroes.

In the Northwest, however, sentiment in favor of this movement grew until it almost furnished a principle for the Republicans in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. From 1846 to 1860 the sentiment in New York grew from one-sixth in the former year to more than one-fourth in the later year.

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port, 1895; pp. 271-285; Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, 1835, Raleigh, 1836; Conventions and Constitutions of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, 1825; Caldwell, J. W., Studies in the Constitutional History of Tennessee, Cincinnati, 1895; Chandler, J. A. C., The History of Suffrage in Virginia, Johns Hopkins University Studies, etc, vol. XIX, Nos. 6-7. Gregory, J. C., Negro Suffrage in Wisconsin, Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, vol. XI, pp. 94-101.

THE NEGRO AND RECONSTRUCTION

Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage.

In his proclamation of amnesty, December 8, 1863, President Lincoln outlined his plan of Reconstruction as follows,—"Whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the presidential election of the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government. Such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State."

With reference to Negro suffrage, President Lincoln, in letter of March 13, 1864, to Governor Hahn of Louisiana said, "Now you are about to have a convention, which among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone." In his last public speech, April 11, 1865, in speaking of the New Louisiana Government he said: "It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent and on those who serve our cause as soldiers."

Negro Suffrage Under the Johnson Plan of Reconstruction

President Johnson's policy of reconstruction as outlined in a proclamation of Amnesty, May 29, 1865 and in a plan of reconstruction for North Carolina of the same date, was in substance, that, with certain exceptions, amnesty and pardon were extended to all who had "participated in the existing rebellion."

Provisional governors were appointed and the State government reinstated. In elections only those could vote who had exercised that privilege prior to 1860. The final qualifications for suffrage were to be decided by the state legislatures or constitutional conventions. Johnson, "like Lincoln confined the voters to white men and like him, favored a qualified suffrage for Negroes, although in his opinion that was a matter for the states themselves to determine." Congress opposed Johnson's plan, refused recognition to the state governments established under it and maintained that reconstruction was a matter for the Legislative instead of the Executive branch of the Government to handle.

The Fourteenth Amendment Plan of Reconstruction

The Fourteenth Amendment was enacted by Congress for ratification by the states; June 13, 1866. Under it Negroes were made citizens. Representation in Congress from the Southern States based on Negro

population was to be reduced unless those states gave the Negro the suffrage. (For other provisions see the amendment.)

The eleven states which joined the confederacy had under the census of 1860, sixty-one representatives in Congress, sixteen of which were based on the three-fifths provision relative to slaves. If these states enfranchised the Negro they would have seventy members, if they denied the vote to the Negro, their representation would be reduced to forty-five. Under the Fourteenth Amendment Plan of Reconstruction, Negro suffrage was not forced upon the South but was optional with each state.

The Southern States Refuse to Ratify the Fourteenth Amendment

In the meantime the breach between President Johnson and Congress widened. An appeal, through the congressional elections of 1866, was made by both sides for endorsement. The result was over-whelmingly in favor of Congress. These elections decided that as a condition of readmission to the Union the late Confederate States must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. This through their legislatures they refused to do.

Dates of the Rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Texas	Oct. 13, 1866	South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1866
Georgia	Nov. 9, 1866	Kentucky	Jan. 8, 1867
Florida	Dec. 3, 1866	Virginia	Jan. 9, 1867
Alabama	Dec. 7, 1866	Mississippi	Jan. 25, 1867
North Carolina	Dec. 13, 1866	Louisiana	Feb. 6, 1867
Arkansas	Dec. 17, 1866	Delaware	Feb. 6, 1867
		Maryland	Mar. 23, 1867

James Ford Rhodes, in vol. VI, pp. 6-7 of his "History of the United States 1850-1877 sums up the objections of the South to the Fourteenth Amendment as follows: "Most of the states presented in one way or another the reasons for their action. Objection was made to the adoption of a constitutional amendment when ten Southern States were unrepresented in Congress, and also to the menace of a reduced representation, but the most formidable obstacle to ratification lay in the so-called penal section which disfranchised from holding office the political leaders of the South. The Southern people, it was said, were asked to be the instruments of their own dishonor by fastening a stigma upon men who had their sympathy and whom they had followed with pride. The amendment is an "insulting outrage" declared the governor of Mississippi; it is a denial of the equal rights of many of our worthiest citizens."

The Congressional Plan of Reconstruction

The rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment plan of Reconstruction left "the way" open for congress to impose upon the South its plan of reconstruction. This plan as passed over the President's veto March 2 and 23 and July 17, 1867, said that to enforce peace and good order the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were divided into five military districts. To the command of each district an officer of the Army was to be assigned.

Provisions were made for elections in these ten states of conventions to frame constitutions. All male citizens twenty-one years old and upward of whatever race, color or previous condition, resident in the state one year, previous to election, except such as were disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for

felony had the right to vote for delegates to these conventions. It was stipulated that these state constitutions must provide for universal Negro suffrage to be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress.

Each of these states, through their legislatures must also adopt the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Freedmen Exercise the Right of Suffrage

During the year 1867 the freedmen generally exercised the right of suffrage in the South. On February 25, 1866, they exercised that right in the District of Columbia. In February, 1867, the legislature of Tennessee granted the suffrage to Negroes. Under the congressional plan of reconstruction Negroes took part as voters and as candidates in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

Members of 1867-1868 Constitutional Conventions.

	Whites	Negroes		Whites	Negroes
Alabama	83	17	Mississippi	68	17
Arkansas	68	7	North Carolina	107	13
Florida	29	17	South Carolina	34	63
Georgia	133	33	Texas	81	9
Louisiana	52	40	Virginia	80	25

Negro Suffrage, 1865 to 1870.

1865—Connecticut, Wisconsin and Minnesota decided against Negro suffrage.

1866—Congress established Negro suffrage in all the territories. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas voted against it.

1867—Kansas, Minnesota and Ohio refused to grant suffrage to the Negro.

1868—Michigan and New York votes against Negro suffrage. Iowa and Minnesota extended the suffrage to Negroes. The Fourteenth Amendment (see under Civil Rights) was adopted July 28. In 1868 and 1869 the reconstruction constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes. They were now elected as members of the legislatures and as members of congress.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF SOME RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURES

	1868-69		1870-71		1871-72		1873-74		1874-75		1876	
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
Alabama—												
Senate	32	1	29	4	29	4	29	4	27	6	27	6
House	74	26	73	27	86	14	73	27	71	29	77	23
Arkansas—												
Senate	23	1	22	2	----	----	22	2	----	----	----	----
House	73	7	71	9	----	----	71	9	----	----	----	----
Georgia—												
Senate	41	3	42	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
House	145	30	149	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mississippi—	—											
Senate	----	----	29	4	----	----	28	9	----	----	32	5
House	----	----	77	30	76	39	60	55	----	----	100	16
N. Carolina	—			3								
Senate	47	3	47	9	45	5	46	4	46	4	----	----
House	102	18	101	1	108	12	107	13	107	13	113	7
S. Carolina	—											
Senate	24	9	22	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
House	48	76	49	75	----	----	----	----	----	----	70	54
Texas—										----		
Senate	----	----	28	2	----	----	----	----		----	----	----
House	----	----	82	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Viginia—												
Senate	----	----	----	----	----	----	37	3	37	3	37	3
House	119	18	116	21	----	----	115	17	112	17	112	13

There were Negro members of the North Carolina legislature to 1899 and of the Virginia legislature to 1891 as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA			VIRGINIA		
	Senators	Representatives		Senators	Representatives
1879	2	6	1876–77	3	12
1881	1	4	1877–78	3	4
1883	3	5	1878–79	3	4
1885	2	2	1883–84	3	8
1887	3	3	1884–85	1	7
1889		2	1885–86	1	1
1891	1		1886–87	1	1
1893		1	1887–88	1	7
1895		1	1888–89	1	7
1897		1	1889–90	1	4
1899	1	1	1890–91	1	3

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870-1890

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. (See under Civil Rights the Fifteenth Amendment.)

After the fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870, passed an act, the first section of which declares:

> "All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890-1915

Beginning with 1890, the Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendments sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars ($300) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars ($500) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars ($300) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred dollars ($300) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia, when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendant of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he register prior to a fixed date

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was, in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915. The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause intended to be permanent, provided that:

No person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, June 21, 1915, declared the Grandfather Clause invalid. Mississippi has no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grand father Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO

The statutes of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive though one ancestor in each generation may have been white.

According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska, and

Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and South Carolina a person of color is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma provides:

"Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or 'Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons."

In Arkansas, persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

MISCEGENATION

Miscegenation is the amalgamation, or mixing of racial stocks. This may take place in wedlock or out. Twenty-nine States have laws which make intermarriage between the races illegal.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, together with the Northern States of Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, marriages of whites is denied with Negroes, In Arizona, California, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Oregon, marriage with Mongolians also is prohibited. North Carolina prohibits marriage with Negro and Crotoan Indian blood, and Nevada with persons of the Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian or American Indian races.

The general rule with reference to intermarriages between races is this: "If the applicant for a marriage license had even only one great-grand parent who was a full-blooded Negro, he may not receive a license; but if that great-grandparent were a mulatto and in all later generations matings took place (illegally, of course) with a white person, then the person in question is legally white and may marry a white person. Otherwise stated, the descendant of a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation were pure white, is excluded; or persons having one-eighth or more of Negro blood are excluded from marrying a white person. In Nebraska and Virginia, the limit is set at one-fourth or more of Negro blood. The State of Georgia sets no limit, but declares 'marriages between white persons and persons of African descent is forever prohibited; such marriages are null and void.' Louisiana forbids the marriage of whites to 'persons of color.' In Jamaica, too, a person with less than one-eighth Negro blood becomes legally white."

Mr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Eugenics Record Office of Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, which is established for the purpose "of accumulating and studying records of physical and mental characteristics of human families to the end that the people may be better advised as to fit and unfit marriages," has made a study of the effects of miscegenation and also of the State laws relating thereto. In a recent published bulletin, "State Laws limiting Marriage Selection examined in the light of Eugenics," he offers the following criticism of laws relating to miscegenation and suggests an outline based on the conclusions of present day science, for legislation on this subject.

In summing up the results of his investigation of the biological effects of miscegenation, Mr. Davenport concludes with the statement that "the skin-color is not of itself a matter of social moment—it should not be at any rate."

In regard to present legislation he says: "The reasonable conclusion, then, would seem to be this: in legislating, forget skin-color and concentrate attention upon matters of real importance to organized society. Prevent those without sex control or educability or resistance to serious disease from reproducing their kind. This may be done by segregation during the reproductive period, or even as a last resort, by sterilization. Encourage, on the other hand, such marriage as will produce effective offspring. The problem of the socially fit must be

treated not as one of color, but as a problem of the spread of feeblemindedness and physical weakness in organized society. From this point of view the social problem in the South is the same as that in the North, only it is larger, in that it involves a larger proportion of the whole population. However, if the demand for cheap labor in the North shall long continue to lure the weaklings of Europe to our Northern cities, the North will soon have in its hands as large a problem as the South has now—a problem which in its turn arose from the demand for cheap labor. Both sections alike must not be content merely to bow their heads before the oncoming storm, but must take positive measures to increase the density of socially desirable traits in the next generation by education, segregation, and sterilization; and by keeping our immigrants who belong to defective strains."

In answer to the question "What legislation concerning miscegenation would square with biological knowledge?" Mr. Davenport makes the following suggestion:

"No person having one-half part or more Negro blood shall be permitted to take a white person as spouse. Any person having less than one-eighth part of the Negro blood, shall not be given a license to marry a white person without a certificate from the States Eugenics Board."

LIMITS TO MARRIAGES BETWEEN RACES*

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Alabama	White persons and Negroes or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation, inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation be white. Constitution forbids marriage of white person with Negro or descendant of Negro.		Imprisonment 2 to 7 years for each party
Arizona	Persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Negroes Mongolians or their descendants	Void	
Arkansas	Between a white and a Negro or mulatto.	Void	
California	White person with Negro, mulatto, or Mongolian.	Void. No license to be issued.	
Colorado	White person with Negro or mulatto except in portion of State derived from Mexico.		Fine $500 or imprisonment for 2 years.
Delaware	White person with Negro or mulatto (as enrolled)	"Unlawful"	Fine $100 or imprisonment for 30 days.
Florida	White with a Negro (1-8 or more Negro blood). Constitution specifies persons of Negro descent to fourth generation, inclusive.	Null and Void	Imprisonment 10 yrs or fine $1000.
Georgia	White persons with persons of African descent.	Forever prohibited, null & void;	For officiating, fine, imprisonment 6mos. and work in chain gang 12 mo's.
Idaho	White persons with Negro or mulatto.	Illegal and void	For solemnizing, fine $300 and imprisonment 3 mo's.
Indiana	White person with person having 1-8 Negro blood.	Void	Imprisonment 10 yrs and fine $100.
Kentucky	White person with Negro or mulatto.	Prohibited and void	Fine $500.
Louisiana	White person and person of color Courts have held that marriage of white person with Negro or mulatto can never be valid.	Prohibited null & void. Concubinage between white and Negro is a felony.	Imprisonment 1 yr.
Maryland	White person and Negro or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. "Infamous crime"	Forever prohibited and void.	Imprisonment 10 yrs. Minister fined $100.

*Eugenics Record Office Bulletin No. 9. "State Laws Limiting Marriage Selection Examined in the Light of Eugenics," Charles B. Davenport, Carnegie Institute, Washington 1913.

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Mississippi	White person and Negro or mulatto, or one who has 1-8 or more of Negro blood. White person and Mongolian or person having 1-8 or more of Mongolian blood Constitution limits Negro in same way.	Unlawful & void	Fine $500 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Missouri	White person and Negro or Mongolian.	Prohibited and void	
Montana	White person and Negro (or in part Negro) or Chinese or Japanese. Such marriages made elsewhere are null and void in this State.	Null and void	For solemnizing, fine of $500 and imprisonment 1 mon. in county jail.
Nebraska	White person and one having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.	"Absolutely void."	
Nevada	White person with one of Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian, or American Indian races.	Gross misdemeanor.	Imprisonment 2 yrs.
North Carolina	White and Negro or Indian (or of such descent to the 3rd generation inclusive). Crotoan Indian and Negro (or of Negro descent to 3d generation inclusive). Constitution makes same prohibited for Negro.	Prohibited and void if so declared by a court.	
North Dakota	(a) White and Negro (defined as person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood.) (b) Unlawful for such to live in adultery or fornication together or to live in same room.	"Unlawful"	(a) Fine $2000 imprisonment 10 yrs. Same for issuing license or solemnizing. (b) Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 yr.
Oklahoma	Any person of African descent with any person not of African descent.		Fine $500 and imprisonment 5 years.
Oregon	White person and Negro or Mongolian, or any other person having 1-4 Negro or Mongolian blood. (The criminal law includes also Chinese and Kanaka declares such marriage void and provides penalty of imprisonment 3 mo. to 1 yr. For aiding or issuing license the penalty is the same plus a fine of $100 to $1000.	Void	Fine $1000 or imprisonment 1 yr.
South Carolina	White to Indian, Negro, or mulatto, or person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood. Constitution limits Negro in the same way.	Unlawful and Void.	Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 year.
South Dakota	White with person of African race. (Illicit cohabitation between such persons is felony) (To issue license for such marriage is a misdemeanor).	"Null and void" from the beginning.	Fine $1000 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Tennessee	White with Negro or descendant of Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. Living together as man and wife prohibited. Constitution sets same limit.		Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Texas	Persons of European blood or their descendants with persons of African blood or their descendants (includes Negro with one parent white to third generation Reservation that the person knowingly marries such person of different race.	Null and void	Imprisonment 5 yrs
Utah	White with Negro or Mongolian.	Void	

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Virginia	White with person having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.		Imprisonment 5 yrs. Official solemnizing fine $200, of which informer gets half.
West Virginia	White person with Negro.		Imprisonment 1 yr. Fine $100. Solemnizing fine $200.

NOTE: The Statutes of Michigan expressly declare that the marriage of a Negro with a white person is valid.

OFFICE HOLDING

Former Members of Congress

SENATORS

Name	State	Length of Service
Revels, Hiram R	Mississippi	1870-1871
Bruce, B. K	Mississippi	1875-1881

REPRESENTATIVES

Cain, Richard H	South Carolina	43rd and 45th Congress—4 years
Cheatham, H. P	North Carolina	51st and 52nd Congress—4 years
Delarge, Robert C	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 years
Elliott, Robert B	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 years
Haralson, Jeremiah	Alabama	44th Congress—2 years
Hyman, John	North Carolina	44th Congress—2 years
Langston, John M	Virginia	51st Congress—2 years
Long, Jefferson	Georgia	41st Congress—2 years
Lynch, John R	Mississippi	43rd, 44th & 47th Congress—6 years
Menard, J. H	Louisiana	40th Congress—1 year
Miller, ThomasH	South Carolina	51st Congress—2 years
Murray, George W	South Carolina	53rd and 54th Congress—4 years
Nash, Charles E	Louisiana	44th Congress—2 years
O'Harra, James E	North Carolina	48th and 49th Congress—4 years
Rainey, Joseph H	South Carolina	41st to 45th Congress—10 years
Ransier, A. J	South Carolina	43rd Congress—2 years
Rapier, James T	Alabama	43rd Congress—2 years
Smalls, Robert	South Carolina	44th, 45th & 47th Congress—6 year
Turner, Benjamin S	Alabama	42nd Congress—2 years
Walls, Josiah T	Florida	42nd & 43rd Congress—4 years
White, George H	North Carolina	55th & 56th Congress—4 years

Blanche K. Bruce.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave March, 1841, in Prince Edward County, Virginia; died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

He was educated with his master's son. After freedom came, he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate. In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Hiram R. Revels.—First colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822.

In 1847 he graduated from Knox-College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. January, 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th, took his seat in Congress.

FIRST NEGRO MEMBERS OF A STATE LEGISLATURE.

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislature of any State in the Union.

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, of Philadelphia.—First Negro given an appointment by the United States Government. In 1869 was appointed minister resident and consul general to Haiti. It was the first appointment ever given to a man of color by the United States Government.

He was born of Indian and mulatto parentage at Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, November 13, 1908. He filled the position until the end of 1877. He was Consul and Consul General of Haiti at New York, 1879-1888. In 1833 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Haitian Government at Washington, but as it is not customary for the United States to receive its own citizens as diplomatic representatives of other governments he was only conditionally recognized in that capacity. The three years, 1889-1892, were spent in Haiti. Mr. Bassett then returned to the United States and engaged in literary work. He is the author of the Handbook of Haiti, issued by the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages. He was a member of the American Geographical Society and of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was educated at the High School, Birmngham, Connectiut, the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the Connecticut State Normal School. He was principal of a public school in New Haven, Connecticut, 1853-1855. During this time he was a student at Yale College. In 1857 he became principal of the colored high school in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1857-1858. He remained at the head of the High School until he received his appointment in 1869 as minister to Haiti.

COLORED PERSONS HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

DIPLOMATIC

Joseph L. Johnson.—Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.
Richard W. Bundy, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR

Name, Position, and Address
William J. Yerb, Consul at Dakar, West Africa.
James G. Carter, Consular at Tamatave, Madagascar.
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etrenne, France.

WAR TIME AND POST WAR TIME POSITIONS.

Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary of War.
George E. Haynes, Director Negro Economics, Department of Labor.
Miss Helen Erwin, Director Colored Bureau Industrial Housing, Department of Labor.
Ernest T. Attwell, Charge of work among Negroes, United States Food Administration.
Dr. C. V. Roman, A Field Secretary of American Social Hygiene Association Venereal Division, Commision on Training Camp Activities.
Ralph W. Tyler, Under Committee on Public Information, War Correspondent in France.

NEGRO DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1912.

Alabama—U. G. Mason, Birmingham, (At Large); Clarence W. Allen, Mobile, (First District); George Newstell, Montgomery, (Second District); John B. Daughtry, Hartford, (Third District); James I. Abercrombie, Columbiana, (Fourth District); Lewis D. Hicks, Autaugaville, (Fifth District); Charles W. Moore, Florence, (Eighth District). Total 7.

ARKANSAS—J. E. Bush, Little Rock, (At Large); S. A. Jones, (Fifth District); Fred Havis, Pine Bluff, (Sixth District); C. M. Wade, Hot Springs, (Sixth District). Total 4.

FLORIDA—Joseph E. Lee, Jacksonville, (At Large); W. A. Watts, Pensacola, (At Large); W. H. Lucas, Jacksonville, (Second District); M. Page, Apalachicola, (Third District). Total 4.

GEORGIA—H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, (At Large); B. J. Davis, Atlanta, (At Large); William James, Statesboro, (First District); S. S. Broadnax, Thomasville, (Second District); J. C. Styles, Dawson, (Third District); R. B. Butts, Greenville, (Fourth District); W. F. Penn, Atlanta, (Fifth District); R. A. Holland, McDonough, (Sixth District); Louis A. Crawford, Dalton, (Seventh District); M. B. Morton, Athens, (Eighth District); C. T. Walker, Augusta, (Tenth District); A. N. Fluker, Argyle, (Eleventh District); S. S. Minsey, Ailey, (Twelfth District). Total 13.

KENTUCKY—J. E. Wood, Danville, (At Large). Total 1.

LOUISIANA—Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, (First District); J. Madison Vance, New Orleans, (First District); F. H. Cook, Lake Providence, (Fifth District); B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge, (Sixth District); E. W. Sorrell, (Sixth District). Total 5.

MISSISSIPPI—Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, (At Large); L. K. Atwood, Jackson, (At Large); J. M. Shumpert, Columbus, (First District); E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs, (Second District); W. W. Phillips, Kosciusko, (Second District); D. W. Gary, Mayersville, (Third District); A. Buckley, Enterprise, (Fifth District); W. P. Locker, Biloxi, (Sixth District); E. F. Brenan, Brookhaven, (Seventh District); P. W. Howard, Jackson, (Eighth District); Wesley Craton, Vicksburg, (Eighth District). Total 11.

TENNESSEE—R. R. Church, Memphis, (Tenth District). Total 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Wm. Calvin Chase, Washington, (At Large): Total 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA—J. R. Levy, Florence, (At Large); W. T. Andrews, Sumter, (At Large); Thomas L. Grant, Charleston, (First District); A. L. Pri leau, Eutawville, (First District); W. S. Dixson, Barnwell, (Second District); F. J. Young, Spartanburg, (Fourth District); Thomas Brier, Greenville, (Fourth District); C. G. Williams, (Third (District); C. P. T. White, Rock Hill, (Fifth District); J. E. Wilson, Florence, (Sixth District); J. A. Baxter, Georgetown, (Sixth District); J. H. Goodwyn, Weston, (Seventh District). Total 12.

TEXAS—W. H. Love, McKinney, (At Large); William McDonald, Fort Worth, (At Large); Rube Freedman, Corsicana, (Sixth District); W. M. Rodgers, La Grange, (Ninth District); H. M. Moore, Austin, (Tenth District); F. H. Hill, Panhandle, (Thirteenth District). Total 6.

Total Negro Delegates, at the Republican National Convention, 1912, 65.

NEGRO DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1916.

ALABAMA—Jas. J. Peterson, Mobile (First District). Total 1.

FLORIDA—Joseph E. Lee, Jacksonville, (At Large). Total 1.

GEORGIA—H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, (At Large); B. J. Davis, Atlanta, (At Large); B. W. S. Daniels, Savannah, (First District); J. H. Watson, Albany, (Second District); E. J. Turner, Columbus, (Fourth District); W. O. Emery, Macon, (Sixth District); W. H. Harris, Athens, (Eighth District); C. T. Walker, Augusta, (Tenth District); H. C. Scarlett, Waycross, (Eleventh District); S. S. Minsey, Ailey, (Twelfth District). Total 10.

KENTUCKY—Phil H. Brown, Hopkinsville, (At Large). Total 1.

LOUISIANA—Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, (At Large); J. Madison Vance, New Orleans, (At Large); W. E. Roberson, (Second District); S. W. Green, New Orleans, (Fifth District); B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge, (Sixth District). Charles M. Robinson, (Fourth District); Total 6.

MISSISSIPPI—S. D. Redmond, Jackson, (At Large); Wesley Crayton, Vicksburg, (At Large); J. E. Walker, Indianola, (Third District); D. W. Sherrod, Meridian, (Fifth District); E. E. Howard, (Fifth District); P. W. Howard, Jackson, (Eighth District). Total 6.

NEW JERSEY—Winfield F. Cozart, Atlanta City, (Second District). Total 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA—J. H. Goodwin, Columbus, (At Large); J. H. Fordham, Orangeburg, (At Large); W. S. Dixson, Barnwell, (Second District); J. R. Levy, Florence, (Sixth District); L. A. Hawkins, Columbia, (Seventh District); G. Mitchell, Charleston, (First District). Total 6.

TENNESSEE—R. R. Church, Memphis, (At Large); A. N. Johnson, Nashville, (Sixth District.) Total 2.

TEXAS—Wm. M. McDonald, Fort Worth, (At Large). Total 1.

Total Negro Delegates, at The Republican National Convention, 1916, 35.

NEGRO SOLDIERS

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

It is estimated that there was an average of thirty-five Negroes in each white regiment in the Revolutionary War. According to an official report there were in the army under General Washington's immediate command on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred and seventy-five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged. Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. A Hessian officer under date of October 3, 1773, wrote "the Negro can take the field instead of his master and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance."

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by the black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts, led a company of Negroes at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. At the fight at Brandywine, Beach Sampson, a giant Negro, armed with a scythe swept his way through the British works. See Poem on Skinner's "Myths of Our Own Land." The Black Legion, organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D'Estaing, consisted of 800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this legion by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French Army from annihilation.

Only a small number of Negroes were allowed to serve in the patriot army of the Southern Colonies. Toward the close of the struggle however, there was a growing sentiment among these colonies to use a large number of Negro troops. In 1780, Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina, seconded by Gen. Lincoln, urged that State to raise black troops. In 1782, Gen. Greene proposed to the governor of South Carolina a plan for raising black regiments. Negroes were also employed in the British army during the Revolutionary War. This fact helped to gain them admittance into the patriot army. It is estimated that 30,000 slaves were carried off by the British troops and used in pioneer work and in building fortifications.

In 1775, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom to all Negroes and indentured white servants who might enlist in the British army. In 1776, the British formed a regiment of 800 Negroes on Staten Island. In 1782, a Mr. J. Cruden, of Charleston, wrote a letter to Lord Dunmore, proposing that 10,000 black troops be raised in the province of South Carolina.

Lord Dunmore wrote to Gen. Clinton approving this scheme and declared his perfect willingness "to hazard his reputation and person in the execution of the measure." Letters containing the proposal were also sent by Lord Dunmore to London. Before they reached there, however, peace negotiations began. It appears that it was the intention of the highest British and American military authorities to begin a general policy of arming the Negro slaves and employing them as soldiers. The closing of the war, alone, prevented this policy from being carried into effect.

REFERENCES: Nell, Colored Patriots of the Revolution; Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Part, II; Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. 1, Chapter XXVI-XXVII; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV. Rider, An Historical Inquiry concerning the Attempt to Raise a Regiment of Slaves by Rhode Island During the War of the Revolution.

IN THE WAR OF 1812

Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery and good conduct of the many Negroes who were under his command at the battle of Lake Erie. He said: "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger." The legislature of New York, October 24, 1814, authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result, 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at Sackett's Harbor. Two battalions composed of 500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans. Three months before the battle, General Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana."

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of thd United States, viz.: one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On the eve of the battle, General Jackson reviewed the white and colored troops and had read to them his famous address. To the colored troops he said:

"To the Men of Color.—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms,—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes."

REFERENCES: Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Appendix A. C. and D.; Williams, History of theNegro Race in America, Vol. II; Chapter II; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV.

THE CIVIL WAR

Something like 178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the Civil War. These made up 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, seven were calvary, twelve were heavy artillery, and one light artillery.

The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina, in which the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty-fourth Massachuetts, February 9, 1863; the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER TROOPS BY STATES

Connecticut	1,764	Minnesota	104
Delaware	954	Missouri	8,344
District of Columbia	3,269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1,811	New Jersey	1,185
Indiana	1,537	New York	4,125
Iowa	440	Ohio	5,092
Kansas	2,080	Pennsylvania	8,612
Kentucky	23,703	Rhode Island	1,837
Maine	104	Vermont	120
Maryland	8,718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3,966	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1,387		
		Total	78,779

Under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4,969	Mississippi	17,869
Arkansas	5,526	North Carolina	5,035
Colorado	95	South Carolina	5,462
Florida	1,044	Tennessee	20,133
Georgia	3,486	Texas	47
Louisiana	24,052	Virginia	5,723

"There were also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the battle of Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, July 6, 1863; the assault on Port Hudson (near Baton Rouge, La.), May 27, 1863; the assault on Fort Wagner, a defense of Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863; the assault on Petersburg, Va., June 15, 16, and July 30, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15, and 16, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

The use of slaves as soldiers with the reward of freedom to those who survived, was strongly advocated at different times by members of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Slaves were employed as laborers on the fortifications in all parts of the Confederacy. Both slaves and free Negroes offered their services. A considerable number of the latter enrolled themselves

The Charleston Mercury fo January 8, 1861 announced that 150 abled bodied free colored men of Charleston had offered their services gratuitously to the Governor to hasten forward the important work of throwing up defences along

the coast. In Lynchburg and Petersburg, Virginia in April 1861 free Negroes enrolled for the purpose of offering their services to the Governor for the defence of the State.

"ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS: Resolved by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. R. Cook, and William B. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic free men of color, of the city of Memphis, for the service of ourcommon defence. All who have not enrolled their names will call at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co.

"F. W. FORSYTHE, Secretary."

In June 1861, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act authorizing the Governor to receive into military service free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Pay and rations were assigned them. November 23, 1861, there was a review in New Orleans of 28,000 Confederate troops. Among these was one regiment composed of 1,400 free colored men. On the 9th of February, 1862, there was another grand review of Confederate troops in New Orleans. The Picayune contained the following paragraph concerning this review:

"We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled, and comfortably uniformed. Most of these companies, quite unaided by the administration, have supplied themselves with arms without regard to cost or trouble. One of these companies, commanded by the well-known veteran, Captain Jordan, was presented, a little before the parade, with a fine war-flag of the new style. This interesting ceremony took place at Mr. Cushing's store, on Camp, near Common Street. The presentation was made by Mr. Bigney, and Jordan made, on this occasion, one of his most felicitous speeches."

Mulattoes of Mobile whose ancestors were made free by the treaty with France in 1803 were enlisted in 1862 for the defence of that city. The next year, according to Flemming, they were received into the Confederate service as heavy artillerymen.

In February 1864, the Confederate Congress passed an act making all male free Negroes (with certain exceptions) between the ages of eighteen and fifty liable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country in the way of work upon the fortifications, or in government work, etc., as the Secretary of War might from time to time prescribe, and providing them rations, clothing and compensation. The Secretary of War was also authorized to employ for similar duty 20,000 male Negro slaves.

In February, 1865, at a meeting held in the African Church in Richmond to acquaint the people concerning the failure of the Peace Conference held at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, proposed that legislation by the States be immediately effected so that the slaves could be armed. The next day a bill was presented in the House to give effect to Mr. Benjamin's suggestion, and providing for the volunteer enlistment of slaves for military service. A motion to reject was lost by ayes 21, nays 53; a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was also lost; another to refer it to the Military Committee was also lost, and the motion of the original mover for a select committee passed. A resolution had already been offered in the Senate instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill with the least possible delay to take into the military service of the Confederate States, by volunteer enlistment with the consent of the owners, or by conscription, not exceeding 200,000 Negro soldiers. The resolution was defeated.

Dr. A. T. Augusta.—October 2, 1863, was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Colored Volunteers. He is said to have been the first colored man commissioned in the medical department of the United States Army.

Andrew W. Abbott.—Born 1840. Died December 30, 1913. One of the first colored men to be admitted to the army medical service.

Dr. Abbott was a graduate from the Medical Department of Toronto University about the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in one of the colored regiments. After the war he returned to Toronto, Canada, and practiced his profession. He was successful and when he died left an estate valued at $61,000.

Henry M. Turner.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro chaplain in the United States Army. Born February 1, 1833, near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed chaplain, 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880. Died May 8, 1915.

REFERENCES: Williams, History of the Negro Troops in The War of the Rebellion" Idem, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II. Chapters XVIII—XX; Wilson, History of the Black Phalanx; The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, pp. 202-203; 1865, pp. 191-192.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN REGULAR ARMY

July 28, 1866, Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry were organized.

March 3, 1869, a consolidation act was passed and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first were reorganized as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth were reorganized as the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians, extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Calvary won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front.

Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish-American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-fifth Infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Colored Officers	White and Colored Officers (1st and 2nd Lieutenants Colored)
Third North Carolina	7th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
Eighth Illinois, Army of Occupation at Santiago	[redacted]
Ninth Battalion, Ohio	6th Virginia.
Twenty-third Kansas	8th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
	9th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
	10th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
	White officers, Third Alabama

Indiana raised two companies of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment Colored Companies A and B, colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteer regiments reached the front in time to take part in a battle. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the Army of Occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago.

After the close of the Spanish-American War two colored regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.

In 1907 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at

West Point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

The Carrizal Incident

In 1916 the United States sent a punitive expedition under General Pershing into Mexico in pursuit of the Villa forces which had raided Columbus, Mew Mexico. Two Negro regiments, the 10th Calvary and the 24th Infantry were a part of his expedition. On June 21, Troops C and K of the 10th Calvary were ambushed at Carrizal by some 700 Mexican soldiers. Although outnumbered almost ten to one, these black soldiers dismounted in the face of a withering machine gun fire, deployed, charged the Mexicans and killed their commander.

This handful of men fought on until of the three officers commanding them, two were killed and one was badly wounded. Seventeen of the men were killed and twenty-three were made prisoners. One of the many outstanding heroes of this memorable engagement was Peter Bigstaff who fought to the last beside his commander, Lieutenant Adair. John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Georgia, the well known publicist in the course of a tribute to the Carrizal fighters wrote:

"The black trooper might have faltered and fled a dozen times, saving his own life and leaving Adair to fight alone. But it never seemed to occur to him. He was comrade to the last blow. When Adair's broken revolver fell from his hand the black trooper pressed another into it, and together shouting in defiance, they thinned the swooping circle of overwhelming odds before them.

"The black man fought in the deadly shamble side by side with the white man following always, fighting always as his Lieutenant fought.

"And finally, when Adair literally shot to pieces, fell in his tracks, his last command to his black trooper was to leave him and save his life. Even then the heroic Negro paused in the midst of that Hell of carnage for a final service to his officer. Bearing a charmed life, he had fought his way out. He saw that Adair had fallen with his head in he water. With superb loyalty the black trooper turned and went back to the maelstrom of death, lifted the head of his superior, leaned him against a tree and left him there dead with dignity when it was impossible to serve any more.

"There is not a finer piece of soldierly devotion and heroic comradeship in the history of modern warfare than that of Henry Adair and the black trooper who fought by him at Carrizal."

AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR.

From June 5, 1917 to September 12, 1918 there were 2,290,527 Negroes registered for service in the United States Army. Those examined for service numbered 458,838.

The per cent of rejections of those examined was greater for white registrants than for Negro registrants. Of those examined, 70.41 per cent of the whites and 74.60 per cent of the Negroes were accepted. The number of Negroes finally inducted into the service was 367,710. The number accepted for full military service were, 342,277. Of the total registrants, 26.84 per cent of the whites and 31.74 per cent of the Negroes were accepted for full military service.

Oregon	678	.38	175,332	99.62	68	47.22	16,090	23.19
Pennsylvania	90,474	4.38	1,976,549	95.62	15,392	39.10	185.819	21.53
Rhode Island	3,486	2.59	130,746	97.41	291	18.50	10,885	18.95
South Carolina	149,177	48.56	158,052	51.44	25,798	34.74	18,261	25.94
South Dakota	315	.23	142,468	99.77	62	43.06	21,193	32.66
Tennessee	94,794	19.99	379,459	80.01	17,774	40.64	42,104	24.81
Texas	166,446	16.82	823,125	83.18	31,506	37.65	85,889	22.82
Utah	561	.56	99,477	99.44	77	45.56	10,711	23.32
Vermont	152	.21	71,312	99.79	22	34.92	6,607	21.44
Virginia	140,174	30.15	324,729	69.85	23,541	36.57	34,796	24.55
Washington	1,726	.54	317,611	99.46	173	46.38	28,513	23.04
West Virginia	27,944	8.60	297,031	91.40	5,492	41.32	39,863	30.94
Wisconsin	1,835	.31	582,804	99.69	224	31.20	70,758	26.65
Wyoming	850	1.45	57,850	98.55	95	23.93	7,828	31.81

COLORED AND WHITE REGISTRANTS AND INDUCTIONS COMPARED BY STATES.

	Total colored registrants	Per Cent of total registrants.	Total white registrants	Per Cent of total registrants.	Colored inducted June 5, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918	Per cent of colored registrants	White inducted, June, 5, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918	Per Cent of white registrants.
Unitd States	2,290,527	9.63	21,489,470	90.37	367,710	34.10	2,299,157	24.04
Alabama	163,373	36.74	281,319	63.26	25,874	31.57	33,881	27.27
Arizona	975	1.05	92,103	98.95	77	26.10	8,036	20.15
Arkansas	104,835	28.66	260,919	71.34	17,544	34.28	31,768	27.13
California	9,712	1.23	777,964	98.77	919	27.78	66,148	21.18
Colorado	2,970	1.38	212,208	98.62	317	28.74	22,487	24.86
Connecticut	8,183	2.19	365,493	97.81	941	26.70	31,598	18.45
Delaware	8,246	14.93	46,969	85.07	1,365	35.93	3,628	17.48
Dist. of Columbia	26,478	29.45	63,420	70.55	4,000	36.22	5,631	21.97
Florida	82,032	39.26	126,899	60.74	12,904	33.08	12,012	21.62
Georgia	220,781	40.22	328,239	59.78	34,303	30.47	32,538	32.04
Idaho	509	.49	103,231	99.51	95	37.40	12,471	27.58
Illinois	57,413	3.65	1,514,304	96.35	8,754	40.13	168,729	24.62
Indiana	27,838	4.35	611,593	95.65	4,579	40.56	65,170	23.92
Iowa	5,981	1.14	517,976	98.86	929	31.40	65,935	27.73
Kansas	13,023	3.41	368,293	96.59	2,127	38.15	39,778	24.60
Kentucky	56,032	11.52	430,567	88.48	11,320	43.79	47,010	24.66
Louisiana	158,479	40.46	233,185	59.54	28,711	37.67	27,494	26.51
Maine	342	.22	159,008	99.78	50	30.67	15,216	22.40
Maryland	59,171	18.89	254,034	81.11	9,212	34.85	24,655	22.40
Massachusetts	14,010	1.60	869,930	98.40	1,200	19.85	75,367	19.24
Michigan	15,929	1.83	855,481	98.17	2,395	34.32	94,085	23.29
Minnesota	3,350	.62	536,653	99.38	511	53.16	73,169	29.53
Mississippi	173,032	50.24	171,424	49.76	24,066	29.51	19,296	25.40
Missouri	54,320	7.11	710,108	92.89	9,219	40.44	83,624	26.79
Montana	814	.41	198,185	99.59	198	61.87	27,142	28.05
Nebraska	4,031	1.42	282,116	98.58	642	39.78	29,165	22.35
Nevada	172	.58	29,293	99.42	26	44.07	3,138	24.94
New Hampshire	175	.18	94,860	99.82	27	35.07	8,377	20.13
New Jersey	33,396	4.39	727,840	95.61	4,863	34.60	66,527	20.88
New Mexico	595	.74	79,563	99.26	51	21.70	8,811	33.96
New York	61,273	2.44	2,442,017	97.56	6,193	23.84	247,396	22.65
North Carolina	142,525	29.63	338,376	70.37	20,082	27.38	38,359	24.73
North Dakota	230	.15	159,161	99.85	87	----------	18,508	25.41
Ohio	63,987	4.61	1,323,843	95.39	7,861	27.27	130,287	22.15
Oklahoma	37,563	8.86	386,301	91.14	5,694	39.80	59,247	34.08

Army Camps Where Negroes were Trained or were Assigned for Duty

CAMPS:

Alexander, Newport News, (Virginia); Bartett, Westfield, (Massachusetts); Beauregard: Alexandria, (Louisiana); Bowie, Fort Worth, (Texas); Cody, Deming, (New Mexico) Custer, Battle Creek, (Michigan); Devens, Ayer, (Massachusetts); Dix, Wrightstown, (New Jersey); Dodge, Des Moines, (Iowa); Doniphan, Fort Sill, (Oklahoma); Eustis, Fort Monroe, (Virginia); Forest, Chickamauga Park, (Georgia); Funston, Fort Riley, (Kansas); Gordon, Atlanta, (Georgia); Grant, Rockford, Illinois); Greene, Charlotte, (North Carolina); Greenleaf, Fort Oglethrope, (Georgia); Hancock, Augusta, (Georgia); Hill, Newport News, (Virginia); Humphrey, Alexandria, (Virginia); Jospeh E. Johnston, Jacksonville, (Florida); Jackson, Columbia, (South Carolina); Kearney, Linda Vista, (California) Knox,; (Artillery) Near Louisville, (Kentucky); Langley Field, Hampton, (Virginia); Lee, Petersburg, (Virginia); Logan, Houston, (Texas); Lewis, American Lake, (Washington); MacArthur, Waco, (Texas); Meade, Annapolis Junction, (Maryland); McClellen, Anniston, (Alabama); Mills, Mineola Long Island, (New York); Merritt Hoboken, (New Jersey); Pike, Little Rock, (Arkansas); Port of Newport News, (Virginia); Sevier Greenville, (South Caroiina); Shelby, Hattiesburg, (Mississippi); Sheridan, Montgomery, (Alabama); Sherman, Chillicothe, (Ohio); Travis, Fort Sam Houston, (Texas); Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, (New York); Wadsworth, Spartanburg, (South Carolina); Wheeler, Macon (Georgia); Zachary Taylor, Louisville, (Kentucky)..

Number Negro Soldiers Mobilized.

There were in addition to the 342,277 secured through the selective draft, the four regiments of the regular army, the 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry, and National Guard Units as follows: 8th Illinois, 15th New York, 9th Ohio Battalion, 1st Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia; Co. L., 6th Massachusetts Infantry; First Separate Company of Connecticut National Guard; First Separate Company of Maryland National Guard; and Company G. unattached of Tennessee National Guard. Including those in the regular army and the National Guard Units the total number of Negro soldiers mobilized for the World War was about 380,000. About 200,000 of these were sent to France. Some 42,000 of these were combat troops.

Partial List Negro Army Units in France

92nd Division Combat Troops.

183rd Infantry Brigade—
365th and 366th Infantry Regiments; 350th Machine Gun Battalion.
184th Infantry Brigade—
367th and 368th Infantry Regiment; 351st Machine Gun Battalion.
167th Artillery Brigade—
349th 350th and 351st Artillery Regiments.
349th Machine Gun Battalion (92nd Division at Large.)
317th Trench Mortar Battalion
317th Engineers Regiment,
317th Engineers Train.
317th Ammunition Train.
317th Supply Train.
317th Trains Headquarters and Military Police.
317th Sanitary Train, comprising 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th Field Hospital and Ambulance Companies.
325th Field Signal Corps; Radio (or wireless telegraphy, etc.)

Provisional 93rd Division, Combat Troops.
(BRIGADED WITH THE FRENCH)

185th Infantry Brigade—
369th and 370th Infantry Regiments.
186th Infantry Brigade—
371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments.

Pioneer and Service Units.

Pioneer Regiments of Infantry—numbered 801 to 815 (inclusive.) Many Depot Brigades, Service or Labor Battalions, Stevedore Regiments, Hospital and Ambulance Corps, Sanitary Trains, Supply Train, Etc.

Distinctions For Gallantry In Action

Four whole Negro regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd, and the first battalion of the 367th Infantry were awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French military authorities for heroism in action.

Some Citations.

Headquarters, 317th Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces, A. P. O. 766, Mobile. General Orders No. 7.

France, February 3, 1919.

"Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, this regiment moves to a part of Embarkation for early return to the United States.

"On the eve of departure of the regiment from France, it is fitting that the Commanding Officer should address the regiment in orders covering its work overseas. The regiment came overseas on a stern duty and with a trust imposed in it by the people

of the United States of America. You have been true to that trust in the fullest sense and you can return home and face the people of our country with a proud consciousness that your work has been of a high and efficient order. For more than a hundred years the Corps of Enginerrs has maintained a proud record of achievement, whether in peace or war, from the blazing sun of the tropics to the eternal ice and snow of the Arctic regions, and it is a pleasure to the present as well as to the former commanding officer of the regiment to be able to say that your work has been in accordance with the best traditions of Engineer Service.

"The meritorious work of the regiment as a part of the 33rd Corps of the 7th French Army in the VOSGES, at FRAPELLE, LAFONTANELLE, LESSEUX and other points in the ST. DIE SECTOR; and as a Corps regiment of the First Army Corps, First American Army Corps, First American Army from September 25, 1918, to and after the close of hostilities on November 11 in the ARGONNE FOREST, at NEUVILLY, BOURIELLES, CHEPPY, VARENNES, FOUR DE PARIS, ABRI DE CROCHET, LA BESOGNE, LANCON, GRAND PRE, ST. GEORGES, LE MORT HOMME, BRIQUENAY and BUZANCY, in the ARDENNES—is deserving of the highest commenddation.

A Communique of General Pershing.

Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party, estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand-to hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed, and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severly cut. A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing by their bravery the capture of any of our men.

Citation 369th Infantry For Croix de Guerre.

Under command of Colonel Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle, of Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, admirably cool and brave, of Major Cobb (killed), of Major Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the 369th R. I. U. S. engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September 1918 stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took after heavy fighting, the town of S———, capture prisoners and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns.

French Commander Praises Heroism of 370th Infantry.

"HEADQUARTERS, 370th U. S. INFANTRY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

December 8, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS: No. 19

1. The following order of the 59th Division, Army of France, is published to the regiment, and will be read to all organizations at first formation after its receipt:

59th Division: Staff, Quartier General. December 8, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4785.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 370th R. I. U. S.

You are leaving us. The impossibility at this time that the German Army can recover from its defeat—the necessity which is imposed on the people of the Entente of taking up again a normal life—leads the United States to diminish its affectives in France. You are chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th Division, I say to you: Au revoir in the name of France, thank you.

"The hard and brilliant battles of CHAVIGNY, LEURY, and the BOIS de BEAUMONT having reduced the affectives of the Division, the American Government generously put your regiment at the disposition of the French High Command in order to reinforce us. You arrived from the trenches of the Argonne.

"We at first, in September, at MARE-UIL-SUR-OURCQ, admired your fine appearance under arms, the precision of your review, the suppleness of your evolutions that presented to the eye the appearance of silk unrolling its wavy folds.

"We advanced to the line. Fate placed you on the banks of the AILETTE, in front of the BOIS MORTIER. October 12th you occupied the enemy trenches ACIER and BROUZE. On the 13th we reached the railroad of LAON-LA-FERE—the forest of SAINT GOBAIN, principal center of resistance of the Hindenburg Line, was ours.

"November 5th the SERRE was at last crossed—the pursuit became active. Prout's BATTALION distinguished itself at the SAL ST. PIERRE, where it captured a German battery. PATTON'S BATTALION crossed, the first, the HIRSON railroad at the heights of AUBENTON, where the Germans tried to resist. DUNCAN'S BATTALION took LOGNY, and carried away by their ardor, could not be stopped short of GUE d'HOSSUS, on November 11th, after the armistice.

"We have hardly had the time to appreciate you, and already you depart.

"As Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan said November 28th, in offering to your regimental colors as a proof of your love for France, as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our army, you have given of your best and you have given it out of the fulness of your hearts.

"The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of, our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur.

"A last time—Au revoir.

"All of us of the 59th Divisoin will remember the time when the 370th R. I. U. S., under the orders of the distinguished Colonel Roberts, formed a part of our beautiful Division.

GENERAL VINCENDON,

Commanding the 59th Division.

French Commanders Commend Bravery 371st and 372nd Regiments.

9th Army Corps,
Staff 3rd Bureau No. 255.
P. C. October 7th, 1918.

The 157th and 161st Division and the 2nd Morrocan Divisions are leaving the Army Corps. The General commanding the 9th Corps addresses to them his most sincere thanks and the warmest congratulations for the glorious successes achieved by their indomitable tenacity. He salutes the brave American Regiments who have rivaled in intrepidity their French comrades.

"He cannot recount here the facts which have been performed for every one of the days of that victorious journey. They are inscribed on the conquered ground materialized by the trophies taken from the enemy and ingraved in the heart of the chief who bows before the troops and salutes them profoundly.

The General Garnier Duplessis, Commanding the 9th C. A.

157th Division Staff.
Q. G. October 8th, 1918.

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 234.)

"In transmitting you with legitimate pride the thanks and congratulations of the General Garnier Duplessis, allow me, My dear friends of all rank, American and French, to address you from the bottom of the heart of a chief and soldier the expressions of the gratitudes for the glory which you have lent to our good 157th Division. I had full confidence in you but you have surprised my hopes.

"During those nine days of hard fighting, you have progressed eight kilometers powerfully organized defenses, taken nearly 600 prisoners, captured 15 guns of different calibres, 20 minenwerfers and nearly 150 machine guns, secure an enormous amount of engineering material and important supplies of artillery ammunition, brought down by your fire, 3 enemy areoplanes.

"The 'Red Hand sign of the Division has, thanks to you, become a bloody hand which took the boche by the throat and made him cry for mercy. You have well avenged our glorious dead.

General Goybet.
Commanding 157th Division.

December 15, 1918.

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 245.)

"On the 12th of December the 371st and the 372nd infantries were replaced at the disposal of the American Command.

"It is not without profound emotion that I come in the name of the 157th D. I. and in my own personal name, to say farewell to our valorous comrades of battle.

"During seven months we have lived as brothers in arms, sharing the same works the same fatigues, the same dangers, side by side we have participated in the great Champagne Battle which was crowned with a glorious success.

"The 157th D. I., will never forget the irresistible dash, the heroic push of the colored American regiments, on the 'Cretedes Observatoires and in the plain of Monthois. The most formidable defenses, the best organized machine gun nests, the most smashing artillery barrage could not stop them. These elite regiments crossed all of it with a supurb disdain of death and thanks to their courageous devotion, the Red Hand Division, during nine days of hard struggle always held the lead in the historic advance of the 4th Army.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 371st and 372nd Infantry, I respect your glorious dead and I bow before your banners which on the side of the flag of 33rd R. I. conducted us to the victory.

"Dear friends from America, after you have crossed the ocean anew, forget not the Red Hand Division. Our pure fraternity of arms has been soaked in the blood of braves. These ties will be indissoluble.

"Keep a loyal memory of our General, so proud to have commanded you and remember that his recognition and affection is required for always.

General Goybet,
Commanding the 157th Division.

Some Citations For Individual Gallantry In Action.

The following are only examples of the many individual feats of bravery by American Negro soldiers for which there were citations:

"Private Tom Rivers, Company G. 366th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois Delaviorette, although gassed, volunteered and carried important messages through heavy barrage to the support companies. He refused first aid until his company was relieved."

Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, of the 368th Machine Gun Company, commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Forest D Argonne, Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to reorganize the battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men.

"With the approbation of the Commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the the French Armies of the East, cites in the order of the dividion: Private Mack Watson, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, of the 372nd Regular Infantry. "Not being useful as a telephonist any more, he requested the battalion commander to allow him to take part in the attack, in the first wave, and displayed the greatest intrepidity during the assault of the trenches, south of the Bussy Farm, September 28, 1918. This order was signed by Marshal Petain commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, at the general headquarters on January 13, 1919.

"Private Reuben Burrell, machine gun company 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Champagne sector, France, September 30, 1918. Private Burrell, although painfully wounded in the knee, refused to be evacuated, stating that if he went to the rear there would not be enough left for his group to function.

"Private Ellison Moses, Company C, 371st Infantry, for extradordinary heroism in action near Arduil, France, September 30, 1918. After his company had been forced to withdraw from an advanced position, under severe machine-gun and artillery fire, this soldier went forward and rescued wounded soldiers, working persistently until all of them had been carried to shelter.

"Private Tillman Webster 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardenil, France, September 29, 1918. With three other soldiers, Private Webster crawled 200 yards ahead of our line under violent machine gun fire and rescued an officer who was lying mortally wounded in a shell-hole.

"The 368th Infantry fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner across an open field swept by heavy machine gun fire. Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I. responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down. As he fell he cried to his comrades: "Some one come and get this message. I am wounded." Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell of the same Company dashed across the shell swept space, picked up the wounded private and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him carried his man back to the American lines. For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross and Lieutenant Campbell, in addition, was recommended for Captaincy. From this same company, John Baker, having volunteered, was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but unfaltering, he delivered the message. He was asked why he did seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey. "I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer. Under the same Lieutenant, Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives, and hand grenades, were moving over a road in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field. Lieutenant Campbell who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men, with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush and tie the rope, to several stems of the brush; then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun, and, by watching, locate its position. The ruse worked, Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side. The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused by the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand-grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun."

List of Individuals Cited for Bravery.

325th FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION—Sergeant R. B. Atwood, Private C. E. Bokiny
349th Field ARTILLERY—Sergeant Calvin Le Compta, Private Otis Franklin, Private Alfred Patterson, Private William Patterson, Private Agustis Wilkerson. Total 5.
350th MACHINE GUN BATTALION—Private Lewis Watkins.
351st MACHINE GUN BATTALION—Wagoner Tom Brown.
365th INFANTRY—Captain John H. Allen, Captain W. W. Green, First Lieutenant Leon F. Stewart, First Lieutenant Frank F. Drye, First Lieutenant Walter Lyons, First Lieutenant Bravid W. Harris, First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Ford, Second Lieutenant George L. Gains, Second Lieutenant Russell C. Atkins, Sergeant Richardson W. White, Sergeant John Simpson, Sergeant Robert Townsen, Sergeant Solomon D. Colston, Sergeant Ransom Elliot, Sergeant Rufus Bradley, Supply Sergeant Charles Jackson, Corporal Thomas B. Coleman, Corporal Albert Taylor, Corporal Charles Reed, Corporal James Conley, Private First Class Jesse Cole, Private First Class Earl Swanson, Private First Class James Hill, Private First Class Charles White, Private George Chaney, Private R. M. Breckenridge, Corporal Russell Pollard, Bugler Junious Jules. Total 26.
366th INFANTRY—Sergeant Isaac Hill, First Lieutenant John Q. Lindsey, First Lieutenant William Jones, First Lieutenant W. H. Clark, Second Lieutenant A. R. Fisher, First Sergeant Eugene Love, Sergeant Gus Hicks, Sergeant Richard Parker, Sergeant James E. Green, Corporal J. H. James, Corporal Fred Lewis, Corporal Ben L. Moore, Bugler Irvin Turpin, Private First Class Fred Littlejohn, Private First Class Ed. Martin, Private First Class Riley Porter, Private First Class Ames Robertson, Private First Cl. Mathew Rose, Private First Class Lonnie Rice, Private First Class Richard Wells, Private First Class Henry Williams, Private Conce Cooks, Private Willis Coles, Private Charles Dozier, Private F. W. Franklin, Private Harvey Hite, Private Leonard Morton, Private Clarence Leake,

Private Van Horton, Private Earl Pursley, Private Joe Williams, Private Roy A. Browne Private Edward Merrifield, Private Alexander Hammond, Private George Bell, Privat- William Clincy, Private Thomas Rivers, Lieutenant Malilieu Rush, First Lieutenant Ed ward W. Bates. Medical Corps; Sergeant Walter L. Gross. Total 40.

367th Infantry—Entire First Battalion cited for bravery and awarded Croix de Guerre. Reports was it entitled every officer and man to wear this French decoration. This honor was accorded because of the service performed by this battalion in the drive on Metz- on Sunday and Monday, November 10 and 11. The engagement was one of the last of the war. The battalion went into action in a valley commanded by heavy German guns, and covered the retreat of the Fifty-sixth Regiment. In so doing it sustained heavy losses.

368th INFANTRY—Captain T. M. Dent, Captain T. E. Jones, (Medical Corps); Captain R. A. Williams, First Lieutenant Edmond Bates, First Lieutenant Robert L. Campl ell, Frist Lieutenant Charles G. Young, Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, Second Lieutenant Norwood C. Fairfax, Private John Baker, Private Thomas H. Davis, Private Edward Saunders, Private Edward H. Handy, Private Bernard Lewis, Private Joseph James. Total 14.

369th Infantry—Sergeant A. A. Adams, Corporal John Allen, Corporal Ferrandus Baker Sergeant E. W. Barrington, Sergeant E. W. Barron, Sergeant William D. Bartow, Corporal Fletcher Battle, Corpoarl R. Bean, Corporal J. S. Beckton, Private Myril Billings, Sergeant Edward Bingham, Private Arthur Brakaw, Private Martin H. Briggs, Private E. D. Brown, Private T. W. Brown, Private William H. Bunn, Sergeant William Butler, Private J. L. Bush, Sergeant Joseph Carmen, Corporal T. Catto, Corporal G. H. Chapman, Sergeant Major Benedict W. Cheesmam, Private M. D. Links, Sergeant B. Lucas, Private Lester A. Marshall, Private Lewis Martin, First Sergeant A. J. McArthur, Private Herbert McGirt, Private Elmer McGowan, Private L. McVea, First Sergeant H. Matthews, First Sergeant Jesse A. Miller, First Sergeant William H. Miller, Sergeant E. Mitchell, Private E. Mitchell, Private Herbert Mills, Corporal M. Molson, Sergeant W. Morris, Sergeant W. Morris, Sergeant G. A. Morton, Sergeant Samuel Nolan, Sergeant C. L. Pawpaw, Private Harvey Perry, Sergeant Clinton Peterson, First Sergeant John Pratt, Sergeant H. D. Primas, Sergeant Robert Collins, Sergeant William H. Cox, First Sergeant C. D. Davis, Private P. Demps, Wagoner Martin Dunbar, Corporal Elmer Earl, Private Samuel Fannell. Captain Charles W. Fillmore, Serge nt R. W. Fowler, Private Rowland Francis Pvt. B. Freeman, Pvt. Wm. A. Gaines, Waggoner Richard O. Goins, Private J. J. Gordon. Private Stillman Hanna, Private High Hamilton, Private G. E. Hannibal, Private Frank Harden, Private Frank Hatchett, Corporal Ralph Hawkins, Supply Sergeant William H. H. Holliday, Corporal Earl Horton, Private G. Howard, Sergeant Major Clarence C. Hudson, Private Earnest Hunter, Sergeant S. Jackson, Corporal Clarence Johnson, First Sergeant De F. Johnson, Private Gilbert Johnson, Private Henry Johnson, Sergeant Hezikiah Johnson, Sergeant George Jones, Sergeant James H. Jones, Private Smithfield Jones, Private J. C. Joynes, Private D. W. Lewis, Private Jeremiah Reed, Private John Rice, Sergeant Samuel Richardson, Sergeant Charles Risk, Private F. Ritchie, Private Needham Roberts, Corporal Fred Rogers, Private George Rose, Sergeant Percy Russell, Sergeant L. Sanders, Private William Sanford, Private Marshall Scott, Private A. Simpson, First Sergeant Bertrand U. Smith, Private Daniel Smith, Sergeant Herman Smith, Corporal R. W. Smith, Sergeant J. T. Stevens, Coropal Daniel Storms, Corporal T. W. Taylor, Sergeant Lloyd Thompson, Sergeant A. L. Tucker, Sergeant George Valaska, Corporal Charles Warren, Sergeant Leon Washington, Private Casper White, Sergeant, Jay White, Sergeant Jesse J. White, First Sergeant C. E. Williams, Private Robert Williams, Sergeant Reaves Willis, Private H. Wiggington, Sergeant L. Wilson, Private Tim Winston, Sergeant E. Woods, Sergeant George Wood, Sergeant E, C. Wright. Total 120.

370th Infantry (Captains)—John H. Patton, Chester Sanders, Samuel R. Gwynne, John T. Prout, Devere J. Warner, William D. Crawford, George M. Allen, James H. Hall, Stuart Alexander, Matthew Jackson, James H. Smith. (Lieutenants): Park Tancil, Osceola Browning, George Lacey, Frank Robinson, Cladius Ballard, Charles C. Jackson, William Warfield, Samuel S. Gordon, Robert P. Hurd, Rufus Jackson, Harry N. Shelton Henry P. Cheatham, Stanley M. Norvell, Roy B. Tisdell, Thomas A. Painter, Lawson Price Lincoln D. Reid, Elber, J. Meyers, Benote Lee. (Sergeants): Matthew Jenkins, Cecil Nelson, Howard Templeman, Emmett Thompson, Edward Fisher, Lester Posie, Norman Henry, Clarence B. Gibson, Ralph Gibson, Russell H. Clem, Charles T. Monroe. (Corporals): Charles T. Brock, James R. Brown, Lewis Warner, Isaac Valley, Henry Gaillard, Maceo A. Tervalon, Joseph Henderson, Elma Laurent, Harry Brown, William Stevenson. (Privates): Robert Pride, Nathaniel White, George B. White, Howard Sheffield, Ulysses Sayes, Cornelius Robinson, William Cuff, Hugh Givens, Bee McKissie, Leroy Davis, William G. Hurdle, Robert Dorsey, Hiram J. McKinney, Arthur Johnson, Rufus Pitts, Deery Brown, Jonas Paxton, Harry Pearson, Paul Turlington, Reed J, Brown, Paul Johnson, Reedy Jones, Alonzo Keller, Lavern, Massey, Jones Nevees, Ira Taylor, Jesse Ferguson, Alonza Walton, Thomas Powell, Spirley Irby, Alfred Williamson, Robert W. Williams Total 83.

371st INFANTRY—Sergeant Lee R. McClelland, Corporal Eyre, Corporal Sandy E. Jones, Private William Boston, Private Reuben Bunett, Private Charles Butler, Private Junius Diggs, Private Ellison Moses, Private Bruce Stoney, Private Tillman Webster. Only ten names of the eighty-five individuals awarded decorations in the 371st were obtainable.

372nd INFANTRY—Lieutenant Harvey W. Wilson, Sergeant Charles Jones, Sergeant Major Louis S. Tenette, Corporal Clarence Van Allen, Sergeant Depew Preyer, Sergeant Jones Marshall, Sergeant Robert Terry, Corporal Clifton Morrison, Corporal Clifton Crwford, Private George Byrd, Private Junior Johnson, Private Kenneth Lewis, Private Mack Watson, Corporal Benjamin De Berry.

Total awards to individuals of regiment for gallantry:
Medail Militaire, 4; Distinguished Service Cross, 8; Croix de Guerre, 90; Total 102

Only fourteen names of the 102 individuals awarded decorations in the 372nd were obtainable.

NEGRO OFFICERS IN UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE WORLD WAR

LINE OFFICERS:

COLONELS.

Franklin A. Denison, 370th Infantry; Charles Young, retired.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Ollie B. Davis, 9th Calvary; Otis B. Duncan, 370th Infantry; John E. Green, Military Attache, Monrovia, Liberia.

MAJORS.

Thomas B. Campbell; Milton T. Dean, 317th Ammunition Train; John C. Fulton, 372nd Infantry; William B. Gould, Jr., National Guard; Charles L. Hunt, 370th Infantry; William H. Jackson, 369th Infantry; Thomas H. Moffatt, 371st Infantry; Adam E. Patterson, Judge Advocate, 92nd Division; Rufus M. Stokes, 370th Infantry; James E. Walker, 372nd Infantry; Arthur Williams, 370th Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Stuart Alexander, 370th Infantry; George M. Allen, 370th Infantry; James H. Allen 370th Infantry, John H. Allen, 366th Infantry; Pusey D. Arnett, 370th Infantry; Henry O. Atwood, 368th Infantry; Herbert Avery, 368th Infantry; Charles H. Barbour, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Stewart A. Betts. 370th Infantry; Horace W. Bivens; James F. Booker, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; Virgil M. Boutte, 365th Infantry; Lewis Broadus, Military Police, 92nd Division; R. L. Brunson, 371st Infantry; William L. Bryson, 367th Infantry; Horace G. Burke, 370th Infantry; Alonzo Campbell, 367th Infantry; W. B. Campbell, 317th Ammunition Train; Charles C. Caldwell, 372nd Infantry; Early Carson, 365th Infantry; David K. Cherry; Robert B. Chubb, 366th Infantry; Roscoe Clayton, 349th Machine Gun Bat.; Spriggs B. Coates, 368th Infantry; Charles C. Cooper, 368th Infantry; H. W. Cox, Headquarters Motor Bn., 92nd Division; James W. Crason, 365th Infantry; William B. Crawford, 370th Infantry; Joseph Dabney, 368th Machine Gun Co.; Clarence C. H. Davis, 372nd Infantry; William E. Davis, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; Aaron Day, Jr., 317th Am. Train; Milton T. Dean; Thomas Dent, 368th Infantry; Spahr H. Dickey, 351st Machine Gun Bn.; Beverly L. Dorsey, 317th Am. Train; Edward C. Dorsey; Charles J. Echols, 365th Infantry; Charles Ecton, 365th Infantry; Roscoe Ellis, 366th Infantry; Sylvester M. . Epps, 372nd Infantry; Gurnette E. Ferguson, 365th Infantry, Charles W. Fillmore, 369th Infantry; Thomas A. Firmes, 366th Infantry; Archie H. Gillespie, 367th Infantry; William Gillum 366th Infantry; William Glass; Leroy G. Godman, 366th Infantry; William H. Graham, 317th Am. Train; P. S. Grant, 368th Infantry; files M. Green, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Walter Green, 368th Infantry; William R. Green, 372nd Infantry; William W. Green, 365th Infantry; G. B. Greenlea, 317th Am. Train, 92nd Division; Thomas Gundy; Samuel R. Gwynne, 370th Infantry; Charles E. Hadley, 372nd Infantry; George C. Hall, 367th Infantry; James C. Hall, 370th Infantry; James . Hall, 370th Infantry; Vest A. Hamilton, 368th Infantry; Ivan C. Harper, 370th Infantry; Eugene Harris, Military Police, 92nd Division; Byrd McD Hart, 366th Infantry; Hunter S. Harris, 376th Infantry; Alonzo E. Heard, 366th Inf; Lee Hicks; C. L. Hill, 370th Infantry; Clinton L. Hill, 370th Infantry; William Hill, 366th Infantry; Carl Helm; George A. Holland, 366th Infantry; James G. Hollingsworth, 365th Infantry; Reuben Horner, 367th Infantry; Henry C. Houston, 366th Infantry; Matthew Jackson, 350th Machine Gun Co.; M. Jackson, 370th Infantry; Dee Jones, 366th Infantry; Hanson Johnson, 365th Infantry; Thomas Johnson, 367th Infantry; T. Edward Jones; James W. Jones, 368th Infantry; Warren F. Jones, John M. Keney, 365th Infantry; Charles G. Kelly, 366th Infantry; John B. Kemp, 365th Infantry; F. K. Lessener, 371st Infantry; Frank W. Love, 366th Infantry; Joseph Lowe, 365th Infantry; Edgar O. Malone 368th Infantry; Robert Mallory, 372nd Infantry; Vance H. Marchbanks, 368th Infantry; Napoleon B. Marshall, 370th Infantry; Anderson N. May, 366th Infantry; Peter McCall, 367th Infantry; Milton A. McCrimmon, 368th Infantry; Louis R. Mehlinger, 368th Infantry; C. C. Middleton, 349th Field Artillery; Harry W. Mills, 366th Infantry; Joseph L. Morgan, 370th Infantry; Thomas E. Morris, 367th Infantry; John E. Nail; James S. Nelson, 370th Infantry; Arthur C. Newman, 372nd Infantry; Charles W. Owens, 366th Infantry; Louis H. Patterson, 372nd Infantry; John H. Patton, 370th Infantry; William D. Peek, 370th Infantry; Jospeh Phillips, 365th Infantry; Benjamin Pinckney, 370th Infantry; George W. Potts, 371st Infantry; John T. Pront, 370th Infantry; J. Hol ıan Pryor, 372nd Infantry; Howard Queen, 368th Infantry; Rufus Reed; Samuel Reid, 317th Am. Train; Elijah Reynolds, 368th Infantry; W. R. Richey, 371st Infantry; Thomas Rucker, 365th Infantry; John R. Rudd, 372nd Infantry; Cherry Russell, 367th Infantry; John Russell, 367th Infantry; Clifford A. Sandridge, 368th Infantry; Chester Sanders, 370th Infantry; Lorin O. Sanford, 367th Infantry; Walter R. Saunders, 365th Infantry; J. H. Scott, 349th Field Artillery; William F. Scott, 367th Infantry; Samuel Fletcher Sewell, 368th Infantry; Abraham L. Simpson, 366th Infantry; Richard Simmons, 368th Infantry; Daniel Smith, 368th Infantry; James S. Smith, 370th Infantry; Russell Smith, 349th Field Artillery; Edward W. Spearman, 367th Infantry; William R. Spencer; Lloyd A. Stafford, 368th Infantry; Moody Staten, 365th Infantry; Robert K. Stephens, 365th Infantry; Benjamin F. Thomas, 365th Infantry; Bob Thomas, 368th Infantry; Joseph Thompson, 317th Am. Train; William W. Thompson, 366th Infantry; Leslie J. Thurman, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; Samuel J. Tipton, 365th Infantry; Joseph E. Trigg, 368th Infantry; Josep T. Tugg; Austin T. Walden, 365th Infantry; Lewis W. Wallace, 349th Machine Gun Bat.; Devere J. arren, 370th Infantry; Genoa S. Washington, 365th Infantry; Emmett White, 366th Infantry; J. C. Whittaker, 317th Am. Train; Arthur Willia ı, 370th Infantry; George W. Winston, 366th Infantry; John M. Williams; Richard A. Williams, 368th Infantry; Walter B. Williams, 367th Infantry; William W. Williams, 365th Infantry; William H. Williams; Edward York, 367th Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

David W. Anthony, 367th Infantry; Charles J. Adams, 366th Infantry; Robert C. Allen, 366th Infantry; Henry Ammons, 367th Infantry; Cleve Abbott, 366th Infantry; A. P. Alberga, 367th Infantry; L. V. Alexis, 366th Infantry; Edward I. Alexander, 351st Infantry; James C. Arnold, 366th Infantry; George J. Austin, 365th Infantry; R. E. Banks, 368th Infantry; Clarence C. Bailey, 368th Infantry; Charles J. Barclay, 366th Infantry; Claudius Ballard, 370th Infantry; Walter B. Barnes, 369th Infantry; William I. Barns, 368th Infantry; S. D. Barrows, 417th Ammunition Train, Frank Bass, 370th Infantry; T. J. Batey, 367th Infantry; Richard Battle, 325th Field Signal Bn.; James E. Beard, Albert P. Bentley, 365th Infantry; W. H. Benson, 366th Infantry; Charles J. Blackwood, 365th Infantry; H. W. Black, 365th Infantry; William D. Bly, 365th Infantry; Isaiah S. Blocker, 366th Infantry; Albert L. Booker, 366th Infantry; Benjamin D. Boyd, 372nd Infantry; E. D. Bradstreet, 367th Infantry; Horace Brannon, 368th Infantry; Clyde R. Brannon, 368th Infantry; A. S. Brock, Denton J. Brooks, 365th Infantry; Arthur D. Brown, 350th Field Artillery; O. C. Brown, 351st Machine Gun Bn.; Emmett Brown, 317th Ammunition Train; R. T. Brown, 367th Infantry; William H. Brown, Jr., 365th Infantry; Howard R. M. Brown; Sylvanus Brown, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Ulysses R. Brown, 372nd Infantry; Harvey L. Brown; Michael Browning, 370th Infantry; Osceola Browning, 370th Infantry; O. O. Browning, 370th Infantry; Charles C. Bruen, 365th Infantry; James A. Bryant, Horace G. Burke, 370th Infantry; John P. Burgess, 365th Infantry; Dace H. Burns, 365th Infantry; William T. Burns, 366th Infantry; John W. Bundrant, Herman L. Butler, 366th Infantry; Homer C. Butler, 351st Machine Gun Bn.; Napoleon L. Byrd, 368th Infantry; Walter W. Cagle, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Alvin H. Cameron, Robert L. Cambell, 368th Infantry; William B. Campbell; Guy W. Canady, 366th Infantry; Amos A. Carter, 368th Infantry; John C. Carter, 368th Infantry; Harry W. Cax, Frank R. Chisholm, 366th Infantry; H. C. Chapman, 349th Field Artillery; Ewell W. Clark, Adjut. Gen.'s Dept., 92nd Div.; William H. Clark, 366th Inf; Supply Co.; Joshua W. Clifford, 367th Infantry; Frank Colman, 368th Infantry; Leonard O. Colston, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Jones Coltrane, 366th Infantry; John Combs, 317th Ammunition Tr.; Barton W. Conrad, 367th Infantry; Floyd F. Cook 365th Infantry; George P. Cooper, Chesley E. Corbett, 317th Am. Tr.; Bernard C. Cox, 367th Infantry; Horace Robert Crawford, 368th Infantry; Otha Curry, 366th Infantry; Clarence B. Curley, 368th Infantry; Merrill H. Curtis, Horace R. Crawford, 368th Infantry; Judge Cross, 368th Infantry; Edward L. Dabney, 367th Infantry; Victor R. Daly, 366th Infantry; Eugene A. Dandridge, 368th Infantry; Eugene L. C. Davidson, 367th Infantry; Henny C. Davis, 365th Infantry; Irby D. Davis, 365th Infantry; Charles C. Dawson, 365th Infantry; William Dawson, 365th Infantry; R. F. Dean, 317th Am. Tr.; Francis M. Deht 368th Infantry; Thomas M. Dent, Jr., Elder W. Diggs, 368th Infantry; W. H. Dinkins, 366th Inf. Binga Dismond, 370th Inf; Harris N. Dorsey; Vest Douglas, 351st Machine Gun Bn., Edward Duger, 367th Inf. Jackson E. Dunn, Frank L. Drye, 365th Inf. James E. Dungill, 372nd Inf.; W. H. Dyer; George E. Edwards, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; Howard C. Gilbert, 367th Inf. George Ellis, 372nd Inf.; Harry C. Ellis, 366th Infantry; James Reese Europe, 369th Infantry; Alexander E. Evans, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Percival L. Everette, 366th Infantry; W. H. Evans, 317th Am. Tr.; John R. Fairley, 365th Infantry; Clifford L. Farrer, 372nd Infantry; Leonard J. Faulker, 368th Infantry; William H. Fearance, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; Charles H. Fearing, 365th Infantry; Alonza G. Ferguson, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Dillard J. Firse, 365th Infantry; Octavius Fisher; Benjamin F. Ford, 365th Infantry; Arthur Freeman, 317th Train; Gordon French, 370th Inf. Edward S., 365th Inf. Elsworth Gamble, 365th Inf; Norman Garrett, 370th Inf; William L. Gee, 351st Machine Gun Bn.; Claybourne George, 368th Infantry; Howard C. Gilbert, 367th Infantry; Walter A. Giles, 367th Infantry; Floyd Gilmer, Frank M. Goodner; Elyah H. Goodwin, 365th Infantry; James A. Gordon; Samuel Gordon, 370th Infantry; Herbert R. Gould; James E. Gould, 367th Infantry; Francis H. Gow, 365th Infantry; Dorsey B. Grandberry, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Towson S. Grasty; Thorton H. Gray, 368th Infantry; Jesse J. Green, 367th Infantry; Thomas E. Green, 365th Infantry; George B. Greenlee, 367th Infantry; T. M. Gregory; George W. Hamilton, Jr., G. H. Hamilton, 372nd Infantry; West A. Hamilton, 372nd Infantry; Clarence B. Hall, 349th Firle Artillery; Grover C. Harden, 368th Infantry; Clarence W. Harding, 366th Infantry; Clay Harper, 317th Army Ttaining; Tillman H. Harpole; Bravid W. Harris, Jr., 365th Infantry; Edward H. Harris, 368th Infantry; B. W. Harris, 365th Infantry; Albert L. Hatchett; Merriam C. Hayson, 368th Infantry; Almando Henderson, 367th Infantry; Douglas Henderson, Jr.; Robert H. Hendrick; J. S. Henry, 368th Infantry; Thomas J. Henry, 366th Infantry; Vodrey Henry, .M C. D.; Jerome L. Herbert; Jesse Heslip, 368th Infantry; Walter Hill, 366th Infantry; Clarence O. Hilton, 349th Field Artillery; Clement N. Hinton, 370th Infantry; Lowell B. Hodges; O. W. Hodge; Horatio B. Holder, 366th Infantry; Joseph J. Holmes, 350th Machine Gun Battalion; Robert P. Hurd, 370th Infantry; Walter L. Hutchinson, 366th Infantry; Charles H. Houston, 351st Artillery; Celcil A. Howard; Charles P. Howard, 366th Infantry; William J. Howard, 351st Field Artillery; Arthur B. Hubbard, 349th Machine Gun Battalion; Jefferson E. Hudgins, 365th Infantry; Samuel M. Huffman; Samuel A. Hull; John R. Hunt, 368th Infantry; Benjamin H. Hunton, 370th Infantry; Robert P. Hurd, 370th Infantry; Frederick A. Hurt; Walter L. Hutcherson, 366th Infantry; Beecher A. Jackson, 350th Machine Gun Battalion; George W. Jackson, 365th Infantry; Joseph T. Jackson, 365th Infantry; Landon Jackson, 365th Infantry; Raymond A. Jackson, 372nd Infantry; Joshua James, 370th Infantry; Donaldson C. Jefferson, 167th Field Artillery; William H. Jenkins, 366th Infantry; Harry. W. Jones, 370th Infantry; Benjamin R. Johnson; Campbell C. Johnson; Everett W. Johnson, 349th Field Artillery; Merle O. Johnson, 365th Infantry; R. R. Johnson; Virginius D. Johnson, 367th Infantry; Irving R. Johnson, 367th Infantry; William T. Johnson, 366th Infantry; Clifford W. Jones, 366th Infantry; Paul W. Jones, 368th Infantry; Percy I. Jones, 351st Machine Gun Bat.; William Jones, 366th Infantry; Elliott H. Kelly, 265th Infantry; William Kernts, 368th Infantry; Othor E. Kerr, 367th Infantry; Jesse L. Kimbrough, 365th Infantry; Orestus Kincade, 366th Infantry; Cornelius A. King, 366th Infantry; Moses King; Lawerence E. Knight, 368th Infantry; Edward C. Knox, 349th Machine Gun Battalion; Azzie B. Koger, 368th Infantry; Linwood G. Koger, 368th Infantry; George Lacy, 370th Infantry; Charles E. Lane, 367th Infantry; David A. Lane, 367th Infantry; Benton R. Latimer, 367th Infantry; Ernest W. Latson; Paige I. Lancaster, 367th Infantry;

William L. Lee; Oscar G. Lawless, 350th Machine Gun Battalion; Wilfred W. Lawson 365th Infantry; Jesse L. Leach; John E. Leonard, 368th Infantry; Garrett M. Lewis, 365th Infantry; Henry O. Lewis, 367th Infantry; John Q. Lindsey, 366th Infantry; Adam L. Logan; Howard H. Long, 368th Infantry; Victor Long, 366th Infantry; James B. Lonnack-368th Infantry; George B. Love; John W. Love; Walter Love, 365th Infantry; Walter Love; 365th Infantry; Walter Lyons, 365th Infantry; Amos B. Madison, 366th Infantry; Earl W. Mann; James F. Martin; Joseph H. Martin, 368th Infantry; Leon F. Marsh, 368th Infantry. Cuby Martin, 366th Infantry; Eric P. Mason, 351st Machine Gun Br.; Denis McGee Matthews, 350th Machine Gun Br.; Walter H. Mazyck, 368th Infantry; Harry McClain, 365th Infantry; Samuel McGowan, 370th Infantry; Osceola McKaine, 367th Infantry; James E. McKey; Carey McLane; Archibald McLee; Leonard L. McLeod, 367th Infantry; Albert McReynolds, 368h Infantry; Marshall Meadows; Louis R. Middleton, 368th Infantry; Benjamin H. Mills, 367th Infantry; Warren N. Mims, 351st Machine Gun Bt.; C. E. Minkins, Jr., 350th Machine Gun Bt.; John H. Mitcherson; I. E. Moore, 366th Infantry; John M. Moore; Cleveland Morris; Elias A. Morris, 366th Infantry; Richard N. Morris, 317 Train; Henry Morrow, 349th Field Artillery; Abraham Morse, 367th Infantry; Benjamin H. Mosby, 349th Machine Gun Bt.; Benedict Mosley, 365th Machine Gun Bt.; George Murphy, 370th Infantry; Homer G. Neely, 351st Machine Gun Bt.; William F. Nelson, 366th Infantry; James P. Noblis, 367th Infantry; Allen O. Newman; R. M. Norris; Gratfon S. Norman; William W. Oxley, 367th Infantry; Clemmis C. Parks; Cornelius G. Parks, 350th Infantry; Charles S. Parker, 366th Infantry; Humphrey C. Patton, 350th Field Artillery; Clarence H. Paige; Clarence H. Payne, 365th Infantry; Marion R. Perry, 317th Am. Train; Robert R. Penn, 367th Infantry; Harris J. Pinkett, 366th Infantry; Charles E. Pinkins, 350th Machine Gun Bt.; James C. Pinkston, 368th Infantry; Percival R. Piper, 367th Infantry; Anderson F. Pitts, 350th Machine Gun Bt.; Fisher Pride; James C. Powell, 368th Infantry; William J. Powell, 365th Infantry; J. F. Pritchard, 365th Infantry; Henry H. Proctor, 366th Infantry; John H. Purnell; Harold L. Quivers, 368th Infantry; Agusta Ramirez; Fred D. Ramsey, 351st Machine Gun Bt.; Hazel L. Raine, 367th Infantry; Reid, 370th Infantry; Marion C. Rhoten, Headquarters Troop 92nd; Charles G. Reed, 365th Infantry; John F. Rice, 350th Machine Gun Bt.; Harry D. Richardson, 368th Infantry; Leonard H. Richardson, 350th Machine Gun Bt.; Frances E. Rivers, 351st Machine Gun Bt.; Charles Roberts; George C. Roberts, 366th Infantry; Homer B. Roberts, 325th Field Signal Battalion; Frank Robinson, 370th Infantry; George C. Robinson, 366th Infantry; Peter L. Robinson, 368th Infantry; William W. Robinson, 367th Infantry; Julian P. Rodgers 366th Infantry; John W. Rowe, 365th Infantry; Benjamin F. Rudd, 372nd Infantry; Edward P. Rudd, 367th Infantry; Harold L. Rupert, 350th Field Artillery; Mallalien Rush, 365th Infantry; James E. Sanford, 372nd Infantry; George S. Schuyler, 368th Infantry; Edgar Scott, 350th Field Artillery; James E. Scott, 367th Infantry; Joseph H. Scott; George F. Seamon, 368th Infantry; Shermont Sewell, 368th Infantry; Charles A. Shaw, 367th Infantry; Robert A. J. Shaw, 370th Infantry; Harry W. Shelton, 370th Infantry; Robert T. Shobe, 349th Machine Gun Bat.; Harrold Short, 366th Infantry; John H. Simms, Jr.; Ogbon N. Simmons, 368th Infantry; William E. Simmons, 368th Infantry; Lawrence Simpson, 365th Infantry; William R. Smalls; Doyle L. Smith; C. S. Smith, 325th Field Signal Bat.; Farel N. Smith, 367th Infantry; Oscar H. Smith, 368th Infantry; Pitman E. Smith, 317th Engineers; Russell Smith; Walter H. Smith, 365th Infantry; Percy H. Steele, 368th Infantry Waddell C. Steele; Grant Stewart, 349th Field Artillery; Leon F. Stewart, 365th Infantry; Thomas R. Stewart, 365th Infantry; William A. Stith, 366th Infantry; James M. Stockett, 367th Infantry; E. Y. Strawn, 366th Infantry; Park Tancil, 370th Infantry; Pearl E. Taylor; Alfred J. Thomas, 368th Infantry; Jack A. Thomas, 368th Infantry; Charles M. Thompson; Howard R. Thompson; Pierce McN Thompson, 366th Infantry; Richard C. Thompson; Toliver T. Thompson, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., 92nd Division; William H. Thompson; James W. Thornton, 367th Infantry; Anderson Trapp, 366th Infantry; Charles A. Tribett; Victor Tulane, Jr., 366th Infantry; W. J. Turnbow; Allen Turner, 349th Field Artillery; Edward Turner, 366th Inf; C. W. Turpin, 365th Infantry; George L. Vaughn; H. N. Vergin; Allen Walker, 372nd Infantry; George L. Wade, 351st Field Artillery; John P. Walker; Thomas H. Walters, 366th Infantry; W. J. Warfield, 370th Infantry; Beliver E. Watkins, 349th Machine Gun Battalion; Louis L. Watson; Joseph Ward, 370th Infantry; Robert L. Ward, 370th Infantry; J. N. Waring, 367th Infantry; William H. Weare, 367th Infantry; Walter T. Webb, 367th Infantry; Leo E. Welker, 366th Infantry; Carter W. Wesley; Harry Wheeler, 370th Infantry; Chauncey D. White, 367th Infantry; Everett B. Williams, 367th Infantry; Gus Williams, 351st Machine Gun Battalion; James B. Williams, 368th Infantry; Robert G. Williams, 367th Infantry; Elmore S. Willis, 366th Infantry; Harry E. Wilson, 366th Infantry; John E. Wilson, 317th Am. Train; Meredith B. Wily, 317 Am. Train; Christopher C. Wimbish, 366th Infantry; Charles Young, 366th Infantry; Charles G. Young, 368th Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ewart G. Abner; S. S. Abrams, 368th Infantry; Thomas J. Abrahms, 366th Infantry; Harnson Adams; John H. Albert, 167th Field Artillery; Ira L. Aldridge, 351st Machine Gun Battalion; Fritz W. Alexander, 368th Infantry; Clarence W. Allen, 366th Infantry; Harry M. Allen, 370th Infantry; Herbert Allen; Richard S. Allen; E. L. Anderson, 368th Infantry; Allen Atkins; Russel C. Atkins, 367th Infantry; Charles H. Austin, 361st Machine Gun Battalion; William Ayers; Ramond H. Ayler, 167th Field Artillery; Robert S. Bampfield, 366th Infantry; Julian C. Banks, 365th Infantry; G. S. Barnes, 349th Machine Gun Battalion Forris Bass; Winfred Bazie; Arthur Beatty; Ether Beattie, 317 Am. Train; Leslie Alex Beck; Henry E. Bell, 167th Field Artillery; Henry Clay Bennett; Lewis A. Berkly, 372nd Infantry; Louis Berry; Benjamin Bettis, 368th Infantry; Alston G. Blaine, 370th Infantry; Franklin John Bobo; Henry H. Boger; William R. Bowie, 349th Field Artillery; W. Bowsman, 367th; Infantry; Roscoe Attucks Bowser; Cartis Adin Brooks; William M. Brooks, Clarence E. Brown, 372th Infantry; Edward Brown; Geo. E. Brown; 367th Infantry; Geo. A. Brown; 366th Inf.; John H. Brown, 366th Infantry; J. Tim Brymn, 349th Field Artillery; Oscar Brown, 367th Infantry; Pearl Brown; Samuel C. Brown, 368th Inf.; William Brown, 366th Inf.; Osceola Browning, 370th Inf.; Julius C. Bryant, 349th F. Art.; Thomas J. Bullock, 369th Infantry; L. F. Buford 366th Inf.; Nathaniel Burrel, Jr., 349th Field Artillery; J. E. Buford, 368th Inf.; John M. Burrell;

[illegible]; 368th Inf.; Felix Buggs, 365th Inf.; Clarence Bush; Allen T. Bushy, [illegible] Field Artillery; John B. Cade, 366th Infantry; Charles A. Caldwell, 368th Infantry; [illegible] 366th Infantry; Lafayette Campbell; Orville Campbell, 368th Infantry; [illegible] Lovelace B. Capehard, 365th Infantry; Curtis W. Carpenter, 368th [illegible] Wallace Webb Carney; Wilson Cary, 317th Am. Train; Albert A. Cassell, 167th [illegible] Arthur Chambliss; Robert Chavis, 370th Infantry; Henry P. Cheatham, [illegible] Infantry; Robert W. Cheers, 368th Infantry; Chester Dabo; Walter Chinn; Clarence Clark, Frank C. Clark, 368th Infantry; John Clark; Lane C. Cleaves, 368th Infantry; Edwin Earl Clemens, 167th Field Artillery; Frederick Clinton; Ernest Cobington; Frederick Coffey; William Collier, 367th Infantry; Henry C. Collins, 167th Field Artillery; William N. Colson, 367th Infantry; Elmer A. Congo, 167th Field Artillery; W. J. Conway, 368th Infantry; Burtram H. Conway, 367th Infantry; Howard Cooley, 366th Infantry; Thomas Crawford; Royal Crump; Chester H. Crumpler, 365th Infantry; Carpenter W. Curtis, 368th Infantry; William J. Curtis, 167th Artillery; Victor Daly; James S. Davis, 167th Field Artillery; Quinton De. Jesus; Odust Delaney; Oswald Desverney; G. T. Dickson, 365th Machine Gun Battalion; J. B. Dickson, 365th Infantry; Elmer W. Diggs, 368th Infantry; Seaborn Douglas, 367th Infantry; J. L. Doss, 325th Field Signal; Stephen Douglas; Maunice Drummond; Henry Earl Duke; H. E. Dunn, 369th Machine Gun Bat.; Lewis B. Duner; William H. Dunkins; Benjamin F. Dunning; Leonard Edwards; James L. Elliott, 366th Infantry; Charles J. Ellis, 366th Infantry; Leslie H. Engram; Norwood C. Fairfax, 368th Infantry; Robert W. Fearing, 367th Infantry; Howard W. Fields; Jose Figueras; Adam Fisher, 366th Infantry; James E. Fladger, 349th Machine Gun Battalion; C. C. Ford, 368th Infantry; Edward W. Ford; John A. Ford; Albon Foster; Frank L. Francis, 366th Infantry; Henry O. Franklin, 367th Infantry; Earnest C. Frazier; John W. Freeman, 366th Infantry; Sewell C. Freman; E. P. Frierson, 366th Infantry; Tacitus E. Gaillard, 351st Machine Gun Battalion; George L. Gains, 365th Infantry; James H. L. Gains, 366th Infantry Lucian P. Garrett, 366th Infantry; Warmoth T. Gibbs, 366th Infantry; Oscare Gilchrist; Luther Gillman; Jesse J. Gleeden, 365th Infantry; Albert Sidney Glenn; William M. Godette, 167th Field Artillery; Lemonette V. Gonzales, 311th Machine Gun Battalion; Stephen Good; Edward L. Goodlett; John Cardoza Goode, 167th Field Artillery; Nathan O. Goodloe, 368th Machine Gun Bat.; E. Gordon, 367th Infantry; William T. Gray, 368th Infantry; Jesse H. Graham, 317th Engineers; L. B. Granger, 349th Field Artillery; Lee Grant; James Green, 366th Infantry; Lewis Green; Nello B. Greenlee, 367th Infantry; F. W. Green, 366th Infantry; Lester C. Grenyer, 167th Field Artillery; Jefferson E. Grigsby; Ulysses Grimes; Clarence A. Guillott, Headquarters Dept. 92nd Division; Herbert H. Guppy, 367th Inf; Leonidas H. Hall, Jr.; William Hall; Clifton S. Hardy, 365th Infantry; Rodney D. Hardeway, 367th Infantry; Ted O. Harper. 365th Infantry; Edward Harris; John Harris; Lee Harris, 167th Field Artillery; Sylvanus H. Hart, 167th Artillery; Lawrence Hawkins, 368th Infantry; Charles M. Hayes, 351st Machine Gun Bat.; Harry Leonard Havens; W. G. Herbert, 325th Field Signal Bat.; Robert Hernandez, 367th Infantry; Allen L. Hewlett; Lee J. Hicks, 317th Am. Train; Victor L. Hicks, 349th Machine Gun Bat.; L. H enderson, 367th Infantry; L. R. Henderson, 368th Infantry; Daniel G. Hill, Jr., 368th Infantry; C. O. Hilton, 349th Field Artillery; James Leroy Hogan; William Hogue; Clarence Holland; Clay Holland; George C. Hollomand, 351st Machine Gun Bat.; Fred Douglass Hold; Chauncey Hooper; Wayne L. Hopkins; James L. Horace, 365th Infantry; Errol Stanley Horne, Charles S. Hough, 367th Infantry; John Garnett Houser; W. O. Houston, 317th Am. Train; Charles H. Houston, 167th Field Artillery; Charles K. Howard, 366th Infantry; Irving Howe; William H. Hubert, 367th Infantry; C. E. Hunger, 317th Am. Train; Bush A. Hunter, 351st Machine Gun Bat.; William Hurd; Samuel B. Hutchinson, Jr., 367th Infantry; Clarence K. Howard; James E. Ivey, 366th Infantry; Louis Ivey, 367st Infantry; Arthur Jackson; Edwin Curtis Jackson; Albra Jackson, 372nd Infantry; Maxey A. Jackson, 350th Infantry; Rufus Jackson, 370th Infantry; Joyce G. Jacobs, 365th Infantry; Maitaland Jacobs, 167th Field Artillery; Luther B. Jackson, 36th Infantry; Wesley H. Jamison, 351st Machine Gun Bat.; Charles Jefferson, 366th Infantry; Roy Jefferson; D. C. Jefferson, 351st Field Artillery; L. T. Jenkins, 367th Infantry; Frank Jenkins; Alvin Hamilton Jones; Arthur Jones, 370th Infantry; Charles A. Jones, 349th Machine Gun Bat.; Edward D. Jones, 367th Machine Gun Co.; James A. Jones; James O. Jones, 365t Infantry; James Riley Jones; Joseph Robinson Jones, 167th Field Artillery; Andrew G. Johnson, 365th Infantry; Percy L. Jones; Vivian L. Jones, 366th Infantry; Earnest C. Johnson; George L. Johnson, 350th Field Artillery; Hillery W. Johnson, 368th Infantry; Robert E. Johnson, 368th Infantry; Joseph L. Johnson; William N. Johnson, 366th Infantry; William N. Johnson, 366th Infantry; C. W. Joyce, 367th Infantry; Albert M. Jordan, 370th Infantry; Henry A. Kean, 167th Field Artillery; Lloyd Keyser; Cornelius A. King, 372nd Infantry; John W. Knox; Frank L. Lane, 349th Machine Gun Battalion; Earnest Lawson, 167th Field Artillery; Emery Lawson; Samuel Lawson; Harry Layne, Benote Lee, 370th Inf; George E. Lee, 365th Infantry; George W. Lee, 368th Infantry; Lawrence A. Lee, 367th Infantry; Richard Hanna Lewis, 167th Field Artillery; Homer Lewis, 365th Infantry; Roscoe Conkling Lewis; Everette B. Liggins, 367th Infantry; Victor C. Lightfoot, 365th Infantry; Melvin Potter Linder; Gus Lindsey; Redden L. Linton, 365th Infantry; Charles C. Luck, Jr.; Glanda W. Locust, 317th Am. Tr.; Lonnie W. Lott, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; William Louis; Charles H. Love, 365th Infantry; Eugene Lucas; Harry J. Mack, 349th Field Artillery; Edgar F. Malone; Frederick DeWitt Malone, 167th Field Artillery; Alfred E. Marshall; Cyrus W. Marshall; 368th In; fantry; M. H. Marshal, 349th Field Artillery; W. H. Marshal; H. L. Martin, 365th Infantry; Gus Matthews, 365th Infantry; Joseph E. Matthews, 365th Infantry; Julius Matthews; Robert A. McEven, 366th Infantry; Hubert M. Meman; Mortimer M. Meusheel, 167th Field Artillery; Elmer J. Myers, 370th Infantry; Franklin A. McFarland, 370th Infantry; Stanley Miles; Reginald Miller, 367th Infantry; J. E. Mitcham, 349th Field Artillery Albion Mitchell; J. W. Mitchell, 366th Infantry; Ralph E. Mizell, 365th Infantry; Clayton L. Mitchell, M. P. Company; Pinkney Mitchell; Elmer Morris; James B. Morris, 366th Infantry; Ottaway Morris; Hubert M. Moman; 366th Infantry; Gavaie W. Moore, 167th Field Artillery; Loring B. Moore; James B. Morris, 366th Infantry; Stephen E. Moses, 167th Field Artillery; Wayman Moss, 370th Infantry; Scott Mouer; Albert C. Murdaugh; Thomas J. Narcisse; Earl H. Nash, 365th Infantry; William D. Nabors, 366th Infantry; Gurney E. Nelson; William Nichols, 372nd Infantry; James A. Norris, 167th Field Artillery; Stanley B. Norvell, 370th Infantry; Ambrose B. Nutt, 367th Infantry; Benjamin L. Ousley, 365th Infantry; Charles G. Owens, 367th Infantry; Lawrence Oxley, Thomas A. Painter, 370th

Infantry; Wilson E. Pannell; Walter E. Parker, 349th Field Artillery; Philip Harvey Patterson, 167th Field Artillery; Aiken A. Payse, 167th Field Artillery; Charles Payne; J. R. Penn, 368th Infantry; William Peoples; B. L. Pecock; 317th Sanitary Tr., Marion R. Perry; Raymond Perry, 167th Field Artillery; Hanson A. Person, 365th Inf; Harry B. Peters, 365th Infantry; James H. Payton; William C. Phillips, 370th Infantry; David A. Pierce; Timothy Pleasant; Alvin Loon Poole; Roy J. Polk, 167th Field Artillery; Aiken A. Pope, 351st Field Artillery; Fred D. Porter; Herman W. Porter, 367th Infantry; Wade H. Powell, 366th Infantry; Benjamin F. Preston; William Lawrence Powell, 167th Field Artillery; Gloucester A. Price; Lawson Price, 370th Infantry; T. W. Primus, 351st Field Artillery; William Proctor; Earle Pugsley; Thoedore W. Pumers, 167th Field Artillery; Richard R. Queen, 365th Infantry; Washington H. Racks, 365th Infantry; Eugene Ragland, 370th Infantry; Clarence Ragsdale; John Enoch Raiford, 368th Infantry; William Beale Ramsey; Lionel Randle; James O. Redmon, 366th Infantry; Lincoln Reed; William Reese, 368th Infantry; Lightfoot H. Reese, 365th Infantry; Andrew T. Reed, 368th Infantry; Lincoln D. Reid, 370th Infantry; Robert S. Reid, 365th Infantry; Adolph Reys, 368th Infantry; Eugene Rhodes; Maceo A. Richmond, 366th Infantry; D. C. Richardson, 368th Infantry John Jacob Riley; William N. Rivers, 167th Field Artillery; Clyde Roberts, 365th Iuf; Fred Roberts, 372nd Infantry; Charles W. Robinson, 368th Infantry; D. L. T. Robinson, 372nd Infantry; Frank Robinson; Hilyard Robinson, 349th Field Artillery; Hillfaret R. Robinson, 167th Field Artillery; John C. Robinson, 167st Field Artillery; Roscoe Gresham Robinson, 167th Field Artillery; Vincent Bowditch Robinson, 167th Field Artillery; Walter L. Robinson; Edward Robertson; E. E. Rogers, 365th Infantry; Emanuel Tomero; Fred D. Roseburo, 365th Infantry; Alphonzo Ross; R. E. Roper, 368th Infantry; Henry C. Ross, 372nd Infantry; John M. Ross, 167th Field Artillery; Durell Royster, Lewis, H. Russell, 367th Infantry; William P. Russell, 366th Infantry; George Rutherford, Earl Ryder, 365th Infantry; John C. Saunders; Joseph B. Saunders, 366th Infantry; Elliott D. Saunders, 366th Infantry; Walter L. Savoy, 368th Infantry; Elmer P. Sawyer, 367th Infantry; C. C. Scott, 365th Infantry; James E. Scott, 368th Infantry; Juranta H. Scott, 349th Field Artillery; W. W. Scott, 368th Infantry; D. D. Scruggs, 365th Infantry; Baxter S. Scruggs, 167th Field Artillery, A. W. Sells. 365th Infantry; Watt Tyler Seldon; Carlos Sewards; H. W. Shephard, 317th Am. Tr.; Walter M. Sherwood, 372nd Infantry; Warren B. Shelton; Santurino Sierra; Austin Sims, 366th Infantry; Noble Sissle, 370th Infantry; Frederick Slade; Hayes Sloan; Albert E. Smith, 167th Field Artillery; Enos B. Smith, 368th Infantry; Charles S. Smith Jr., 325th Field Signal Bn.; Earl A. Smith, 366th Infantry; D. L. Smith, 366th Infantry; Frederick Smith, 366th Infantry; Harold E. Smith, 154th Depot Brigade; Joseph W. Smith, 365th Infantry; N. C. Smythe, 366th Infantry; Orville R. Smith, 370th Infantry; Levi E. Southe, 365th Infantry; Leonard Taylor Speel; Houston Stacker; Edward Stapler; C. O. Stedman, 367th Infantry; J. S. Stevens, 366th Infantry; William Wyatt Stewart, 167th Field Artillery; Walter R. St. Clair; John B. St. Clair, 366th Infantry; Wilbur F. Stonestreet, 349th Machine Gun Bn.; Wallace E. Stokes, 372nd Infantry; Thomas Evans Stubbs; Allen Tarrant, 367th Infantry; Daniel T. Taylor, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; E. A. Taylor, 366th Infantry; Jones W. Taylor, 367th Infantry; George Taylor; James H. Taylor, 365th Infantry; Hannibal B. Taylor,350th Machine Gun Bn.; J. A. B. Taylor, 365th Infantry; William Horace Taylor; William Lee Taylor; William Temple; E. E. Thompson, 367th Infantry; Edward Thompson; Vincent B. Thomas, 368th Infantry; Burrell Tillman, 154th Depot Brigade; Roy B. Tisdell, 370th Infantry; Thomas Tisdell, 370th Infantry; George Robertson Towley; Frederick H. Townsend, 367th Infantry; Charles A. Tribbett; William Trueitt; T. B. Turner, 368th Infantry; Archibald R. Tuck; J. A. Turner, 366th Infantry; Samuel Turner, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Charles U. Turpin, 365th Infantry; Joseph Underwood; Shadrack W. Upshaw, 317th Am. Tr.; Ferdinand Upshaw; Carlos C. Valle; Richard H. Walker, 325thField Artillery; Thomas D. Walker, 372nd Infantry; Leo E. Walker, 366th Infantry; WalterWallace; Randolph J. Wallthal; William Warfield, 370th Infantry; Enmis Champ Warrick; George G. Washington, 317th Am. Tr.; Louis C. Washington, 370th Infantry; Alstyne M. Watson, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Baxter W. Watson, 367th Infantry; H. R. Weaver, 367th Infantry; Levi F. Welch, 367th Infantry; Curtis Elroy Wesley; Loyd G. Wheeler, 370th Infantry; M. P. Whittaker, 368th Infantry; Journee W. White, 367th Infantry; Lorenzo C. White, 367th Infantry; Paul Wigington; Horace G. Wilder; Hiram Wildy; Albert William, 370th Infantry; Arthur R. William, Hdqd. Troop, 92nd Div.; A. E. Williams, Adjutant Dpt., 92nd Div.; Govgalas O. William, 167th Field Artillery; J. D. William, 368th Infantry; James H. Williams, 154th Depot Brigade; G. T. A. Williams, 365th Infantry; John William, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; Livingston J. William; Major Williams, 366th Infantry; Oscar H. Williams, 367th Infantry; Seymore E. Williams, 350th Machine Gun Bn.; V. L. Williams, 367th Infantry; Walter Williams, 372nd Infantry; W. H. F. Williams, 368th Infantry; John Boykin Willis; Butler R. Wilson; Harvey W. Wilson, 372nd Infantry; William H. Wilson, 365th Infantry; George M. Windsor, 367th Infantry; Hugh H. Wimbish, 368th Infantry; Redden Winton; Rolland F. Winsted, 365th Infantry; J. E. Winkey, 368th Infantry; Austin Woodee; Earnest Wood, 365th Inantry; Benjamin F. Wright, 367th Infantry; Cecil Wright, 365th Infantry; Elbert S. Wright, M. P. Co.; John Thomas Wright, 368th Infantry; Joseph E. Wylie, 368th Infantry; John Wynn, 317th Am. Tr.; William H. York, 368th Infantry; William Young, 368th Infantry;

LIEUTENANTS WHOSE RANK WAS NOT GIVEN.

Herbert L. Allison; Clarence H. Bouchane, 370th Infantry; Carter N. Brown; Frank Corbin; Meridith Ferguson; U. Gains; Richard Jones; Eugene Pargny King; Leaman ———; S. E. Leazelle; Gobert E. McBeth; Oliver W. Madden; Herman Martin; William E. Mattison, 371st Infantry; Mc Shan, John B. Miles, 371st Infantry; Clifford L. Miller; Samuel Ransom, 370th Infantry; D. E. Simelton, 372nd Infantry; Eugene Smith, 371st Infantry; John Thompson, 371st Infantry; W. M. Thompson, Jr., 371st Infantry; James C. Todd, 371st Infantry; Herdon White, Joseph White, 370th Infantry; Hugo Williams, 370th Infantry; Prince E. Williams, 154th Depot Brigade; Butler; Butler R. Wilson, 325th Signal Bn.; George Windsore, 367th Infantry; Straugh H. Wylie, 154th Depot Brigade.

MEDICAL CORPS.

SURGEONS—CAPTAINS.

F. G. Boston; J. C. Bradfield; E. J. Cobb; Daniel W. Crawford, 325th Signal Bn.; W. T. Darnell, 317th Am. Tr.; Julian Dawson; Charles S. Fisher, 349th Field Artillery; Charles. H.

Garvin, 367th Infantry; Charles O. Hadley; S. B. Hickman; C. S. Janifer; James A. Kennedy, 366th Infantry; Jesse L. Leach; Edwin H. Lee; U. G. B. Martin; C. C. Middleton; T. E. Miller; A. B. McKenzie; F. E. Pearl; Albert Ridgely; F. A. Stokes; J. Q. Taylor, 366th Infantry; William Wallace, H. H. Walker; A. H. Wilson; Lewis T. Wright; Rufus Vass.

SURGEONS—FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William R. Arthur; E. R. Bailey; Edward W. Bates, 368th Inf.; D. O. Baldwin; William J. H. Booker; A. J. Booker; A. C. Bright; H. S. Bramon; Vanderbilt Brown; A. D. Brown; H. L. Brown, R. T. Brown; W. H. Bryant, 366th Infantry; C. C. Buford; A. W. Carley; Clarence Carlye; W. H. Calhoun; T. A. Combie; L. A. Cornish; A. M. Curtis; T. B. Davis; Spencer C. Dickerson, 370th Infantry, (Specialist, eye, ear, nose, throat); Dragoo Hickman; E. A. Draper; W. H. Dyer; D. B. Credberry; William W. Felder; Robert E. Foster; Joathan Gibbs; J. M. Gill; Lucius Gilmore, 365th Infantry; Fenton Goodson; C. M. Glouster; Earnest M. Gould; Royal Grubbs; William A. Harris; H. A. Herrott; W. J. Howard; D. Hickson; Orlando W. Hodge; Eldridge J. Hurt; Walter Jackson; R. M. Johnson; C. E. Jones; E. H. Jones; Homer B. Johnson; Thomas C. Kingsley; Max E. King; James Lawson, 370th Infantry; C. H. Laws; J. L. Leach; Chester S. Macbeth; E. N. McLaughlin; A. J. McDonald; Moses Montgomery; Isaac Moore; J. S. Martin; Homer E. Nash; Hudson J. Oliver; Charles C. Owens; James A. Owens; James N. Ponder; George W. Pugh; Frank B. Raiford; J. N. Rucker; C. M. Glouster; L. L. Rogers; E. T. Ransom; Jackson Southerman; Troy Smith Egbert Scott; Altha Springer Leonard Stoval; F. K. Slaughter; Estil Y. Strawn; Park Tancil, 370th Infantry; J. N. S. Taylor; Howard Thompson; T. C. Tinsley; F. D. Thurman William M. Wallace; James C. Wallace; J. I. A. Webb; L. E. Walker, John H. Williams 365th Infantry; R. J. Wilson; James M. Whittaker; Johnson C. Whittaker; Luie Wright, Thomas Zuber, 365th Infantry.

DENTISTS—FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clarence C. Bailey; A. S. Brock; T. C. Brock; William F. Brown; E. J Cobb; R. French; Edward L. Grant; H. D. Howell; S. P. Jones; E. L. Jones; Raymond King; Leonard W. Lewis; McMurry.

NEGRO CHAPLAINS IN UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE WORLD WAR.

James B. Adams; William T. Amiger; Frank R. Arnold; William Bell; J. W. E. Bowen, Jr. William S. Bradden; Frank W. Brown; Alfred G. Casper; Monroe S. Caver; Ellis A. Christian; Matthew W. Clair, Jr., John T. Clemons; Henry M. Collins; Thomas Elwood Davis, Albert S. Dinsmore; James Edwin Dungill; Richard A. Greene; Eugene H. Hamilton; A. Huntington Hatwood; Arrington S. Helm; John Acton Hill; Theo Blair Hunt, Jr. Charles T. Isom; Matthew M. Jefferson; R. W. Jefferson; Lincoln C. Jenkins; B. H. Johnson; Edgar A. Love; Needham M. Means; F. D. L. McDonald; Lewis A. McGee; Gammon R. Morris; Robert G. Morris; Allen O. Newman; John W. Ovletrea; Cornelius G. Parks; George C. Parker; Arthur E. Rankin; Hugh A. Rogers; Benj. C. Robeson; George A. Rosedom; F. C. Shirley; James T. Simpson; George A. Singelton; Isaac C. Snowden; George A. Thomas; Charles Y. Trigg; T. W. Wallace; Noah W. Williams; C. R. Winthrop; Elkin O. Woolfolk; Max Yergen.

NEGROES AT WEST POINT.

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, 1877, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties was discharged. He then went to Mexico. John H. Alexander, 1887, the second graduate, died March 26, 1894, while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young, 1889, the third Negro to graduate, was retired in 1917 with the rank of Colonel.

Nine other Negroes attended but did not graduate from West Point as follows: James W. Smith, South Carolina, 1870-1874; Henry A. Napier, Tennessee, 1871-72; Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida, 1872-73; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-1875; Johnson C. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-1882; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-78; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-86; William A. Hare, Ohio, 1885-1886; Henry W. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886.

COLORED OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Colonel Charles Young (retired) Tenth Calvary.
Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth (retired) deceased, Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Ninth Calvary.
Lieutenant Colonel John E. Green, Military Attache Monrovia, Liberia.
Major William T. Anderson (retired) Chaplain, Tenth Cavalry.
Major John R. Lynch (retired) Paymaster.
Major Richard R. Wright, Paymaster, 1898, Spanish-American War.
Major George W. Prioleau, Chaplain, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Captain W. E. Gladden, Chaplain, (retired), Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Captain T. G. Steward, Chaplain retired, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Captain Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain, Tenth Calvary.
Major Louis A. Carter, Chaplain, Ninth Calvary.
First Lieutenant A. W. Thomas, Chaplain, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

HEROES

NEGROES TO WHOM THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION HAS MADE AWARDS

John B. Hill, a coachman, on account of injuries received in stopping a runaway team hitched to a landau containing a child and its maid, at Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1905, received a bronze medal and $500.

George A. Grant, a teamster, sustained fatal injuries in attempting to stop a runaway team at Groton, Connecticut, June 23, 1906. The award was a silver medal and $25 a month for support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for each of the four children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Theodore H. Homer, a waiter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1908, rescued an eight-year-old child from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and $500 for educational purposes, as needed.

Albert K. Sweet, machinest, attempted to save four children from drowning at Norwood, Rhode Island, February 17, 1909. He received a bronze medal.

George E. McCue, porter, saved a two-year-old child from being run over by a train at Garden City, Kansas, November 19, 1908. He received a bronze medal and $500 for educational purposes as needed.

Martha Generals, housewife at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1906, rescued a nine-year-old child from electric shock. The child had grasped an electric light wire and was unable to release his hold. She received a bronze medal, and twenty dollars a month during her life.

Harley Tomlinson, a farmer, died assisting in an attempt to save another farmer, Oscar Colson, from drowning in the Yadkin River, Norwood, North Carolina, August 3, 1909. His widow received a bronze medal and $15 a month support during life, or until she remarries, with $2 a month additional for each of the three children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Forest, farmer, for assisting in the attempt to save Oscar Colson and helping to save Henry C. Myers from drowning, was given a bronze medal and $500 to liquidate debt and for other worthy purposes as needed.

James L. Smith, puddler, at Sistersville, West Virginia, October 28, 1909, rescued a two-year-old child from a burning house. He received a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Boyce Lindsay, a sixteen-year-old boy at Spartanburg, South Carolina, May 28, 1910, saved an eleven-year-old white child from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and $2,000 to be used for his education.

John G. Walker, drayman, at Madison, Georgia, June 27, 1909, rescued from a runaway, Edward W. Butler, mayor and lawyer, Green Thomas, laborer; William G. Obear, Quartermaster General, State Militia of Georgia; Julia H. Obear, H. Obear. He received a bronze medal and $500 toward buying a home.

Charles A. Smith, laborer, attempted to save Theodore Dilhof, laborer, from suffocation in a sewer at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1910. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 towards the purchase of a home.

Mack Stallworth, oil-tank cleaner at Port Arthur, Texas, June 25, 1910, died, saving Squire Bradford from suffocation. Bradford was overcome in a tank car by gas which had formed in it. Stallworth entered the car through a fifteen-inch opening, seized Gradford and lifted him up so that two men on the outside of the car could reach him. Stallworth was overcome by gas and suffocated before he could be rescued. His widow received a bronze medal and thirty dollars a month during her life or until she remarries, with five dollars a month additional for her son until he reached the age of sixteen.

James Pruitt, a farmer at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, saved Fritz F. Muller and attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation in a well. Pruitt was awarded a silver medal and $500 toward the purchase of a farm.

James Hunter, a farmer, at Walhalla, South Carolina, May 20, 1911, attempted to save William Riehle from suffocation. Hunter received a bronze medal and $500 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Duncan, a farmer and well digger, at West Point, Texas, August 5, 1907, rescued William C. Anderson, a well digger, from a cave-in in a well. Duncan received a gold medal and $2,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Nathan Record, a farmer, at Letot, Texas, May 24, 1908, helped to save Luther F., Anna, and Nettie L. McClanahan and Dorris A. Stafford from drowning. Record received a bronze medal and $1,000 towards the purchase of a farm.

Lucy G. Edwards, nurse, rescued a seven-year-old child from a rabid dog, Chattanooga Tenn., May 21, 1912. She received a bronze medal.

Elbert Gray, sixteen-year-old school boy, at Canton, Texas, saved a two-year old child from drowning in a well thirteen inches in diameter and 60 feet deep, which contained 18 inches of water. He received a bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes as needed.

Nolden Townsell, aged sixteen, porter, saved a four-year-old child from being run over by an auto truck at Waco, Texas, February 1, 1912. He received a bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Arthur Lockett, fireman, saved a three-year-old child from being run over by a train, May 9, 1912, at Jefferson, Georgia. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Lockett was in the cab of a locomotive running twenty-five miles an hour, when his attention was attracted by a scream from the engineer. He saw a child on the track 150 feet ahead of the locomotive. Although the locomotive was swaying under an emergency application of the brakes, Lockett ran along the running board, jumped to the steam-chest thence to the bumper-timber, and when the pilot was less than ten feet from the child jumped to the track in front of the locomotive, which was then running eight or nine miles an hour. He fell forward as he struck the ground and grabbed the child as he fell. With two strong, quick, jerks, he threw himself and the child off the track to safety. The locomotive was stopped when the pilot was thirty-five feet beyond the point of rescue.

Beecher Roberts, a seventeen-year-old farm-hand, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft

colored, from a 65-foot-deep caved-in well, Tyler, Texas, April 16, 1912. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Roberts reached the well after two white men had been down in the well to remove the sand, which partially covered Ashcraft. He was asked to assist, whch he immediately did; descended into the well, removed some sand from round Ashcraft's legs, and then tied the rope to Ashcraft. Another rope was lowered to Roberts and both men were drawn up. (See also under awards to white persons for saving Negroes, mention of the two white men, Wills and Gregory.)

Robert Kenney, aged 45, Troy, Ohio, March 25, 1913, died assisting in an attempt to save Edward Jones and three others from drowning in the flood water of Great Miami River. A silver medal and $500 given to his father as needed.

Henry West, crossing watchman, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, September 27, 1913, died saving Judson A. Haviland, aged 9, and Charles W. Jones aged 11, from being run over by a train. His father given silver medal and $500, as needed.

Lumis Little, a well-digger, and farmer at Sugar Valley, Georgia, September 6, 1913, attempted to save William A. Hall from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

James Williams, one-arm crossing watchman, at Farmville, Virginia, Oct. 23, 1912, saved John D. Jennings from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

William R. Dyke, school-teacher and farmer, at Goodes, Virginia, April 17, 1913, attempted to save Frances Bryant, aged 4, from burning to death in a house. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Woodson Graham, a thirteen-year old school boy, at Grenada, Mississippi, June 2, 1913, died attempting to save Arlington Buntin another boy from drowning in the Yalobusha River. His father received a bronze medal and $500, as needed.

James W. Brice, Sr., laborer at Culloden, Georgia, October 20, 1914, attempted to save James Jones, laborer from suffocation in a well. Brice was blind and had only one hand. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Abner Sullivan, laborer at Culloden, Georgia, October 20, 1914, saved James Jones from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Walter Robinson, servant at Waco, Texas, October 9, 1914, rescued Charles and Mary Betros from a runaway. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

John E. Rufus, hod-carrier at Morris, Illinois, July 4, 1913, saved William L., Ida B., and E. Ellwood Crull and M. L. Tabler from drowning in the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Henry H. Rogers, farmer at Mableton, Georgia, August 10, 1914, saved Thomas Johnson from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

William Pratt, farmer at Mableton, Georgia, August 10, 1914, attempted to save Horace M. Parham from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Christopher L. Williams, laborer, rescued a four-year-old child from a runaway, Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1916. He was awarded a bronze medal.

John A. Sisco, sixteen years old, saved Josephine Domiceo, aged twenty-one, from drowning at Paterson, New Jeersy, August 11, 1915. He was awarded bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose.

N. Arthur Robinson, carpenter, helped to save a man from a cave-in in a subway excavation in Brooklyn, New York. He was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

William Logan, a stone-cutter, at Columbia, South Carolina, June 11, 1914, saved Charles M. Starnes, a farm foreman, from an enraged bull. Logan was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

James Duncan, laborer at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1913, attempted to save Alexander Pruchinski, ladleman's helper, from burning. Pruchinski fell into a slag-pit in a steel-mill, alighting on a mass of molten slag. Duncan jumped into the pit, placed a thin sheet of corrugated iron siding on the thin crust of molten mass, and stepped onto it. He crouched on the end of the sheet under a ladle containing slag, and, shielding his face from the intense heat with one arm, reached out and tried to draw Pruchinski to him; but Pruchinski's smouldering clothing and burned flesh tore away under his grasp. Duncan finally secured a hold on Pruchinski; dragged him onto the sheet; and carried him to one end of the pit, where he extinguished the flames that covered Pruchinski's clothing. Pruchinski died. Duncan was disabled eleven days by burns on his hands. He was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Ash Blanden, laborer, at Georgetown, South Carolina, July 21, 1911, attempted to save Daniel and Richard Pickett, aged seventeen and thirty-nine, respectively, from suffocation by carbon dioxide in a vat fourteen and a half feet deep. Blanden went down into the vat but was so affected by the gas that with great difficulty and in a semi-conscious state he ascended a ladder and was pulled out. The men were later taken out by means of a rope and revived. Blanden was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Russell W. Engledove, laborer at Paris, Texas, October 29, 1914, died saving Henry T. Nelson, colored, from suffocation, at the bottom of an eighteen feet deep fermenting-tank. Engledove, with a wet cloth over his face, descended by a ladder and fastened a rope around Nelson. He returned to the ladder; but before he could climb it, he fell unconscious. Nelson was pulled out and revived. Engledove was dead when taken out. He was awarded a bronze medal and $25 a month to his widow.

Julius T. Malone, hotel engineer, at Los Angeles, California, November 18, 1912, saved an indeterminate number of persons and died attempting to save others from burning. When fire broke out in the hotel near the elevator shaft, the operator after one trip deersted his post. Malone entered the elevator and brought down one or more loads of persons. He again ascended but left elevator at an upper floor. A few minutes later he tumbled

down the stairs into the lobby with his clothing aflame. He died a few hours later. He was awarded a silver medal and $10 a month to his mother.

WHITE PERSONS TO WHOM AWARDS HAVE BEEN MADE

Sadie Crabbe, housewife at Avalon, Virginia, February 11, 1905, died attempting to save Ralph Young, a colored laborer, from drowning. Award was a bronze medal and $2,000 in trust for four children.

Lochlin M. Winn, physician at Clayton, Alabama, February 16, 1906, saved William Miller a colored laborer, and William E. Houston, and James H. Smith (white) from drowning. Winn received a silver medal.

Clifford V. Graves, a farmer, at Versailles, Kentucky, March 7, 1907 saved Merritt L. Brown, colored farmer, from an enraged bull. Graves received a bronze medal and $700 to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.

Raymond A. May, a locomotive fireman, at Pates, Kentucky, September 8, 1908, saved a two-year-old colored baby from being run over by a train. May was awarded a bronze medal.

James B. Goldman, a section foreman, at Waterloo, South Carolina, June 29, 1907 saved Warren Finley, a colored laborer, from being run over by a train. Goldman received a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a farm.

Adolph Arnholdt, weaver, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1908, died attempting to save Earl Johnson, an eight-year-old colored child, from drowning. Award was a silver medal and $50 a month for the support of widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her daughter until she reaches the age of sixteen.

Frank Omner, a foreman, at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 22, 1907, died saving John Bevin, a colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer manhole. A silver medal was awarded to his widow and $2,000 to liquidate a mortgage on her property, and $50 a month during her life, or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her two children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

Amila G. Cone, age 61, housewife, at Raleigh, Florida, May 5, 1908, attempted to save a five-month-old colored child from burning. A silver medal was awarded.

William M. Edwards, longshoreman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1908, rescued Lucius Hubbard, a colored stevedore, from burning in hold of a ship. Edwards was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a home.

E. Ralph Adams, a fifteen-year-old school boy at Decatur, Michigan, December 7, 1904 helped to save Avery D. Mahoney, a thirteen-year-old colored boy, and died assisting in an attempt to save Burdette C. Blett, a white boy from drowning. Award was a bronze medal.

Thomas M. Christianburg, chief of police, Charlotte, North Carolina, August 9, 1909 rescued Rufus Long, a colored laborer, from a cave-in in a well. Christianburg was awarded a silver medal and $200 to liquidate mortgage on property and $2,000 for the education of his children as needed.

H. Guy Brown, civil engineer, at Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1911, died attempting to save Joseph Freer, colored laborer, from suffocation in a sewer. Award was a silver medal.

John H. Simmons, a farmer, Nebo, North Carolina, September 29, 1911, died attempting to save John A. Rhyne, a colored watchman, from suffocation in a fifty-foot well. Award was a silver medal and $30 a month for the support of his widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of sixteen.

William F. Leland, captain, McClellanville, South Carolina, May 24, 1911, died attempting to save David Simpson, a colored deck-hand, from drowning. A bronze medal was awarded and $250 to Leland's father as needed.

Arthur L. McGuire, a patrolman, St. Louis, helped to save George W. Berton, a colored laborer, his wife and three children from drowning, March 25, 1913. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Louis O. Mott, a teamster, St. Louis, Missouri, helped to save George W. Berton, wife, and three children from drowning, March 25, 1913. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

William G. Wills, a sixty-two-year-old farmer, Tyler, Texas, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft, a colored farm hand, from a 65-foot-deep caved-in well. Wills was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

S. Rance Gregory, farmer and well-digger, Tyler, Texas, helped to rescue Thomas Ashcraft from a 65-foot-deep caved-in well, April 16, 1912. Award, a bronze medal and $1000 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

Luther B. Weaver, proprietor of a dye-house, Dallas, Texas, died attempting to save George Mabern, colored, assistant, dyer from burning when dye-house caught afire. Award, a silver medal and $40 a month for support of widow during her life or until she remarries, with $5 additional for each of two children until each reaches the age of sixteen.

John A. King, laborer at La Cygne, Kansas, December 23, 1912, saved Frank Allen a colored laborer from suffocation in a well. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Clarence O. White, stove molder at Rossville, Ohio, March 26, 1913, saved Alphonso J. Collins, a colored driver from drowning in the Great Miami River. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Raymond Harrison, motorman at Troy, Ohio, March 25, 1913, attempted to save Edward Jones and three others from drowning in the Great Miami Rivers. He received a a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Charles E. Glass, locomotive engineer at Staunton, Virginia, July 20, 1912 saved William H. Hawley, a colored carpenter, from being run over by a train. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Albert May, motorman at Pittbridge, Texas, December 7, 1913, helped to save an unidentified colored man, woman and child from drowning in the Brazos River. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Frank R. Ramsey, bridge-construction foreman at Pittbridge, Texas, December 7, 1913

helped to save an unidentified colored man, woman and child from drowning in the Brazos River. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Wilfried H. Gross, mail carrier at Louisville, Kentucky, April 30, 1913, rescued two women, two children and their colored coachman, George Jones, from a runaway. He received a bronze medal.

Austin Hall, farmer at Iva, South Carolina, August 9, 1910, saved Edward Harris, a colored well digger from suffocation in a well. He received a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Harold W. Snow, a private secretary, at Jackson, Mississippi, April 26, 1912, attempted to save Mrs. Mollie Meredith, a 73-year-old colored woman, from being run over by a train. The woman was killed and Snow sustained injuries that necessitated the amputation of his leg below the knee. He received a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

THE CHURCH AMONG NEGROES

THE FIRST CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

1776. Harrison Street Baptist Church, Petersburg, Virginia, organized.

1785. Colored Baptist Church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia.

1788. First African Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia, organized January 19, by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored). Andrew Bryan, a slave, was the first pastor.

1787. The Free African Society organized with Absalom Jones and Richard Allen as overseers. This society resolved itself into the "African Church," erected a building and by its own decision entered into fellowship with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Absalom Jones and Richard Allen alone voted for the organization to connect itself with the Methodist Church. This was the origin of St. Thomas Episcopal Church. The building was opened for divine service July 17, 1794. Richard Allen was selected for License and ordination. He preferred to remain a Methodist. Absalom Jones was then selected and ordained.

1790. African Baptist Church, Lexington, Kentucky, organized. In 1820 split into First Baptist church and Plesant Green Baptist church.

1791. Richard Allen purchased a lot for a church at Sixth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia. In 1794 he sold this lot to Bethel Church, and he erected on this lot the first church building of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1793. Springfield Baptist Church at Augusta, Georgia, organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.

1796. James Varick and others established in New York City a colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion denomination. This is the oldest Negro church in New York. The first meetings were held in the cabinet shop of William Miller on Cross Street.

1800. The Abyssinia Baptist Church of New York City organized.

1802. The Second Baptist Church of Savannah, an off-shoot of the First African Baptist Church, was organized.

1805. The African Meeting House, the first Negro church in Boston and in New England, organized. The building for this church which is said to have been erected entirely by Negro labor, was in Smith Court, off Belknap Street. It is now known as the Joy Street Baptist Church.

1809. The first African Baptist Church of Philadelphia organized.

1807. First African Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, the first Colored Presbyterian Church in America, founded by Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Its building, erected in 1811, was located off Seventh and Bainbridge Streets. Now located at Seventeenth and Fitzwater Streets. John Gloucester (see John Gloucester) was its first pastor.

1812. Colored Peoples' Church organized at Trenton, New Jersey. About 1816, this church was taken into the African Methodist Episcopal Denomination.

1818. St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City, an off-shoot of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, organized. It was incorporated in 1820. St. Philip's has the distinction of being the richest Negro church in the world. Its real estate holdings, much of which is in residence property amounts to about $1,000,000.

1824. St. James First African Church, first colored Episcopal Church in a slave State, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Levington, who had been ordained in St. Thomas Church, Philadelphia. This church was established with the

consent and approval of Bishop Kent of the Episcopal Church. In 1827 the church building was consecrated.

1838. July. First Bethel Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Florida, established. It is now the Bethel Baptist Institutional Church.

There were six charter members: four white, the Rev. J. Jaudan and wife, Deacon James McDonald and wife, and two colored persons, slaves of Mr. Jaudan. The first meeting place was the Government Block House which stood near the county courthouse. Mr. Jaudan purchased a lot on Church Street between Hogan and Julia Streets and gave it to the church. A meeting house was erected here in 1861. At the close of the Civil War the white members of the church went into court and endeavored to dispossess the colored members of the church property and name. The colored members of the congregation, however, were in the majority and the court decided that they were the Bethel Baptist Church and rightful owners of the property. A short while after this, the Bethel Baptist Church sold the property on Church Street to their white brethren and purchased a lot on the Northwest corner of Main and Union Streets and erected a building thereon in 1868. In 1894, the Bethel Baptist Church was incorporated by the State of Florida as an institutional church with authority to carry on social betterment, industrial training work, a Bible institute, and a publishing and tract repository department, in addition to the regular work of a missionary Baptist church.

1867. April 14. Plymouth Congregational Church, first Colored Congregational Church among the colored people in the South, organized at Charleston, South Carolina.

This church had its origin with the colored members of the Circular Congregational Church of Charleston, which was organized in the year 1680. January 20, 1867, 108 of the members of the Circular Church requested their letters with the purpose of forming a new church of their own.

1878. First Lutheran Colored Church, of the Synodical Conference, organized at Little Rock, Arkansas.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORED DENOMINATIONS.

1805. Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.

1813. The Union Church of Africans incorporated September 7, at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury Church.

1816. The African Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its first Bishop.

1821. At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized June 21. James Varick was made District Chairman and the next year became the first Bishop of the church.

1836. The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States.

In 1838 the Wood River Baptist Association of Illinois was organized.

1853 the Western Colored Baptist Convention organized.

1864 Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention organized.

1867 the Consolidated American Baptist Convention organized and continued till 1879 when the Western churches withdrew.

1880 the National Baptist Convention was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.

1850. African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1850. The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1860. About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.

1865. Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist Churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

1866. The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere, organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

1869. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

1870. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May,

at Memphis, Tennessee, set apart its colored members, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

1882. The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized.

1896. In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored).

1896. The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored) was organized at Lawrence, Kansas.

1899. A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic); Church of Christ in God.

1900. The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was organized.

1901. The United American Free-Will Baptist were organized.

1905, July 10, at Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored).

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS

1715. Francisco avier de Luna Victoria became bishop of the diocese of Panama which is the oldest See on the American continent. He was the first Negro in America to become a bishop and is said to be the first person born in the Western Hemisphere to be elected to the bishopric. His father, a charcoal burner, was a freed Negro slave, whose purpose in life was to rear, and educate his son for the priesthood. Luna Victoria took possession of the diocese on the 15th of August, 1751. He is said to have furnished, at his own expense, the cathedral and enriched it with jewels and precious vestments. In 1759 he was transferred to the See of Trujillo, Peru.

1750. George Leile, born about this time, was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers.

Some time before the Revolutionary War, Leile's master moved to Burke County, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church, gave him his freedom. Leile preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave, Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Leile had much success and established the Baptist church among the Negroes of Jamaica.

1788. Andrew Bryan founded the First African Baptist Church at Savannah, Georgia.

Bryan was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

1753. Lemuel Haynes, revolutionary soldier and first Colored Congregational minister.

Born in West Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1775 Haynes joined the colonial army and served through the war. He had an exceptionally good education. In 1785 became pastor of a white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut; 1818 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut, 1832.

1810. Harry Hosier.—First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church.

He was the companion of Bishop Thomas Coke whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States.

Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America at that time. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

1791. Richard Allen born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760, he purchased his freedom and became an itinerant Methodist preacher. During all this time he worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War was employed as a teamster, hauling salt. Allen, with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absalom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets," and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children, prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. In September, 1787, Allen with a few followers, started the Independent African Church. When this church voted to affiliate itself with the Episcopal Church, Allen remained a Methodist and in 1791 purchased a lot for a church. In 1794 Bethel Church was erected. 1816, Allen was ordained the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

1787. Absalom Jones ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church. First Negro in the United States to be ordained, in any denomination, to the ministry.

Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society and the Independent African Church. He was the first Negro to be ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

1801. John Chavis commissioned by the Presbyterian General Assembly as a missionary to the Negroes. He was the first Negro in the Presbyterian Church to be prepared for Christian leadership. And the first Negro Home Missionary in that church. He was also a prominent teacher of the children of wealthy white families in North Carolina.

Chavis is said to have been born in Granville County, North Carolina. "The sons of his old neighbors in that county say that he was born in Haiti, and in his young manhood lived in Jamaica." In 1832, he said of himself, "if I am black I am a free born American and a Revolutionary soldier." The first authentic information concerning him is found in the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for 1801. A resolution therein says "that Mr. John Chavis, a black man of prudence and piety, who has been educated and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia, be employed among people of his color until the meeting of the next General Assembly."

Chavis appears to have been employed principally in Virginia and North Carolina as a missionary for from two to nine months each year until 1807. In 1809, he was received as a licentiate by the Orange Presbytery in North Carolina. For the next twenty years he appears to have preached pretty regularly in Granville, Wake, and Orange counties. The Nat Turner Insurrection, in August, 1831, caused the North Carolina Legislature in 1832 to pass an Act silencing all colored preachers.

It was not, however, as a preacher, but as a teacher of white boys and apparently white girls also, that Chavis is best remembered in North Carolina. The greater part of the time after he was silenced as a preacher and probably for a large part of the time from his return to North Carolina until his death in 1838, he conducted a private school in Wake County and also probably in Chatham Orange and Granville counties. Some of his pupils later became distinguished. Among these were Charles Manly, governor of North Carolina; Abram Rencher,

Minister to Portugal, and a governor of New Mexico; James H. Horner, founder of the Horner School; and Priestly H. Mangum, brother of Senator Mangum and himself a lawyer of distinction.

1810. John Gloucester.—First Negro Pastor of a Presbyterian church in America; was made pastor of a colored Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He was born a slave in Tennessee in 1776 and died in Philadelphia, 1822.

Rev. Gideon Blackburn, of Tennessee, noting Gloucester's Christian zeal, purchased him for a body servant and is said to have at once placed the slave under a course of instruction in his own home. Gloucester exercised his gifts in preaching among his own people and developed a wonderful power.

In 1806, Rev. Blackburn came to Philadelphia on a visit and brought his slave with him. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia was endeavoring to establish a mission work among the colored people and sought Gloucester's services. His master immediately set him free to engage in this work. When he was brought before the Philadelphia Presbytery for examination it was found that he lacked the required course of study. He was sent back to the Union Presbytery of Tennessee for further training. In 1810 he returned to Philadelphia and took charge of the African Presbyterian church which had been established in 1807. (See reference to African Presbyterian Church.) He continued as the pastor of this church until his death.

1819. John Stewart, founder of Mission work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Powhatan County, Virginia in 1784. At 35 he was leading a dissolute life in Marietta, Ohio. Here he was converted and felt a call to carry the gospel to the Indians. He began in 1819 to preach to the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. This was the beginning of Mission work by the Methodist Church. On October 16, 1916, a monument to his memory was unveiled at Upper Sandusky. The inscription reads: "John Stewart Apostle of the Wyandot Indians, Father Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1919 the Methodist Church North and South observed the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodist Missions, by raising in a Mission Centenary Celebration millions of dollars for Mission work.

1790. Henry Evans, about this time founded a Methodist church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was a free born Negro from Virginia.

While on his way to Charleston, South Carolina, to practice the trade of shoemaking, Evans chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was licensed a local Methodist preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room was built for him in the church, and there he remained until his death in 1810.

1792. Jack, of Virginia, a famous ante-bellum Negro preacher, popularly known as "Uncle Jack." Was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of the Christian doctrine. He was a full-blooded African and was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church.

"Uncle Jack" preached from plantation to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, and gave him a home and a small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons. He preached for over forty years.

1805. Joseph Willis, in Bayou Chicot District, Louisiana, organized the first Baptist church west of the Mississippi.

Willis was born in South Carolina in 1762, probably free, and obtained a fair English education. He appeared in Southwest Mississippi in 1798. In 1804 he came into Louisiana; 1812 the Mississippi Association sent two ministers to ordain him. He organized the Louisiana Baptist Association and was elected its Moderator in 1837. He died September 15, 1854.

1844. Daniel A. Payne.—Born February 24, 1811; died 1892. Established Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio. It was organized on the Manual training

plan. Union Seminary contributed largely to the founding of Wilberforce University with which it was consolidated in 1863. Bishop Payne was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1812. John Jasper, famous Negro preacher, for sixty years in and around Richmond. He became a national character by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He died 1899.

Jasper was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died the *Richmond Dispatch* gave much editorial space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond, has recently written his life.

1818. Alexander Crummell, eminent colored Episcopal minister, born in New York City, 1818, died 1898.

Alexander Crummell's father was a native of the Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of several books dealing with the race problem, and assisted in founding the Negro American Academy.

1828. Caesar Blackwell.—A slave of Lowndes County, Alabama. Said to have been a full-blooded African. He was a gifted preacher. Bought by the Baptist Association of that State, for $1000. He was not set free but James McLemore was appointed his guardian. He was ordained and licensed to preach. He is reported to have visited the churches in company with the white preachers and to have occupied the pulpits with them. He aided and assisted the white preachers in their work.

"Dock Phillips."—The Alabama Baptist Association endeavored to buy him of his master, John Phillips of Cotton Valley, Macon County, Alabama. "Dock" however was so devoted to his master that he refused to be sold but continued preaching the remainder of his life. He enjoyed the universal confidence and esteem of the whites.

1866. John W. Roberts, first Negro Missionary Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church. Born at Petersburg, Virginia, September 8, 1812. Entered the Ministry in Liberia in 1838. He was elected a bishop by the Liberian Conference in 1866 and was consecrated in New York. He was a presiding elder at the time of his election. He was the second man to be elected a Missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in Liberia January 30, 1875 and was buried at Monrovia.

1837. Amanda Smith.—Distinguished as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born a slave in Maryland in 1837, died February 24, 1915. Her father by working extra at night and other times, was able to buy himself and family and move to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp meetings in the seventies in Ohio and Illinois, that she became famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland.

REFERENCES: W. P. Harrison—The Gospel among Slaves, p. 60-61; J. C. Ballagh—A History of Slavery in Virginia, p. 110; G. W. Williams—A History of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 466; J. S. Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, pp. 57, 73-76; Booker T. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. I, pp. 260-69, 272-75; Smith—History of Education in North Carolina, pp. 138-40; S. B. Weeks—John Chavis, Ante-bellum Negro Preacher and Teacher, The Southern Workman, February, 1914; Annie G. Randall—John Chavis, a Sketch; State Normal Magazine, Greensboro, N. C., 1910; John W. Lee—Brief Sketch of Presbyterian Church among Negroes, Philadelphia, 1914; Amada Smith—Autobiography; W. E. Hatcher—John Jasper, C. G. Woodson, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS

According to data on Negro Churches furnished by the Census Bureau and reports direct from the denominations there are in the United States 42,281 Negro churches, 4788,521 communicants, 38,889 Sunday

Schools and 2,216,056 Sunday School scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes according to these reports is $85,915,073.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over $200,000 for home mission work. They are supporting over 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually over $100,000 to foreign mission work.

The Negro Baptists through the National Baptist Convention organized a foreign mission board in 1880. Missionary work is carried on in five countries. They have on the mission field fifty-one stations, eighty-three out-stations, and forty-three organized churches. There are forty-three native workers and 451 other helpers. The communicants number 14,700.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church established foreign missionary work in 1844. Missionary work is carried on in eight foreign countries. This denomination has two bishops stationed in Africa. It had in Africa, before the world war, 118 ordained ministers and 479 unordained ministers and teachers The communicants numbered 17,178.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized its foreign mission work in 1892. It has in the foreign mission field three stations, five out-stations and eleven organized churches.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Seventh Day Adventists	29	562	26	539	$100,000
Baptists—Northern Convention	108	32,639	106	12,827	1,561,326
Free Baptists	197	10,876	177	5,732	186,130
Primitive Baptists	797	35,706			2,300
Christian (Christian Connection)	92	7,545	88	4,001	69,505
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the	15	329	11	270	5,500
Congregationalists	156	11,960	174	10,339	459,497
Disciples of Christ	129	9,705	117	4,319	170,265
Churches of Christ	41	1,528	24	597	14,956
Independent Churches	12	490	13	435	2,750
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in U. S. of America	1	15	1	25	5,000
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States	3	65	4	280	2,700
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of N. America	50	1714	50	2,510	60,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,688	348,477	3,642	234,000	8,211,850
Methodist Protestant Church	64	2,612	53	1,650	62,651
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America	22	1,258	16	769	21,000
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	2	351	2	217	8,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	438	29,005	434	22,703	752,387
Cumberland Preabyterian Church	1	50	1	75	1,000
Presbyterian Church in the United States	44	1,183	42	1,160	32,850
Associate Reformed Synod of the South	1	18	1	35	200
Protestant Episcopal Church	198	19,098	188	13,779	1,773,279
Reformed Church in America	2	59	1	52	
Reformed Episcopal Church	35	3,086	28	1,357	45,000
*Roman Catholic Church	36	38,235	33	3,151	678,480
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	10	277	8	236	3,100
Total	6,171	556,848	5,240	300,628	14,229,726

*The Catholic Encyclopedia estimates that there are from 200,000 to 225,000 colored Catholics in the United States.

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INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS.

DENOMINATIONS	Number Churches	Number Communicants	Number Sunday Schools	Number of Scholars	Value of Church Property
Baptist, Colored Primitive in America	336	15,144	166	3,107	$154,690
Baptist, Free Negro	150	16,000	160	40,000	900,000
Baptist, Freewill	172	14,183	87	4,168	178,385
Baptist, National Conventions	21,754	3,018,341	20,099	1,181,270	41,184,920
Church of Christ	763	42,000	1,000	33,000	350,000
Church of Christ, Free Christian Zion	35	6,225	35	3,411	35,900
Church of God and Saints of Christ	95	3,311	57	1,526	43,746
Church of the Living God	28	1,743	27	491	23,875
Church of the Living God (Assembly)	10	266	10	168	12,700
Church of the Living God (Christian workers for Fellowship)	154	9,598	99	2,311	78,955
Methodist Episcopal Church, African	6,636	552,265	6,227	311,992	14,631,792
Methodist Episcopal Church, African American	28	1,310	6	200	6,280
Methodist Episcopal Church, African Zion	2,738	258,433	2,544	135,930	7,591,393
Methodist Episcopal Church, Colored	2,621	245,749	2,543	167,880	5,619,862
Methodist Episcopal Church, Union American	385	21,000	305	15,000	285,000
Methodist Protestant Church, African Union	59	3,751	49	2,813	205,825
Methodist Protestant Church, Colored	28	2,017	24	920	52,733
Methodist Union Episcopal Church, Reformed	27	2,196	25	699	35,500
Presbyterian Church, Colored Cumberland	140	13,314	139	7,651	230,426
Union Apostolic Church, Reformed Zion	47	3,977	43	2,505	79,325
Volunteer Missionary Society in America	4	855	4	386	4,000
Total	36,210	4,231,678	33,946	1,915,428	71,685,347

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W. S. Hodge, D. D., Chairman Executive Council, 1538 S. 13 1-2 St., Terre Haute, Ind.
W. M. Shaw, B. D., Secretary Executive Council, 2522 Washington St., Dallas, Texas.

NEGRO BISHOPS AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

BISHOPS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has two Negro missionary Bishops, Isaiah B. Scott, D. D., LL. D., retired and Alexander P. Camphor, D. D., LL. D. Missionary Bishop to Liberia and West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia.

GENERAL OFFICERS

I. G. Penn., A. M., Litt. D., Corresponding Secretary, Freedmen's Aid Society, 222 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
Robert E. Jones, D. D., LL. D., Editor, Southwestern Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
W. W. Lucas, D. D., Assistant General Secretary, Epworth League, South Meridian, Miss.
J. P. Wragg, D. D., Agency Secretary, American Bible Society, South Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. C. Hughes, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 222 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. C. Jacobs, D. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools, 47 Council St., Sumter, S. C.
R. M. Brooks, B. D., Field Secretary, Board of Sunday Schools.
J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., Director Teacher Training, Board of Sunday Schools, South Atlanta, Ga.
J. N. C. Coggins, D. D., Field Secretary, Church Temperance Society, Shawnee Building, Topeka, Kans.
Mrs. Daisy Bulkley, Field Secretary Colored Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS SOUTHERN CHURCH WORK AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (CONGREGATIONAL)

George W. Moore, D. D., Honorary Superintendent, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida, 926 17th Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn.
H. M. Kingsley, D. D., Chairman, Board of Superintendents, Talladega, Ala.
Rev. Alfred Lawless, Jr., Louisiana and Mississippi, 1943 North Johnson St., New Orleans, La.
Rev. D. J. Flynn, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 1003 E. Caldwell Street, Charlotte, N. C.
M. F. Forest, D. D., Texas and Oklahoma, Tillotson College, Austin, Texas

GENERAL FIELD WORKERS UNDER BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR FREEDOM, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Rev. J. J. Wilson, Wadesboro, North Carolina, Evangelist in Synods of Atlantic and Catawba.
Rev. J. M. Ewing, D. D., Rose Hill, Virginia, Evangelist in Synod of East Tennessee and Lincoln Presbytery in Kentucky
Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., 58 N. Ruby Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Field Missionary for the Northern States.
Rev. C. G. Rowlett, State Street, Bowling Green, Kentucky, Evangelist for the Colored Cumberland Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

National Baptist Convention.

Rev. W. G. Parks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. B. Hudson, Selma, Alabama.
Rev. S. A. Mosley, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
H. W. Holloway, Helena, Arkansas.
Rev. I. A. Thomas, Evanston, Illinois.
Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop H. B. Parks, Chicago, Illinois.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Rev. R. C. Ransom, Ocean Port, New Jersey.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Rev. Henry J. Callis, Washington, D. C.
S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
Rev. James E. Mason, Rochester, New York.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tennessee.
Rev. J. A. Hamlett, Jackson, Tennessee.
Rev. John W. Gilbert, Augusta, Georgia.
Bishop Alexander Walters, New York, N. Y.

Samuel David Ferguson, deceased Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and adjacent regions in West Africa was the only colored bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Bishop George W. Clinton, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Charlotte, N. C

Dr. R. H. Boyd, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn

Prof. William B. Matthews, Principal Colored High School, Louisville, Ky

Bishop George W. Clinton and Dr. R. H. Boyd are life members of the International Sunday School Association.

NEGRO PRIESTS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was pastor of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois, until his death in 1902.

There are at present four colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore, Maryland, was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral in 1902. He was for a time teacher and assistant principal in the St. Joseph College for Negro catechists at Montgomery, Alabama. He is now pastor of St. Monica, Baltimore.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Dunn of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He died January 27, 1913.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France, in 1907. He is at present a professor in the Apostolic College of his Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobold was ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1910.

NEGRO PRIEST IN THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Robert Morgan, Rev. Father Raphael, of the Order of the Cross of Golgotha, is a priest of the Russo-Greek Church.

Father Raphael was born in Jamaica and was brought up in the Anglican Church. He was educated at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He was for a time a missionary in Liberia. He then studied at St. Aiden's College, Birkenhead, and King's College, London. After being ordained he came to the United States and took charge of an Episcopal mission at Wilmington, Delaware. After a time he came to believe in the dogmas of the Greek Church and severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. About six years ago he went to Constantinople and was baptized and ordained a sub-deacon and priest and was made a missionary to the colored people of the United States. His headquarters are in Philadelphia.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS SISTERHOODS AND BROTHERHOODS

The Oblates of Providence.—Founded in Baltimore, July 2, 1829, by Father Joubert, a Sulpician priest.

Father Joubert called together four young colored women, Elizabeth Lange, Rosa Boegus, Magdalen Balas, and Teresa Duchemin. The work outlined for the sisters was to conduct schools for colored girls, provide for orphans and

seek the erring. They founded St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. The Oblates of Providence have grown in numbers. Missions have been established in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Havana, Cuba; and Old Providence and Catania, two islands off the coast of Central America. About forty sisters remain at the mother house in Baltimore.

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family.—Founded at New Orleans, November 21, 1842, by Harriet Delisle, Juliette Gaudin, Josephine Charles, and a Miss Alicot, "free women of color," under the supervision of Father Rousillon, Vicar General.

Miss Delisle and Miss Charles were native born, Miss Gaudin was from Cuba, and Miss Alicot from France. They were wealthy. A part of their wealth had been inherited and a part they had earned. The original purpose of the order was "to teach the catechism to young and old women, to prepare them for their first communion." The work, however, has greatly broadened. In 1848 a home for aged and infirm women was established. In 1863 an addition was made for men. Next, the asylum of St. John Berchman, the patron of the Order was opened for girls. An academy for girls and an asylum for boys were also established. Five day schools were also conducted for boys and girls. Houses have been established in Opelousas, Donaldsonville, and Baton Rouge. Asylums and schools are conducted at more than thirty points in the South. The Mother House of the Congregation of the Holy Family, an extensive brick building, occupies the site of the Old Orleans Theatre, famous before the War, as the scene of the quadroon balls.

Knights of Peter Claver.—This association was organized at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, 1909. The organizers were seven in mumber; three white and four colored. The white were: Rev. Conrad F. Rebeshier, Mobile, Rev. Samuel J. Kelly, Biloxi, Miss., and Joseph P. Van Baast, Mobile. The colored were: Gilbert Faustina, Mobile; Frank Collins, Mobile; Frank Trenier, Mobile; and Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore.

The association has a National Council and subordinate or local councils. The National Council, which meets annually, at a designated place on the Third Tuesday in August is composed of the incorporators of the Association, the officers of the National Council, the Grand Knight of each subordinate Council and past Supreme Knights of the order; subordinate councils are according to numbers, allowed to send from one to three delegates to the National Council's Annual Meeting.

The National officers of the order are:

Supreme Knight, Gilbert Faustina, 167 Rylands Lane, Mobile, Alabama.
Deputy Supreme Knight, Oscar Figaro, Lafayette, La.
National Secretary, Joseph J. Graves, Bay St., Louis, Miss.
National Treasurer, Alexander Mollay, 2113 Annette St., New Orleans, La.
National Chaplain, Rev. John H. Dorsey, Box 1111, Baltimore, Maryland.
National Physician, R. M. Baranco, Box 162, Baton Rouge, La.

Members of National Board of Directors are:

T. Wallace Landsey, Baltimore, Maryland.
Albert Lallande, Mobile, Alabama.
Alvin Harris, Natchez, Miss.
L. A. Israel, Plaquemine, La.
Jos. H. Rieras, 2619 Tuam Ave., Houston, Texas.

Two classes of members, insured and associate, belong to the order. The insured receive sick and death benefits, which are derived from monthly dues. The Order now has 810 members and nineteen subordinate councils.

Saint Benedict, The Moor.—Negro Saint of the Catholic Church. Born at San Philadelphia or San Fradella, a village of the Diocese of Messina in Sicily in 1526; died April 4, 1589.

The parents of Saint Benedict were slaves from Ethiopia. On account of their faithfulness their master freed Benedict, the first-born child. From his earliest years Benedict was very religious and while still very young he joined a newly formed association of hermits. When Pope Pius IV dissolved this association, Benedict, called from his origin Aethiops or Niger, entered the Reformed Recollects of the Franciscan Order. Owing to his virtues he was made superior of the monastery of Santa Maria de Jesus at Palermo three years after his entrance, although he was only a lay brother. He reformed the monastery

and ruled it with great success until his death. He was pronounced Blessed in 1743 and was canonized in 1807. His feast is celebrated April the third.

CATHOLIC NEGRO WORK

Though Catholic priests and brotherhoods labored among the Negro slaves from the first arrival of settlers till the emancipation, the work of that Church may be said to have begun in earnest for the care of Negro members when the church of St. Francis Xavier, in Baltimore, Md., was given in 1871, in charge of the Fathers of the American Branch of the Society of St. Joseph. There were isolated attempts before this and scattered parish organizations throughout the country. But when Monsignor, afterwards Cardinal Vaughn, the founder of the Missionary Society whose members are commonly known as Josephites, visited this country and was afterwards allowed to send four priests of his community to devote their entire attention to Negro religious work the interest of the Catholics began to be directed to the work as never before. At the Council of Baltimore the prelates in attendance took especial care to awaken enthusiasm by decreeing that a regular collection should be taken up in all the Catholic churches of the United States on the first Sunday of Lent, part of which should be devoted to Negro missionary work.

In 1907 a Board was established to which were appointed Arch-bishops who should have general charge of this branch of Catholic missionary activity. Incorporated under the laws of Tennessee it is known as "The Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People." The Arch-bishops selected as their personal representative Rev. John E. Burke, who for twenty-four years had been pastor of the Colored church of St. Benedict the Moor, in New York City, and since this clergyman has been Director General of the Board. Beyond the supervision of missions in the South the Director General solicits funds in northern churches in which labor he is assisted by other priests assigned to the work. At the present time Rev. D. J. Bustin, Rev. W. J. Gibson, both of Scranton; and Rev. Charles Edwards of Providence are the colleagues of Father Burke. In recognition of his zeal in this field Father Burke was elevated to prelatial dignity by the Pope and as a member of the papal household he has the title of Monsignor.

Since the establishment of this Board forty-six new mission centers have been started in the South. Over 5,000 new scholars have been added to the list of children who attend parochial schools, making the entire enrollment over 16,000 pupils. The Board pays the salary of 124 teachers, besides paying the whole, or greater part of the salary of fourteen priests engaged, exclusively, in Colored Missionary Work.

A monthly magazine, "Our Colored Missions" is published by the Board, under the direction of Monsignor Burke, assisted by the priests of the band and by Rev. Edward Flannery of Hazardville, Conn.

Priests having charge of Missions exclusively for colored people	Josephites	65	
	Diocesan	32	
	Religious	39	
			136
Priests who have schools for colored attached to churches or whites	Diocesan	43	
	Religious	12	
			55
	Total		191

NATIONAL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Its purpose is to coordinate the efforts of the various groups of men and women of the Catholic Church laboring for the religious, the intellectual and industrial development of the colored people. Its object is to stiumlate interest among the field workers, to broaden the sympathies and enlist the co-operation of Catholics everywhere for this work, to standardize educational methods to have a uniform system of parochial teaching; and to emphasize the character and enlarge the scope of our industrial work.

OFFICERS.

Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Honorary President, Bishop of Richmond.

Very Rev. L. B. Pastorelli, President, President, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Very Rev. Thomas Wrenn, Vice-President, Rector, St. Peter Claver's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. T. B. Maroney, Treasurer, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Charles F. Hannigan, Executive Secretary, Rector, St. Joseph's Mission House, Richmond, Va.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOSEPH

According to the latest report of the Society of St. Joseph, whose Motherhouse is St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., they have engaged in Colored Work:

Sixty-five Priests (one priest at the Catholic University.)

Thirty-one seminarians and fifty-two students preparing themselves for the Priesthood.

Ninety-three sisters and 33 lay teachers at work in the class-rooms of the various schools of our missions and 5,399 pupils.

Twenty-two sisters in charge of the domestic departments of our Institutions.

Ten lay teachers engaged in these institutions.

The following institutions are also under their care:

St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., four priests, thirty-one seminarians, five sisters.

Epiphany Apostolic College, Baltimore, Md., five priests, fifty-two students.

St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Ala., two priests, forty-right students, three lay teachers.

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., two priests, seventy-five students six Instructors, five Sisters.

St. Joseph's Home, Wilmington, Del., eighty-six boys, nine sisters.

The Society of the Divine Word whose American Mother-House is at Techny, Illinois has established centres for the education of the Negro in the cities of Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg, and Greenville, Miss. and in Little Rock, Ark. In all of these so called missions, religious services are conducted, and instruction is given in elementary and high school branches. There are engaged in the work five Priests and thirty Sisters. Names of institutions: Jackson, Miss., Holy Ghost Institute, Rev. A. Heick, Rector; Meridian, Miss., St. Joseph's Institute, Rev. P. J. Wendel, Rector; Vicksburg, Miss., St. Mary's Institute, Rev. J. Hoenderop, Rector; Greenville, Miss., Sacred Heart Institute, Rev. M. Christman, Rector; Little Rock, Ark., St. Bartholomew's Institute, Rev. J. Steinhaure, Rector. Total of pupils in all Institutes: 1200.

CONGREGATION OF THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT FOR INDIANS AND COLORED PEOPLE.

"The Congregation of The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People was organized in the year 1889 for the evangelization of the Colored and Indian Races. Its conception originated in the noble mind of Right Reverend James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, at one time pastor of St. Dominic's Church, Holmesburg. To him the dire need of the Indian and the Negro made strong appeal, and in complete harmony with his designs for their intellectual moral and physical regeneration, he found a generous co-operator in Miss Katharine M. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who, in the wealth which the heavenly Father had placed at her disposal, saw only a treasure confided to her care, to be used for the uplifting of her fellow-man.

In May, 1890, while Miss Drexel was a member of the Novitiate of the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, whither she had gone to prepare for religious profession, Bishop O'Connor died, and the work was placed under the kindly care of Most Reverend Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. In February, 1891, Miss Drexel received the name of Mother Mary Katharine and was appointed by the Most Reverend Archbishop superioress of the young community. In July of the same year, the cornerstone of the Motherhouse at Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania, was laid.

The work of this institute embraces the charge of boarding-schools, day-

schools, orphanages, nursing, visitation of the sick, and the instruction of adults in the principles of the Christian doctrine. Branch-houses have been established in different parts of the country. The approximate enrollment of pupils in their missions among the Colored people of New Orleans is 1400; in New York City, about 600; in Philadelphia, about 400; while in Nashville, Tennessee; Rock Castle, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Beaumont, Texas; Montgomery, Alabama; St. Louis, Missouri; Atlanta and Macon, Georgia; there is an average enrollment of from 200 to 250 pupils. In Boston, a mission has been established for the purpose of doing settlement work, and the visitation-list numbers about 200. In addition to the missions established by the Congregation itself, many other works among the Colored people owe their origin to the generosity of Mother M. Katharine; for example, in Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi; Tuscaloosa, Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama; San Antonio, Texas, and numerous other places throughout the Union."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(A Catholic fraternal Society organized February 2nd, 1882.)

During the World War this Society carried on an extended welfare work for the soldiers. In all 2,000 secretaries were employed. They operated 600 places in this country, did work on sixty transports and 400 war-ships. The Society had 250 places and 1,000 secretaries over-seas. The general policy was not to discriminate on account of color in the service to the soldiers. In contrast with other organizations doing welfare work for the soldiers, there was practically no complaint in this respect concerning the Knights of Columbus. At Camps Shelby, Beauregard, Green, Funston, Dodge and Taylor, the Knights of Columbus had special buildings given over to the use of colored soldiers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The first Colored Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Washington, D. C., 1853. Anthony Bowen, colored, was the first president. He worked in the Patent Office. The second to be organized was in Charleston, South Carolina in April, 1866, and the third in New York City, February, 1867.

The first colored student association was organized at Howard University in 1869. E. V. C. Eato, president of the New York City Branch, who attended the Montreal Convention in 1867 was the first colored delegate to attend an international Y. M. C. A. Convention. In 1876 at the Toronto Convention, General George D. Johnston, an ex-Confederate soldier, was appointed the first secretary of the colored associations.

Henry Edwards Brown, founder of Talladega College, was the second traveling secretary of the International Committee in its work among colored men.

He served the committee from 1879 to 1890, having resigned for this purpose the presidency of Talladega College, which he founded. William A. Hunton was the first colored man to enter the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association work. In January, 1888, he was appointed the General Secretary of the Colored Association in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. Brown as an International Secretary.

COLORED INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES.

347 Modian Ave., New York City.

Jesse E. Moorland, General Administration.
John B. Watson, Industrial Work.
Robert P. Hamlin, City Work.
Henry K. Craft, Boys Work.
Channing H. Tobias, Student Work.
William C. Craver, Student Work.
Max Yergan, Student Work.

There are associations organized in 110 Negro educational institutions. These include practically all of the more important boarding schools. Out of an enrollment of 9,194 young men in these institutions, 4,727 are members of the Young Men's Christia Association. There are fifty Negro city associations scattered over twenty-three States. The first building for a student association was dedicated at Hampton Institute, February 2, 1913.

The Y. M. C. A. work has been established in a number of places in connection with large corporate industries in which numbers of Negroes are employd. The company usually puts up the building and pays the secretary. The running expenses are paid out of annual and monthly dues. Such work has been established among the Negro miners at Buxton, Ia., Benham, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala., among the lumbermen at Vaughan, N. C., and Bogalusa, La.; and among the 5,000 Negro employees of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Company.

The first and only rural Young Men's Christian Association for Negroes was organized in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1913. There is now a colored man on the State Staff of Virginia who is related to all the work for colored men and boys in that state—J. H. McGrew, 612 N. 5th Street, Richmond, Virginia.

In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the interest and support of ex-President Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, were important features in this development. The greatest factor, however, was the gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

In January, 1911, he offered to contribute $25,000 toward the cost of a Y. M. C. A. Building for Colored men and boys in any city of the United States that would raise at least, $75,000 additional to make a minimum fund of $100,000. As the result of this offer $300,000 has been paid out by Mr. Rosenwald for buildings in Chicago, Washington, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Cincinnati, New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Columbus, Baltimore and Atlanta. $25,000 more is ready to be paid by Mr. Rosenwald for building in Pittsburgh when that city has complied with all conditions. By means of Mr. Rosenwald's offer others have contributed to a total actual, and as to Pittsburgh prospective, disbursement of $2,000,000. Nearly a million is the gift of white people. More than a quarter of a million dollars was given by Negroes in the various communities benefited.

The following table prepared on request by Mr. W. J. Parker, Business Manager of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. analyses the $2,000,000 disbursement.

CITIES	Total cost of land, building and equipment	Gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald	Gifts by local whites	Gifts by local Negroes	From other sources	Date of opening
Atlanta	$ 123,609.00	$ 25,000	$ 39,348.45	$ 30,797.69	$ 28,462.86	1919
Baltimore	110,000.00	25,000	50,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	1918
Brooklyn	208,545.85	25,000	160,597.85	14,648.00	8,300.00	1918
Chicago	186,767.14	25,000	60,000.00	22,000.00	79,767.14	1913
Columbus	116,450.00	25,000	76,450.00	15,000.00	----------	1914
Cincinnati	112,500.00	25,000	71,500.00	16,000.00	----------	1916
Indianapolis	105,000.00	25,000	55,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	1913
Kansas City	104,014.51	25,000	44,526.43	25,183.85	9,304.23	1914
New York	358,000.00	25,000	113,713.43	11,286.57	208,000.00	1919
Philadelphia	110,000.00	25,000	62,000.00	13,000.00	10,000.00	1913
Pittsburgh	160,000.00	25,000	90,000.00	12,000.00	33,000.00	1919
St. Louis	185,000.00	25,000	102,500.00	57,500.00	----------	1918
Washington	114,877.95	25,000	34,877.95	35,000.00	20,000.00	1912
Total	$ 1,994,764.45	$325,000	$ 960,514.11	$ 282,416.11	$ 426,834.23	

Note 1: Of the above cities all except Pittsburgh have met the conditions of Mr. Rosenwald's gift. Pittsburgh has been granted an extension of time until January 1, 1920.

The above table does not include $25,000 paid to the Colored Y. W. C. A. of New York, on conditions similar to those for the Colored Y. M. C. A. The Women's building cost upwards of $100,000. Mr. Rosenwald's subscription was made because the colored women's building was a part of a joint New York association plan.

A number of Negroes have subscribed considerable amounts, Henry W. Chase, a laborer in the Government Printing Office at Washington, was the first Negro to contribute the sum of $500 towards the Y. M. C. A. work. The following persons contributed $1,000: James M. Tilgham, an employee of the Chicago Telephone Company, Thomas Lassiter, who conducts a rolling chair and postal card business on the Board Walk at Atlantic City; Henry W. Troy, a mail carrier, Los Angeles; E. P. Roberts, physician, New York; Squire Garnett, butler, New York, to the Young Women's Christian Association; Wm. Driskell, insurance, Atlanta; Mrs. C. J. Walker, business woman, Indianapolis; Dr. R. H. Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. H. Allen Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. Preston Taylor and Rev. William Beckham, Nashville; A. F. Herndon, business man, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. Williams, Principal High School; W. C. Gordon, undertaker, and W. L. Perry, physician, St. Louis. The largest single gifts were $1,200 by Mrs. Daisy Merchant, business woman, Cincinnati, $2,500 by David T. Howard, undertaker, Atlanta, and $5,000 by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Malone, St. Louis.

The first Students' Conference for the colored men's department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, May 24 to June 2, 1912. Twenty-six colleges and normal schools were represented.

The purposes of the conference were:

(1) To deepen and strengthen the spiritual life of the leaders of the Colored Student Associations;

(2) to instruct and train them in the best methods of Christian work;

(3) to promote an inspiring racial, national and world-wide brotherhood consciousness and to work unitedly for the common good, and

(4) to help teach each student to choose a life calling that will enable him to render the largest possible service to his fellowmen.

The sixth Students' Conference was held at Kings Mountain, May 24-June 2, 1918. June 14-26, 1918, the eleventh session of the Chesapeake Summer School was held at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., for the training of colored secretaries.

The same type of work was done by the National War Work Council of the Y. M C. A. for colored men that was done for white men.

There was a colored department of the general administration with a staff of six men. All colored secretaries were recruited and placed by this staff. The headquarters were at 1816 Twelfth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. The staff was composed of the following secretaries:

J. E. MOORELAND, General Administration.
R. B. DeFRANTZ, Bureau of Personnel.
Wm. J. FAULKNER, Bureau of Personnel.
MAX YERGAN, Overseas Work.
J. FRANCIS GREGORY, Field Evangelist.
GEORGE L. JOHNSON, Song Evangelist.

There were 350 colored secretaries serving tropps in 45 camps, 7 training schools and three forts in America; 58 colored secretaries served over seas; and 6 of these served in East Africa. There were also 3 Educational Specialists and 18 women canteen workers.

DIRECTORY OF COLORED Y. M. C. A. ASSOCIATIONS.

State	*City*	*Street Number*
Alabama	Birmingham	Acipco Iron Works
California	Los Angeles	831 San Pedro Street
Colorado	Denver	2800 Glenarm Street
Connecticut	New Haven	106 Goffe Street
District of Columbia	Washington	1816 12th Street, N. W.
Georgia	Americus	312 1-2 Forsythe Street
Georgia	Atlanta	132 Auburn Avenue

DIRECTORY OF COLORED Y. M. C. A. ASSOCIATIONS. (Continued.)

State	*City*	*Street Number*
Georgia	Augusta	Cor. 9th and Miller St.
Georgia	Columbus	521 9th Street
Illinois	Chicago	3763 Wabash Avenue
Illinois	Evanston	Emerson St. Dept
Illinois	Normal	Colored Y. M. C. A.
Indiana	Evansville	7th and Cherry Sts.
Indiana	Indianapolis	450 N. Senate Avenue
Iowa	Buxton	Y. M. C. A.
Kansas	Topeka	406 Kansas Avenue
Kansas	Wichita	615 N. Main St.
Kentucky	Louisville	920 West Chestnut St.
Louisiana	New Orleans	2220 Dryades St.
Maryland	Baltimore	1619 Druid Hill Ave.
Missouri	Kansas City	1830 Paseo
Missouri	St. Joseph	916 1-2 Frederic Avenue
Missouri	St. Louis	2702 Lawton Avenue
New Jersey	Atlantic City	1711 Arctic Avenue
New Jersey	Montclair	522 Bloomfield Avenue
New Jersey	Orange	34 Central Place
New Jersey	Princeton	102 Witherspoon Street
New York	Brooklyn	405 Carlton Avenue
New York	New York	141 W. 135th Street
North Carolina	Asheville	Y. M. I.
North Carolina	Charlotte	Brevard and 2nd Sts.
North Carolina	Winston-Salem	870 Cemetery
North Carolina	Vaughan	Y. M. C. A.
Ohio	Cincinnati	626 West 9th St.
Ohio	Columbus	1 9 North 5th Street
Ohio	Dayton	344 West 5th Street
Ohio	Springfield	209 South Center St.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1724 Christian Street
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	1847 Center Avenue
South Carolina	Charleston	305 King Street
South Carolina	Columbia	1213 Taylor Street
Tennessee	Chattanooga	120 A. Street
Tennessee	Knoxville	514 East Vine Avenue
Tennessee	Memphis	Y. M. C. A.
Tennessee	Nashville	510 Cedar Street
Virginia	Newport News	2300 Madison Street
Virginia	Norfolk	438 Queen Street
Virginia	Portsmouth	122 Green Street
Virginia	Richmond	214 East Leigh Street
West Virginia	Bluefield	432 Scott Street
West Virginia	Ramage	Y. M. C. A.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES

Miss Eva D. Bowles. Executive for colored Work, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Miss Catherine Lealted, Special Student Worker, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

The history of Association effort among colored women under its present policy dates back eight years, but the history of Association beginnings among them extends over a quarter of a century. Twenty years ago there were affiliated with the American Committee of Young Women's Christian Association seven Colored student Associations. Associations at Claffin, Straight, Tougaloo Universities, Spelman Seminary, and A. and M. College of Alabama became affiliated in the early nineties, with what was then the National Association of the Young Women's Christian Associations. There are evidences of city Associations for Colored women at a much earlier period. We hear of efforts at Louisville, Memphis, Columbus, Ga., and other points. Dr. Caroline Anderson, the well-known daughter of William Still of underground railway fame, recounts the activities of a flourishing colored Association in Philadelphia in the early seventies.

When the National Board was formed in 1907, Mrs. William A. Hunton was appointed to spend the winter of 1907-08 investigating the possibilities for Association work among Colored women, and interesting men in it. She found fourteen student Associations and four city Associations, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington. In 1908, Miss Elizabeth Ross was appointed to be the special worker for the National Board among Colored students. Miss Ross was succeeded in 1910 by Miss Cecelia Holloway, and Miss Holloway in 1912, by Miss Josephine Pinyon. In 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and Mrs. Hunton began a systematic and intensive development of city Association work among Colored women, and the attempt was made to place trained secretaries in local Associations. In 1913, Miss Eva D. Bowles was appointed by the National Board to have special supervision for city work.

Student Work

The student work has grown to include organizations in one hundred schools, covering a territory of six States west of the Mississippi and twelve States and the District of Columbia east of the Mississippi. Fifty-three of the student Associations are affiliated with the National organization, but all come under the supervision of the National Board. Week-end conferences for the purpose of strengthening unity of thought and action through discussions of technical work and Bible study are held. Efforts during 1915 were directed toward a ten days' summer conference to be held during the summer of 1916, followed by an annual conference.

City Work

The number of city Associations already organized is seventeen. Of these twelve are regularly affiliated with the National organization. Two cities have provisional organizations, and there are three clubs which are a part of a central Association—Yonkers, Rochester and Kalamazoo.

Building campaigns have been held in 1913 in New York City for $100,000, Philadelphia, $50,000, and Baltimore, $10,000. In November, 1914, St. Louis, Missouri, raised $20,000 for a new building which was dedicated November 21, 1915. There has been a steady increase in the number of colored young women who attend the summer course at the National Training School. Sixteen women have taken training for city work. This preparation for gaining a definite knowledge of methods and principles bespeaks growing efficiency. Conferences for employed and volunteer workers resulting in a growing solidarity of the work have been held in New York City, 1912; Baltimore, 1913; Philadelphia, 1914; Norfolk, 1914 and Brooklyn, 1915.

HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD SECRETARIES UNDER WAR WORK COUNCIL.
(December 1, 1918.)

Bowles, Miss Eva D., Executive, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Jackson, Miss Mary E., Industrial, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Winn, Mrs. Cordella A., Special City Worker, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Bird, Miss Crystal, Girls' Work, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Kindle, Mrs. Ethel J., Personnel Bureau, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Derricott, Miss Juliette, Special Student Worker, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Brady, Miss Mabel, Special Student Worker, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Richmond, Miss Lucy, Town and County Work, 600 Lexington Avenue.
Ruffin, Miss Adele F., South Atlanta Field Worker, Richmond, Virginia.
Belcher, Miss May B., South Central Field Worker, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Maria Wilder Smith, Western Field Worker, Dallas, Texas.

There were 30 local centers with 53 workers established during the 18 months of the War Council. Seven hostess houses were completed and in operation and seven ready to be opened when the armistice was signed.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS AMONG COLORED WOMEN.

City	Street Number	Branch Secretary
Baltimore, Md	1200 Druid Hill Avenue	
Brooklyn, N. Y	112 Lexington Ave	Miss Frances L. Chase
Charlotte, N. C	1003 So. Caldwell St	Miss Annie Augustus
Denver, Colorado	(Club)	
Germantown, Pa	6128 Germantown Ave	Mrs. Mayme Dyke-Turner
Kalamazoo, Michigan	(Club)	
Louisville, Ky	1021 W. Madison St	Miss Pauline Massey
Montclair, N. J	89 Forest Street	Miss Frances Gunner
New York City	121 West 132	Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders
Philadelphia, Pa	619 So. 16th Street	
Richmond, Va	740 North 5th Street	Miss Juanita Bowen
Rochester, N. Y	(Club)	
St. Louis, Mo	703 N. Garrison Ave	Miss Dorothy Guinn
Washington, D. C	429 Tea Street, N. W	Miss Elizabeth Carter
Yonkers, N. Y	(Club)	

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WAR CENTERS AMONG COLORED WOMEN

Atlanta, Georgia	Miss Florence Kennedy
Augusta, Georgia	Miss Irene F. Bowen
Burlington Co., N. J	Miss B. Richmond
Charleston, S. C	Miss Beatrice D. Walker
Chattanooga, Tenn	Mrs. Frances Curtis Harris
Columbus, Ohio	Mrs. Jean Hamilton
Columbia, S. C	Miss Lula Norris
Des Moines, Ia	Miss Ursula Guy
Detroit, Mich	Mrs. Mattie Johnson
Houston, Texas	Miss Ruby Craig
Indianapolis, Ind	Miss Zalinda O. Stratton
Little Rock, Ark	Miss Alice Harper
Lynchburg, Va	Miss Nellie Watts
Newport, News, Va	Miss Josephine Wyche
Norfolk, Va	
Petersburg, Va	Miss Hattie Jackson
San Antonio, Texas	Miss Euretta Fairchild
Winston-Salem, N. C	Miss Juanita Saddler

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

National Superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, Texarkana, Texas.

Associates, Mrs. J. W. Sexton, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Phoebe Allen, Cincinnati, O.

Advisory Committee on College Work: President, Miss Mary A. Lynch, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney, of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891 Mrs. J. E. Ray, of North Carolina, was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work for Colored People." In 1895, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by the present superintendent, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson.

The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, they have separate State organizations with their own State officers. Many colored women belong to mixed unions. Altogether, the colored membership in the W. C. T. U. is about 6,000.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY AMONG NEGROES

This society has carried on such work since emancipation.

During the past year the Society maintained six Sunday School workers among colored people in Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. These workers held Sunday School Conventions, Bible Institutes and delivered addresses to Sunday Schools and Churches. They visited the past year over 800 Sunday Schools and Churches. The names of these workers and their fields are as follows:

S. N. Vass, D. D., 125 E. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C., Superintendent for colored Work of the Society throughout the United States.
D. A. Scott, D. D., Austin, Texas, State Sunday School Missionary for Texas.
L. W. Calloway, D. D., Selma, Ala., State Sunday School Missionary for Alabama.
E. R. Roberts, D. D., Florence, S. C., State Sunday School Missionary for South Carolina.
Rev. T. C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., State Sunday School Missionary for Virginia.
Rev. M. A. Talley, Raleigh, N. C., State Sunday School Missionary for North Carolina.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE NEGRO

The Salvation Army is making an attempt to reach the Negro mainly through Negroes who are being trained in the Salvation Army Workers' School in Philadelphia and Chicago. Only a few Negroes thus far have gone through this school. As they finish, they are sent into the South. At present, work is being conducted exclusively among Negroes in Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., Elizabeth City, N. C.

WORK AMONG THE NEGROES BY THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The progress made in recent years toward a finer quality of character for the whole nation through religious education as it has touched the life of the child through the Sunday School has led the INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION to recognize its opportunity to extend its work among Negroes. Its work in this respect has been the developing of a trained leadership.

Believing that the Negro should continue the wonderful progress of the last half century and realizing the importance of religious training as a part of education for any race a beginning was made in 1911 to enlist the students in the 283 institutions of higher learning—schools of six or more teachers, in a special preparation for efficient Sunday School teaching and management. In the seven years classes have been organized in 190 institutions. The total enrollment from the first is FOURTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT. The enrollment in the school year 1918-1919 was 3020. Seventy-four schools have incorporated SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING into the regular required curriculum and give credit for it.

Of rural school teachers attending Summer Normals, 902 received special instruction in Sunday School methods. Special schools of Methods were held at Knoxville, Tennessee and Atlanta, Georgia. Three of the white Sunday School State Associations have tried out with satisfaction the employment of a colored worker. Five other states are ready to employ the same methods of cooperation as soon as funds are secured for the work. Practically all of the several Negro denominations recognize the value of Sunday School teacher training work, stress it in their publications and have adopted Sunday School text books. For five years Mr. W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, furnished the entire cost of the experiment, up to $15,000. Because of the wonderful growth of the work, the increase in office requirements and the great increase in traveling expenses a minimum budget for the next quadrennium is $6000 per year. A part of this has been provided. The balance must and ought to come from the colored people. Homer C. Lyman, D. D., 78 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Georgia, has since its establishment been the superintendent of work for Negroes: W. N. Hartshorn, 85 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., is the chairman of the committee on Work among Negroes of the International Sunday School Association.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AMONG NEGROES

This society has had some general work among the Negroes of Virginia for several years. Recently it inaugurated the policy of placing a missionary in connection with an industrial school in which he teaches the Bible and Sunday School normal class work on two days of each week and spends the remaining part of the week in pastoral visitation and in organizing the work in the adjacent territory.

These new schools organized by the missionary are placed under the care of officers and teachers, for the most part taken from the ranks of the student body who have been under his instruction. Work of this kind is carried on at Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia; Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute at Prentiss, Mississippi; Voorhees Industrial School, Denmark, S. C.; Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Mississippi; Okalona Institute, Okalona, Miss.; and Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala. In addition to the work being done in connection with the Industrial Schools, Missionaries are being placed at strategic points, where they may reach large numbers of Negro boys and girls. One is located at Magnolia, Miss., and one at Albany, Ga. The American Sunday School Union is deeply interested in the religious welfare of the Negroes of the South and is seeking to cooperate with every agency looking toward their moral and religious betterment. The headquarters of the American Sunday School Union are 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The officers are: Martin L. Finckel, President; William H. Hirst, Recording Secretary; John E. Stevenson, Treasurer; George P. Williams, D. D., Secretary of Missions and in charge of the work among Negroes; James McConaughy, Litt. D., Managing Editor, Editor of Publications.

WORK AMONG NEGROES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH SCHOOL WORK

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America began its mission Sunday School work among Negroes in the South in 1890. Since that time more than 3,088 schools have been organized. Out of them 236 churches have grown.

The aim is two-fold: Missionary and Educational. It is the duty of the missionary to visit the homes in which the children are not attending church or Sunday School and distribute religious literature, while at the same time he ministers to the religious life of that home. If it is possible, he organizes a Sunday School, provides it with the necessary literature, and subsequently fosters the growth and development of the school.

At the same time, this missionary is ministering to the educational life and development, not only of the mission Sabbath School under his care, but of all the Negro Presbyterian Sabbath Schools within the territory assigned to him.

The Board at present has thirteen Negro missionaries working in the South. They have 377 Sunday Schools under their care, with a membership of 14,000.

The Secretary of the Board is Alexander Henry, D. D., 410 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. The General Superintendent of Missions is John M. Somerndike, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. There are two Negro District Superintendents, Wm. H. Jackson, New Bern, N. C., and A. B. McCoy, D. D., 418 Forsyth Street, Americus, Ga. The names and addresses of the other Negro workers are: Rev. Henry C. Cousins, Lima, Okla.; Rev. W. T. Frasier, Walterboro, S. C.; Rev. E. C. Hames, 199 Irwin Street, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Vanhorn Murray, Box 6 C., R. F. D. 2, West Point, Miss.; Mr. I. M. Martin, 2001 E. College Avenue, Greensboro, N. C.; Mr. W. F. DeBardeleben, 920 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. A. E. Sephas, Goldsboro, N. C.;

Rev. F. C. Shirley, Bearden, Tenn.; Rev. G. E. Henderson, Selma, Ala.; Mr. G. R. March, Southern Pines, N. C.; Mr. C. N. Shropshire, Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. J. W. Manoney, Sumter, S. C.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

1620. About this time the first Public School in Virginia was established for Indians and Negroes.

1701. A society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America.

1704. Elias Neau established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City.

1745. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston.

1750. The Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slaveholder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children.

1750. An Evening school for Negroes was established in Philadelphia by the Quaker Abolitionist, Anthony Benezet.

1763. A manual labor school for Indians and Negroes was established in Hyde County, North Carolina, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

1786. The New York African free school established. Afterward became the first public school.

1798. Negroes of Boston established a private school. White friends gave it assistance. In 1805, the school was moved to the African Meeting House. In 1800 sixty-six colored children presented a petition, to the school Commissioners of Boston, for a school for their benefit. It was not granted; the public schools were open to them. In 1820 the city established a Negro primary school.

1798. Primus Hall, of Boston, opened in his home the first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts. It was taught there until 1806.

1800. February 6.—Robert Pleasants, of Henrico County, Virginia, left by will, a school-house and 350 acres of land in that county to be used "forever or so long as the Monthly Meeting of Friends in that county may think it necessary for the benefit of the children and descendants of those who have been emancipated by me, or other black children whom they think proper to admit."

1807. George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool, three colored men erected in Washington, D. C., the first school-house in that city for colored children. No one of these men could read or write. They had lived as slaves in Virginia; but had learned that education was an important thing. They secured a white teacher for their school.

1820. Maria Becraft, born 1805, a noted teacher of the District of Columbia, opened a school for colored girls at Georgetown. In 1827, at Georgetown, the first seminary for colored girls in the District was established and Miss Becraft was made principal.

1829. St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church.

1832. Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker school teacher was mobbed at Canterbury, Conn., for venturing to open a school for colored children. The State of Connecticut passed a special law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in that State.

1835. July 3.—The building of the Noyes Academy of Canaan, New Hampshire, which had opened its doors to colored students was removed from the town by a committee of three hundred citizens and a hundred yoke of oxen.

1837. What is now the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa., near Philadelphia, was started with funds ($10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slaveholder.

1844. Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore founded the Cincinnati Colored High School.

1849. Avery College was established at Allegheny, Pa.

1849. The Legislature of Ohio, largely through the efforts of Owen T. B. Nickens, a public-spirited Negro, established public schools for colored children in that state.

1853. First Normal School for Colored Teachers established in New York City. John Peterson, a colored man who had been teaching for a long time in the public schools was made principal.

1854. January 1.—Ashmun Institute was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pa.; name changed to Lincoln University in 1866.

1856. August 30.—Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of that denomination.

1856. On April 5, Booker Talliaferro Washington was born slave on a large plantation near Hale's Ford Post Office in Franklin County, Virginia. In August, 1865 he moved with his mother to Malden, West Virginia. He first attended a public school in 1866. In 1872 he entered Hampton Institute and graduated from there in 1875. He then taught the public school in Malden. He later entered Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. From here he was called to Hampton to take charge of, and teach the Indian boys, who had been recently sent there from the West, by the United States Government. He remained at Hampton in this position until June, 1881, when he was called to Alabama and on July 4, established the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of which he remained principal until his death on November 14, 1915. His greatest achievements were: (1) The building of an educational Institution, the fame of which became world wide. Its original methods of instruction have profoundly influenced present day pedagogical methods especially along the lines of vocational training. (2) He was the leader in teaching the lately emancipated freed men the dignity of labor. (3) He interpreted the Negro to the South and the South to the Negro. He is ranked as one of the greatest educationalists that this country has produced.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The First School.

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. Mary S. Peake, a colored woman, was the teacher. This school laid the foundation of the Hampton Institute and was the beginning of the general education of the Negro in the South.

In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal South Carolina. On November 11, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Freedmen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, Negro schools were established in all parts of the South occupied by the Federal armies. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana multiplied.

Freedmen's Bureau.

March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools; employed 9,307 teachers, and instructed 247,333 pupils and expended for education $3,521,936; the benevolent associations cooperating with the Bureau expended $1,572,287. In addition, the freedmen during the five years of the Bureau's life, raised and expended for their education $785,700. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing the following institutions:

Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.
Scotia Seminary, N. C.
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Straight University, New Orleans, La.
Talladega College, Talladega, La.
Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss.
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

In many instances there was opposition among the white people of the South to the education of the freedmen. In no one of the States, however, did this opposition become widely organized. On the other hand, many of the former masters assisted in establishing schools for the freed men and became their teachers. A number of such instances are given in the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau for 1867.

At Ocala, Florida, this report mentions that E. J. Harris, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town donated the lot on which was erected a church and school for the freedmen. L. A. Ragsdale, a wealthy and influential citizen of Meridian, Mississippi, gave sites for a Methodist and Baptist church and also for a school house for the freedmen. Six miles out from Meridian, a white lady on her own account had a school of ninety freedmen. At Canton Mississippi, the Rev. T. J. Drane, a Baptist minister of fine reputation and broad influence, organized a school for the freedmen.

G. L. Eberhart, the State Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia, reported in 1867 that he received so many applications from white people of the State to teach in Negro schools that he had prepared a printed letter with which to answer them. "The applicants," he said, "included lawyers, physicians, editors, ministers, and all classes of white people." C. W. Buckley, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama under the Freedmen's Bureau, reported this same year that "no difficulty is now experienced in getting competent Southern persons who are willing to teach colored schools. Among those already employed are graduates of the State University and men who have been county superintendents of education."

That a large part of the population of the South favored Negro education is evidenced by the fact that the public school systems for all the children established by the reconstruction governments of the several States, were in every instance continued when these governments passed into the hands of the former masters. Common schools for Negroes became a part of the educational policy of the South.

REFERENCES: J. W. Alvord, Fourth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1867; Sixth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1868.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Schools, Teachers and Pupils				Expenditures for Schools			
				Expended by			
Year	School	No. of Teachers	Pupils	Freedmen's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	Total
1866	975	1,045	90,778	$ 123,659	$ 82, 200	$ 18,500	$ 224,359
1867	1,839	2,087	111,442	531,345	65.087	17,200	613,632
1868	1,831	2,295	104,327	965,897	700,000	360,000	2,025,896
1869	2,118	2,455	114,522	924,182	365,000	190,000	1,479,182
1870	2,677	3,300	149,581	976,853	360,000	200,000	1,536,853
Total				$ 3,521,936	$ 1,572,287	$ 785.700	$ 5,879,922

BENEVOLENT AGENCIES WHICH CO-OPERATED WITH THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

American Missionary Association organized September 3, 1846. The first school for the freedmen was established by this association at Fortress Monroe, September 17, 1861. In this school the first experiment among the freedmen in industrial education was made. Out of it grew the Hampton Institute.

The Association established Fisk Unversity, Atlanta University, also normal schools at Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Talladega and Mobile, Ala., and high schools at Wilmington, and Beaufort, N. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Louisville, Ky. The association's receipts for the freedmen in 1867 were $334,500 in cash and $90,000 worth of clothing and supplies. The headquarters of the Association was at 53 John Street, New York; Rev. George Whipple, D. D., corresponding secretary.

The American Freedmen's Union Commission. This commission united in its organization, with the exception of the American Missionary Association, the undenominational Freedmen's Aid Societies of the country.

A general desire to act for the poor of the South without reference to color had originated what was called the American Union Commission. Its principal aim was to benefit the ignorant white population. A central commission for all societies working in the South was felt to be desirable. In January, 1864, the friends of the freedmen in New York united with the American Union Commission and formed the American Freedmen's and Union Commission. At first the Western societes did not cooperate. On the 16th of May, 1866, however, a convention of delegates from all parts of the country met at Cleveland, Ohio and formed the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Its object, as stated in the constitution, was "to aid and cooperate with the people of the South without distinction of race or color in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom and Christian morality." In 1868 the commission sustained 458 schools. The headquarters of the commission was at 30 Vesey Street, New York; J. Miller McKim, corresponding secretary.

The New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. Orgaized at Boston, February 7, 1862. At first called the Boston Educational Commission.

On the 3rd of March, less than four weeks after its organization, the commission sent thirty-one teachers and superintendents to Port Royal, South Carolina. During the first year of its organization seventy-two teachers were sent to Port Royal, and four each to Craney Island, Norfolk and Washington. The growth of the work of the commission caused auxiliaries to be organized. In 1868 there were 200 auxiliary societies, seventy of which supported teachers and the others raised small amounts and sent their contributions directly to the Commission. In 1866 the New England Branch supported 180 teachers who gave instruction to 10,000 pupils. Its schools were located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The total expenditures of the Commission to January 1, 1868, amounted to $240,420.-81, besides clothing and supplies to the estimated value of $161,900. The headquarters of the Commission was at 8 Studio Building, Massachusetts; Robert F. Wallcut, general secretary.

The New York Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. It was first organized as the National Freedmen's Relief Association February 20, 1862.

The first year of its organization it supported thirty-four teachers mainly in South Carolina, and expended $5,420.22, besides sending large quantities of clothing and books to the freedmen. In 1866 this commission supported 125 schools in different parts of the South, with 14,048 pupils and 222 teachers. Besides educational work, during that year for the relief of the physical wants of the freedmen, the association received and distributed supplies to the value of $194,667.73. Their total receipts for the year was nearly $340,000. The commission's headquarters was 30 Vesey Street, New York; Rev. Crammond Kennedy, secretary.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. First organized as the Port Royal Relief Committee, March,

1862. Afterwards became known as the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association.

During the first two years of its existence this commission expended $48,459. 69 in cash, besides collecting and distributing $10,000 worth of clothing and other needful articles. Sixty-five teachers were employed. Its schools were located in the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina. The commission expended monthly in support of its schools from $3,500 to $4,000. In October, 1865, there was organized, in some sense as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Branch, the Philadelphia Woman's Central Branch of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission. From October, 1865, to October, 1866, this auxiliary raised $8,347.75, and during the same time packed and forwarded for the benefit of the freedmen, 186 boxes of clothing valued at about $35,000. Both branches had their headquarters at 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. The corresponding secretary of the former was Robert R. Corson; of the latter, Mrs. Joseph Parrish.

The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvment of the colored people. Organized in 1864. During 1866 its receipts were $58,608.50, of which $20,000 were from the mayor and city council of Baltimore and $23,371.14 from the colored people of the State. In 1868 the colored people in Maryland built, at their own expense, from lumber furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau, 50 school-houses and had 30 others in course of erection. They were said to compare favorably with the country school-houses throughout the State. The Baltimore Association in 1868 supported 73 schools with an enrollment of 5,000 scholars. In that year it provided a normal school building in Baltimore with accommodations for 150 pupils. The headquarters of the association were 7 and 11 Tyson Building, Baltimore, Joseph M. Cushing, corresponding Secretary.

The Northwestern Branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Organized in the summer of 1864 as the Freedmen's Aid Commission. It supported 50 teachers. The commission's headquarters was 15 Lombard Block, Chicago, William F. Mitchell, corresponding secretary..

Michigan Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission. This society was organized soon after the war began for the purpose of caring for the large number of destitute colored orphan children in the seceded States.

A home was established in Michigan where they might be cared for at less espense than they could be in the South. The support of the home absorbed all the funds of the commission until the close of the year 1866. In 1867, teachers were sent to South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana. The headquarters of the commission was at Detroit, S. S. Chase, corresponding secretary.

The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, organized in the winter of 1862 to give physical relief to the freedmen.

In 1863 the commission sent a few teachers to the camps of colored troops in Mississippi. In 1864-65 it expended for schools, etc., $26,128, and for physical relief $101,049. That year the commission had fifty-eight teachers in the South at the following points: Cairo, Ill.; Columbus, Ky.; Island No. 10, Memphis; President's Island, Camp Holly Springs, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Providence, Gallatin, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Helena and Little Rock, Ark.; Goodrich's Landing, and Milliken's Bend, La.; Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; and in several colored regiments and on a few plantations.

In 1865 the friends of the freedmen in Great Britain cooperated and enabled the Commission to support eighty teachers in the field. In 1866-67 the Commission expended for education and physical relief $226,939.37. A portion of these funds was for a temporary home near Cincinnati for children and decrepit and superannuated persons. In the autumn of 1866 this society united its agency and office work in the American Missionary Association. The headquarter

of the Commission was Cincinnati; Rev. Thomas Kennedy, corresponding secretary.

National Freedmen's Relief Association of the District of Columbia. Organized April 9, 1862. Its object was mainly to provide for the bodily wants of the fugitives arriving in large numbers at the capital, also to improve the condition of those remaining there permanently.

Afterwards, in addition to the above, the association defended the legal rights of Freedmen in the courts and rescued them from slave catchers. The association also established schools for colored people in the city. The first school was opened by the association November 23, 1863. Soon afterwards ten day schools were reported with 800 pupils and nine evening schools with 1,000 pupils. The headquarters was Room 112, Indian Bureau; N. Dubois, corresponding secretary.

The Soldiers' Memorial Society of Boston organized at the close of the war as a continuation of the New England Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

It devoted its labors to the distribution of clothing and supplies throughout the South, especially in Alexandria, Richmond, Hampton, Harker's Island, and Charleston. It also furnished supplies to orphan asylums, both white and colored. It supported refugee schools in which were employed some seventy-five teachers. It conducted its work with special reference to bringing the authorities to establish a system of public schools. In its school work for poor whites it was the special successor of the American Union Commission of New York City. The society kept in the field an average of about fifty teachers and missionaries. Its headquarters was 552 Harrison Avenue, Boston; Rev. Adams Ayer, secretary.

Old School General Assembly Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. C. Logan recording secretary. This body operated through a standing committee which made its first report in May, 1866. During the year 1867-68, the committee expended $63,959.62, of which $8,264.38 had been collected from the freedmen. It had in the field 165 missionaries and teachers, of whom 110 were colored persons. Fifty-three day schools were maintained with an enrollment of 2,899 pupils, also 51 Sabbath Schools with 3,812 pupils.

Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Organized August, 1866. Began at once educational work among the Freedmen.

Schools were established in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. In 1868 the society had in these States twenty-nine schools in which fifty-one teachers were employed and 5,000 pupils were enrolled. The first year of its work the society collected and expended in cash, books, etc., over $33,134. The headquarters of the society was in Cincinnati; Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., corresponding secretary.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized April 27, 1832 Immediately after the close of the war this society established schools for the education of the freedmen. In 1868 it was supporting 30 Missionaries who were engaged in the education of colored preachers. The society had schools located at Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Beaufort, Raleigh, and Charlotte, North Carolina; Alexandria, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. These schools were all engaged in giving elementary and theological training to preachers. The society's headquarters was in New York City.

Home Mission Society of the Free Will Baptist Church. The work of this society was conducted by two Branches, East and West. In the East it was confined mainly to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

In 1867, twenty missionaries and teachers of this society began work in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. About the same number began work in the West. A normal school was established at Harper's Ferry, out of which has grown Storer College. In 1868, 3,467 freedmen were taught in the schools of this society. At all important points the Home Missionary Society of the Free Will Baptist Church cooperated with the American Missionary Association. Headquarters of the society was at Dover, New Hampshire; Rev. Silas, Curtis, D. D., secretary.

The New England Yearly Meeting of Friends. This society, through a select committee, worked with great success mainly among the freedmen in the city of Washington.

In 1864, an estate was purchased on 13th Street and a store opened in which goods were sold to the freedmen at cost. Persons were also employed to distribute needed supplies among the sufferers. An industrial school for teaching basket-making, straw-braiding, etc., was opened. A Sabbath school and an evening school were also established. The next year, day schools were opened. The committee expended "a large amount of money in its various branches of efforts." The chairman of the committee was Edward A. Howland, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Pennsylvania Friends' Feeedmen's Relief Association of Philadelphia, organized November 11, 1863. Its object was "to relieve the wants, provide for the instruction and protect the rights of the freedmen."

In 1865 the society supported a number of excellent schools in a large building erected by itself in the city of Washington. As schools were provided in Washington, largely by other societies, the Friends withdrew from the field and gave, their attention and efforts to the freedmen of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and a portion of Delaware. In 1868 this association operated mainly in North Carolina and Virginia. From the date of its organization to April 1867, this association expended in cash $210,500, and distributed 118,453 pieces of clothing. The association also supported eighteen schools in which were forty-four teachers and 4,300 pupils. Its actuary was M. E. Sherman, Philadelphia.

Organizations among colored people. The colored people of the country showed no lack of interest in the matter of laboring and giving of their scanty means for their own education.

The African Civilization Society and the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, are especially mentiond in the semi-annual report on schools for freedmen, July 1, 1868. The report of the African Civilization Society for that year stated that 2,500 freed people had been taught in its schools and thousands more of an older class had been reached and instructed in the duties of their new life of freedom. During the four years, 1864-68, the Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church supported seventy-four missions among the freedmen, and in cooperation with other educational organizations working in the South supported sixty schools. Children and older persons attending the Sabbath Schools connected with its churches numbered 40,000. During the year 1868, the society expended $130,276, all of which had been collected from colored people. The general agent of the society was Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Brooklyn, New York; corresponding secretary Rev. J. M. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

DATES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN SOUTHERN STATES

1863. West Virginia establishes a system of public schools which includes Negroes.
1864. March.—The first public school for Negroes in the District of Columbia opens.
1864. March 22.—Gen. Banks issues an order for the establishing in Louisiana of a system of public schools for the freedmen. This was the first complete system of public schools in the South supported by taxation.

1864. October 12-13—Provision made in the Constitution of Maryland for common schools.
1865. Missouri includes Negroes in her public school system.
1866. Florida Legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools for freedmen. A tax of one dollar upon every male person of color, between the ages of 21 and 53 was imposed to provide a common school fund for freedmen. Georgia passed an act to provide for a general system of education for whites. Did not get into effect.
1867. Kentucky enacts a law "providing that the capitation and other taxes collected from the Negroes and mulattoes should be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the education of their children.
1867. Alabama and Tennessee establish public school systems.
1868. Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina establish public school systems.
1869. North Carolina and Virginia establish public school systems.
1870. Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas establish public school systems.
1874. Kentucky establishes a public school system for Negroes.
1875. March 25.—Delaware establishes a system of public schools to include Negroes.

The first report of enrollment in the public schools of the South was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children were enrolled in the six teen former slave States and the District of Columbia.

THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Policy with Reference to Common Schools

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to common schools for Negroes in the South is (1) to improve facilities; (2) to exercise a more helpful and efficient supervision; (3) to have the teaching vitally connected with the activities in which the people are engaged, that is, to make it more vocational, and (4) to have the school, in addition to its regular teaching work, to actively assist in the general improvement of the community.

The chief supervising agencies for Negro common schools are: The State and county boards of education; the Jeanes Fund, see statement concerning below; and the General Education Board, see statement concerning below. This board is assisting in providing State supervisors of Negro rural schools, and also a general field agent. Such supervisors have thus far been provided for Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas. In West Virginia the State provides a supervisor of Negro schools. The Jeanes Fund provides the county supervisors of Negro schools. The Hampton Institute, through cooperation with the State board of education and its affiliation with the Jeanes Fund exercises some indirect supervision over the Negro common schools in Virginia. The Tuskegee Institute, through its administration of funds for rural improvement, provided by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through affiliation with the Jeanes Fund and by cooperation with the State board of education, exercises a certain amount of indirect supervision over Negro rural schools in Alabama.

State Supervisors, Negro Rural Schools.

General Field Agent, Jackson Davis, 702 Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond Virginia.

Alabama, J. S. Lambert, State Department of Education, Montgomery.
Arkansas, J. A. Presson, State Department of Education, Little Rock.
Georgia, George D. Godard, Milner.
Kentucky, F. H. Button, State Department of Education— Frankfort.
Louisiana, Leo M. Favrot, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge.
Maryland, J. Walter Huffington, State Department of Education, McCoy Hall, Baltimore.
Mississippi, Bura Hilburn, State Department of Education, Jackson.
North Carolina, N. C. Newbold, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
South Carolina, J. H. Brannon State Department, of Education, Columbia.
Tennessee, S. L. Smith, State Department of Education, Nashville.
Texas, L. W. Rogers, Huntsville.
Virginia, Arthur D. Wright, State Department of Education, Richmond.
West Virginia, W. W. Saunders, State Department of Education, Charleston.

State Workers in Rural Schools.

ALABAMA

Conductors' Institutes for Colored Teachers, G. W. Trenholm and Miss Edith W. Garrett, State Department of Education, Montgomery.
State Illiteracy Agent, Miss Ida Abercrombie, 605 High Street, Montgomery.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Nannie L. Butler, 32 Hutchinson Street, Montgomery.

ARKANSAS

Assistant Supervisor of Rural Schools, Percy L. Dorman, State Department of Education, Little Rock.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Miss Medora Palmer, State Department of Education, Little Rock.

KENTUCKY

Assistant Supervisor of Rural Schools, F. M. Wood, 401 Littleton Avenue, Paris.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. T. L. Anderson, 609 High Street Frankfort.

LOUISIANA

Rosenwald Agent and Field Secretary, Southern University, O. W. Gray, Southern University, Baton Rouge.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Miss H. A. Nance, 643 Fannil Street, Baton Rouge.

MISSISSIPPI

Assistant Supervisor Rural Schools, R. S. Grossley, State Department of Education, Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Inspector Negro Schools, Charles H. Moore, Greensboro.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
Director, Health Work of Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Florence Williams, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

VIRGINIA

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Miss Nannie B. Beverly, Ashland.

Policy with Reference to Secondary and Higher Schools

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to secondary and higher schools for Negroes is, (1) to limit the number of schools doing college and university work. The purpose appears to be not to decrease but to increase the amount of first-class college and university work done.

(2) The policy is also to increase the financial resources. The American Missionary Association is engaged in a campaign to raise an Emancipation Jubilee Fund of $1,000,000 for the endowment of its higher educational institutions. The Freedmen's Aid Society is raising a $3,000,000 Jubilee endowment fund for the schools under its control.

(3) Another tendency is for stricter and more helpful supervision. There are four general agencies which are supervising Negro higher and secondary schools. These are the Federal Government, State governments, boards and societies of religious denominations carrying on educational work among Negroes, and the several Educational Funds which are giving financial assistance to Negro education.

The Federal Government and State governments of the South are exercising supervision over the sixteen State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes.

There are also about the same number of normal schools receiving some State aid and over which the State exercises some control. Each of the boards and societies carrying on considerable educational work among Negroes keeps one or more representatives in the field to supervise the work. The Educational Funds in addition to exercising a supervising influence over the schools which they directly aid also exercise an indirect supervision over all Negro schools, for each institution is a potential recipient of aid from some one of these funds. The in-

fluence of the Educational Funds has been greatly increased by the comprehensive investigation of Negro higher education which the Phelps-Stokes Fund in connection with the United States Bureau of Education has recently made. The Bureau of Education through its "Division of the Education of Racial Groups" and in cooperation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is extending its supervising influence. The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, is an attempt to exercise supervision with reference to requirements for college entrance, college degrees, etc.

BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Baptist, American Home Mission Society: 23 E. Twenty-sixth St., New York City; George R. Hovey, Secretary for Education.

Baptist, Southern Convention, Home Mission Board of, Atlanta, Ga., 1004 Healey Building, B. D. Gray, D. D., Educational Secretary.

Baptist, American Publication Society, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, A. J. Rowland, D. D., General Secretary.

Catholic, Board for Mission Work among Colored People: 1 Madison Ave., New York, John E. Burke. D. D., Director-General.

Church of Christ (Disciples), Christian Woman's Board of Missions of; College of Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Effie L. Cunningham and Mrs. J. McDaniel Stearnes, Recording Secretaries; J. B. Lehman, D. D., Edwards, Miss., Superintendent Educational work for Negroes.

Christian Church, Mission Board of; Room 40, C. P. A. Building, Dayton Ohio, Omer S. Thomas, D. D., Secretary.

Congregational Church, American Missionary Association of; 287 4th Avenue, New York, George L. Cady, D. D., and H. Paul Douglass, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Friends, Society of; Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Miss Carolena M. Wood, Secretary of Board of the Five Years' Meeting on the Condition and Welfare of the Negroes.

Friends, Society of, Orthodox Branch of, Society of, Yearly Meeting*: 304 Arch St., Philadelphia. Davis Forsythe, clerk, Walnut Place, Philadelphia.

Friends, Philadelphia, Yearly meeting of, Jane P. Rushmore, Secretary, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, Rev. Christopher F. Drewes, D. D., 3708 Sylvan Place, Pine Lawn Branch, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of Mission Board.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Freedmen's Aid Society of: 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio; I Garland Penn, A. M., and P. J. Maveety, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Home Missionary Society of: 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, Corresponding Secretary, Allendale, N. J.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Home Mission Society of: 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn., W. W. Pinson, D. D., secretary.

Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race. Arabella Carter, Secretary, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the United States, Executive Committee of Colored Evangelization of: Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., R. K. Timmons, D. D., secretary.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Board of Missions for Freedmen of: 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. M. Gaston, D. D., General Secretary and Treasurer.

Woman's Department of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Mrs. W. T. Larimer, General Secretary; Miss R. O. Barr, Field Representative; 516 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church, American Church Institute for Negroes: 416 Lafayette Street, New York; Miss Isabel M. Carter, Secretary; Robert W. Patton, D. D., Special Representative.

Reformed Episcopal Church, Superintendent of work among Negroes, Bishop Arthur L. Pengelly, 75 Charlotte St., Charleston, S. C.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Central Board of Missions of: 408 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jas. S. Tribby, Corresponding Secretary.

Seventh Day Adventists, North American Negro Department of the General Conference of: Huntsville, Ala. A J. Haysmer, Secretary.

United Brethren in Christ, Home Mission Society of: 904 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio. O. Whitney, General Secretary.

Universalist Church, General Convention: W. H. Skeels, D. D., Secretary, 12 City National Bank, Utica, N. Y.

United Presbyterian Church, Board of Freedmen's Missions, 701 Publication Building, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. R. W. McGranahan, D. D., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

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*The work carried on for Negroes by the Society of Friends is conducted by independent Boards, most of which are self-perpetuating. This work outside of Philadelphia is Cheyney Training School and The Shelter for Colored Orphans at Cheyney, Pa.; Christiansberg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va.; for Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken S. C., Laing School, Mt. Pleasant S. C.; the Thomas Garrett Settlement, Wilmington, Delaware. In Philadelphia, Home for Destitute Colored Children, Joseph Sturge Mission, Emlen Institution, Union Sunday School, Spring Street Settlement, Anthony Benezet School and Western District School.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN, OF CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS.

BOARD	Number of Schools				Total No. Teachers	NUMBER OF STUDENTS				
	Higher	Secondary	Elementary	Total		Collegiate	Professional	Secondary	Elementary	Total
American Baptist Home Mission Board	13	7	----	20	326	370	384	3,186	2,292	6,232
American Missionary Association	6	21	4	34	453	311	204	3,345	4,897	8,947
American Church Institute for Negr's (Episcopal)	--	8	2	10	135	----	15	268	1,622	1,905
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. A	2	25	113	140	434	152	30	1,610	16,316	18,108
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the United Presbyterian Church	1	5	9	15	151	30	8	650	2,570	3,258
Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples)	--	2	4	6	67	----	----	84	491	575
Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	13	9	----	22	351	291	680	1,920	3,010	5,901
Woman's Home M. Society of the M. E. Church	--	--	18	18	----	----	----	------	------	------
Board of Colored Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conf. of North America	*2	--	8	10	26	----	4	78	2,262	2,344

*Both higher and secondary.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, ETC., FOR NEGRO EDUCATION BY CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS.

BOARDS	Annual Expenditures by Bds. 1917-1918		Permanent Funds for Negro Education	Value of School Plants, Etc.	Contributed by Patrons exclusive of Expenditures for Board, etc.
	Current Expenses	Buildings			
American Bap. Home Mission Society	$104,980	$11,138	$487,364	$1,281,000	----------
American Missionary Association	285,201	----------	†2,063,397	1,744,826	----------
American Church Institute for Negroes (Episcopal)	62,344	----------	106,835	499,956	----------
Board of Missions for Freedmen of of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A	215,600	----------	804,587	1,138,058	116,952
Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church	102,611	----------	521,808	455,600	----------
Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples)	*29,910	----------	----------	184,602	14,199
Freedmen's Aid Society of Meth. Episcopal Church	340,417	----------	742,874	1,951,478	201,000
Woman's Home Missionary Society of Meth. Episc. Church	56,854	----------	----------	376,000	----------
Board of Colored Missions Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America	40,000	5,000	----------	85,000	3,500

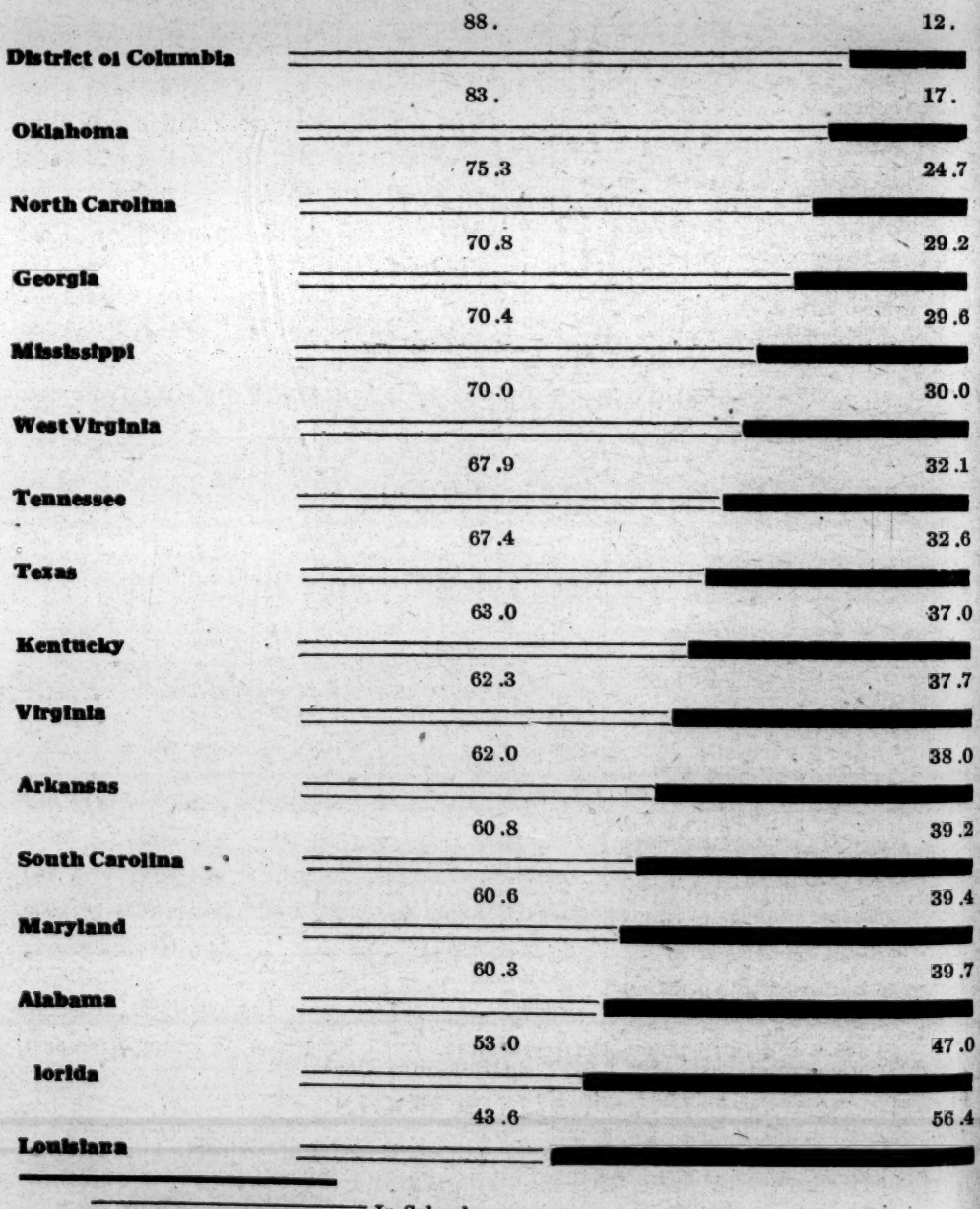
†$1,545,190 of this amount, the Daniel Hand Fund, which the American Missionary Association administers. See below concerning this Fund.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1917-1918 according to State Superintendents' reports there were in the sixteen former slave states, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia 3,076,482 Negro children of school age. Of these, 2,039,706 or 66 per cent were enrolled in the public schools. The number of colored public school teachers in these States is 36,585.

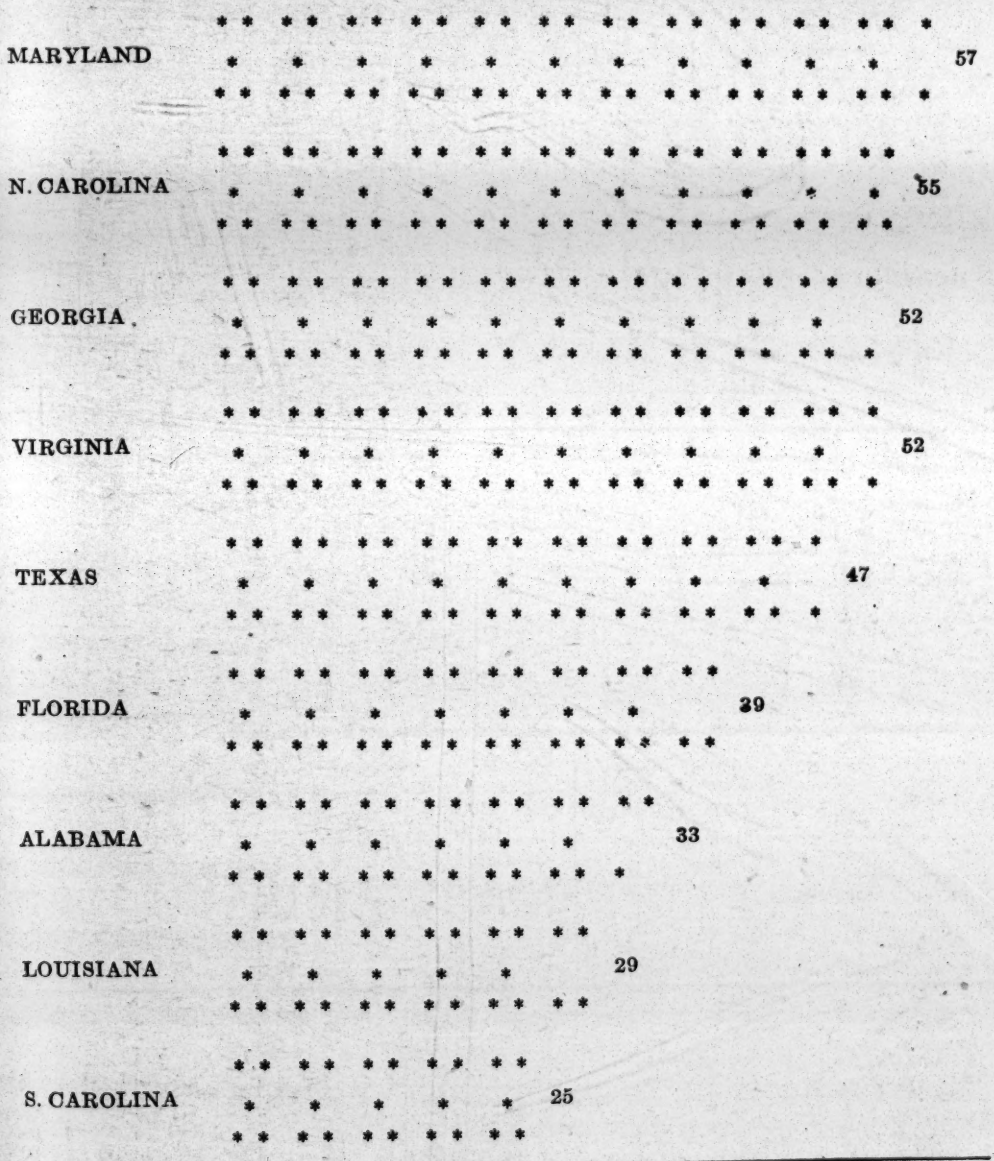
The United States Bureau of Education's report on Negro Education* give 64 public high schools for colored persons. These schools had 49 teachers, 20,923 elementary students and 8,453 secondary students. A total of 29,376. These high schools were located by states as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 5; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 9; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; Oklahoma, 5; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 13; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 5.

PER CENT NEGRO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND OUT.



*Negro Education, Bulletin, 1916, No. 39, Vol. I, Bureau of Education.

DAYS OF SCHOOLING PER YEAR IF EACH NEGRO CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE GOT HIS SHARE



*Each dot represents one day of schooling for one child.

DAYS OF SCHOOLING PER YEAR IF EACH NEGRO CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE GOT HIS SHARE

STATE	Children of School Age	Attendance Total in Days	Average per Child
Maryland	74,447	4,239,102	57
North Carolina	265,613	14,585,600	55
Georgia	369,107	19,309,920	52
Virginia	222,413	11,580,607	52
Texas	290,000	13,425,337	47
Florida	118,421	4,602,772	39
Alabama	315,327	10,444,596	33
Louisiana	227,557	6,568,708	29
South Carolina	350,000	8,815,659	25

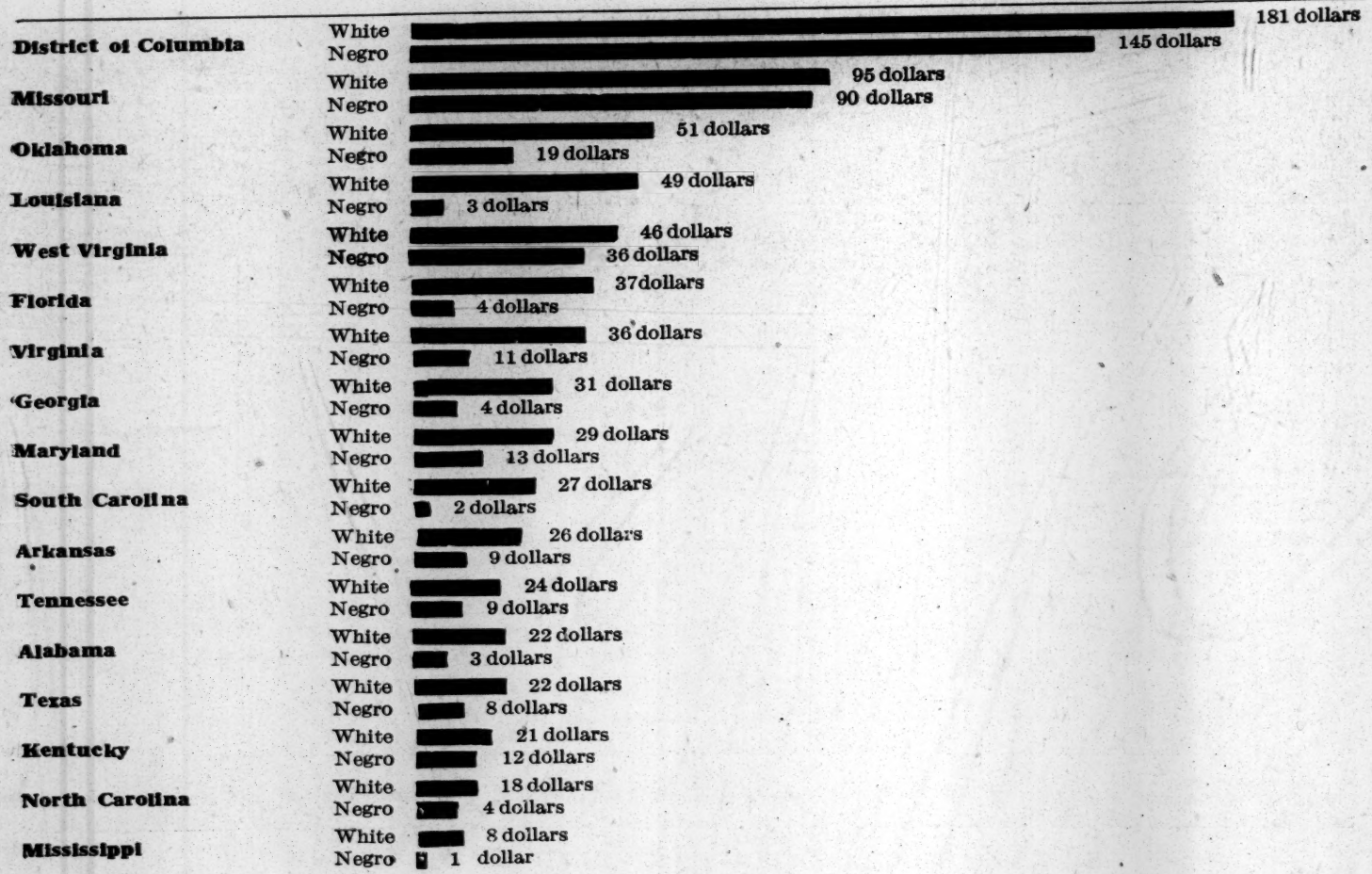
HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE A NEGRO CHILD TO COMPLETE AN ELEMENTARY COURSE ON BASIS OF A NINE MONTHS' SCHOOL YEAR

STATE	Days Schools Are Open	Average Days a Child attends	Years it would Take to complete Elementary Course
Maryland	163	91	16
Texas	124	80	18
Virginia	131.8	83	17.3
Georgia	120	74	19
North Carolina	114.6	73	19.8
Florida	101	74	20
Louisian	92	66	22
Alabama	102	55	26
South Carolina	67	44	33

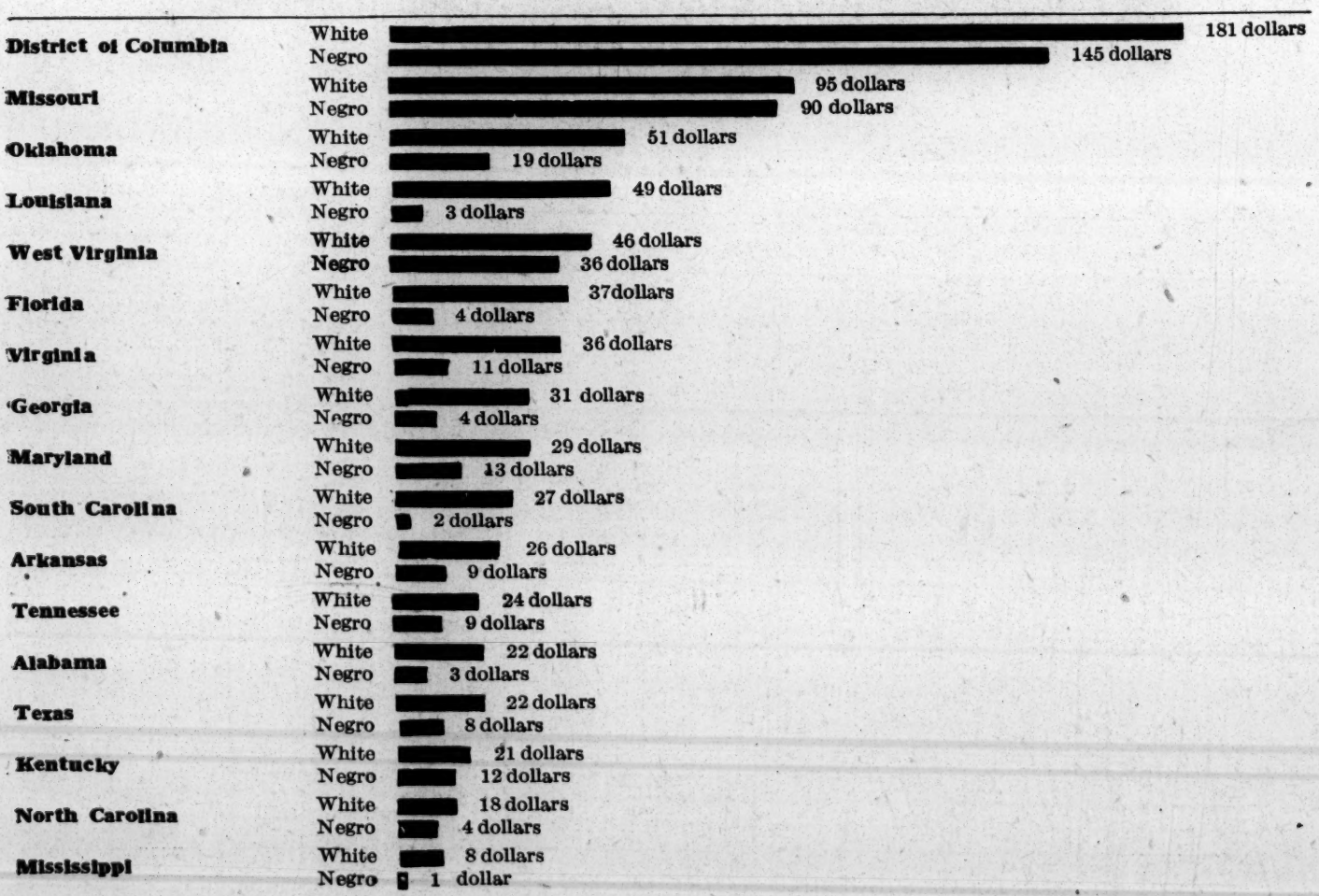
INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR WHITES AND NEGROES

STATE	For Whites	For Negroes	Average Value per Child of School Age	
			Whites	Negroes
District of Columbia	$ 10,424,193	$3,541,398	$ 181.32	$ 145.30
Missouri	81,955,396	4,200,000	95.00	90.00
Oklahoma	31,231,527	960,616	51.90	19.50
Louisiana	15,241,153	879,000	49.00	3.42
West Virginia	19,425,822	820,000	46.76	36.90
Florida	6,929,191	480,276	37.74	4.06
Virginia	15,982,713	2,601,837	36.63	11.70
Georgia	15,052,907	1,551,259	31.90	4.20
Maryland	9,935,862	972,000	29.90	13.05
Alabama	10,174,330	1,104,898	27.00	3.50
South Carolina	7,832,441	746,039	27.00	2.13
Texas	43,289,594	2,360,284	27.00	8.57
Arkansas	12,108,117	1,800,000	26.20	9.23
Tennessee	15,257,959	1,600,000	24.52	9.46
Kentucky	14,414,924	994,230	21.68	12.87
North Carolina	10,205,859	1,284,022	18.20	4.80
Mississippi	2,560,000	500,000	8.00	1.20
Total	$322,021,088	$26,395,859		

INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR WHITES AND NEGROES



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Alabama	315,327	10,444,596	33
Louisiana	227,557	6,568,708	29
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Texas	124	80	18
Virginia	131.8	83	17.3
Georgia	120	74	19
North Carolina	114.6	73	19.8
Florida a	101	74	20
Louisian	92	66	22
Alabama	102	55	26
South Carolina	67	44	33

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South Carolina	7,832,441	746,039	27.00	2.13
Texas	43,289,594	2,360,284	27.00	8.57
Arkansas	12,108,117	1,800,000	26.20	9.23
Tennessee	15,257,959	1,600,000	24.52	9.46
Kentucky	14,414,924	994,230	21.68	12.87
North Carolina	10,205,859	1,284,022	18.20	4.80
Mississippi	2,560,000	500,000	8.00	1.20
Total	$322,021,988	$26,395,859		

NUMBER NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

STATE	Salaries		Total Teachers	Grade Certificates				
	Male	Female		Life	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Temporary, Etc.
Alabama	*$196	*$172	2,716	110	42	675	1,820	
Arkansas			2,147		962	834	357	
District of Columbia			567					
Delaware			85					
Florida	†37.32	31.23†	1,136	23	74	493	543	62
Georgia	34.72	26.12	4,582		96	2,917	1,382	
Kentucky			1,376	203	679	429		
Louisiana	47.22	48.28	1,388		564	222	602	
Maryland			940					
Mississippi								
Exclusive of Separate Districts	20.52		4,160		864	1,012	1,767	
Separate Districts	30.00							
Missouri			800					
North Carolina	32.87		3,291		1,004	1,816	59	
Oklahoma	55.11	44.62	1,007					
South Carolina	148	122	3,013					
Tennessee			2,170					
Texas			3,780	1,089	1,154	1,713		
Virginia	38.20	31.72	2,905	883	829	570	225	429
West Virginia			522					
Total			$36,585					

*Annual. †Monthly.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATES

STATES	Total Expenditures		Average Expenditures per Child of School Age		Per Cent Expenditures		Per Cent Each Race of Total Population	
	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	Whites	Negroes
Alabama	$ 5,095,013	$ 630,749	$ 11.21	$ 2.00	89	11	57.5	42.5
Arkansas	4,191,008	800,000	9.07	4.14	84	16	71.8	28.1
District of Columbia	2,689,803	994,475	33.00	32.00	73	27	71.3	28.5
Delaware	552,027	52,763	11.53	5.23	91	9	84.6	15.4
Florida	3,530,300	288,375	19.23	2.44	92.6	7.4	58.9	41.0
Georgia	6,208,094	956,388	13.16	2.59	87	13	54.9	45.1
Kentucky	7,592,857	750,000	11.43	9.70	91	9	88.6	11.4
Louisiana	5,126,993	413,514	16.44	1.81	92.6	7.4	56.8	43.1
Maryland	4,997,941	524,667	14.63	7.04	90.5	9.5	82.0	17.9
Mississippi	2,236,571	569,990	8.20	1.53	80	20	43.7	56.2
Missouri	18,980,000	750,000	22.00	16.66	96.2	3.8	95.2	4.8
North Carolina	5,577,646	984,000	9.94	3.70	85	15	68.0	31.6
Oklahoma	13,588,820	567,820	22.60	11.52	96.8	3.2	87.2	8.3
South Carolina	3,473,082	432,162	11.97	1.23	89	11	44.8	55.2
Tennessee	7,116,076	950,000	11.44	5.76	88	12	78.3	21.7
Texas	14,556,305	2,002,902	9.06	6.90	88	12	82.2	17.7
Virginia	6,148,506	918,742	14.08	4.13	87	13	67.4	32.6
West Virginia	7,180,297	377,910	17.80	17.00	95	5	94.7	5.3
Total	$118,931,339	$12,964,457						

NEGRO ILLITERACY 1910 BY AGE PERIODS

Age Periods	Shaded Part Illiteracy	Per Cent Illiterate
10 to 14 years		18.9
15 to 19 years		20.3
20 to 24 years		23.9
25 to 34 years		24.6
35 to 44 years		32.3
45 to 54 years		47.0
55 to 64 years		63.0
65 years and over		74.5

ILLITERACY

In 1910 there were 2,277,731 illiterate Negroes in the United States. The percentage of Negro illiterates ten years of age and over was in 1880, 70.0; 1890, 57.1; 1900, 44.5; 1910, 30.4. In urban Negro population the percentage of illiterates in 1910 was 17.6; in rural population, 36.1. The percentage of illiterates in Negro population of the North was 18.2; South, 48.0; West, 13.1. The highest percentage of illiterates in Negro population, 48.4, is in Louisiana; the lowest percentage, 3.4, is in Minnesota and Oregon.

AGE PERIOD	NEGROES					
	Illiterate: 1910		Illiterate: 1900		Illiterate 1890	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
10 years and over*	2,227,731	30.4	2,853,194	44.5	3,042,668	57.
10 to 14 year	218,555	18.9	328,992	30.1	411,726	39.8
15 to 19 years	214,860	20.3	312,094	31.8	371,076	42.6
20 to 24 years	245,860	23.9	340,516	35.1	360,887	49.3
25 to 34 years	380,742	24.6	496,180	39.3	550,551	56.8
35 to 44 years	351,858	32.3	437,503	52.0	498,667	70.5
45 to 54 years	334,930	47.0	420,438	68.1	403,634	80.8
55 to 64 years	249,584	63.0	267,312	78.4	231,490	86.3
65 years and over	219,255	74.5	223,124	85.4	190,899	90.2

*Includes persons of unknown age.

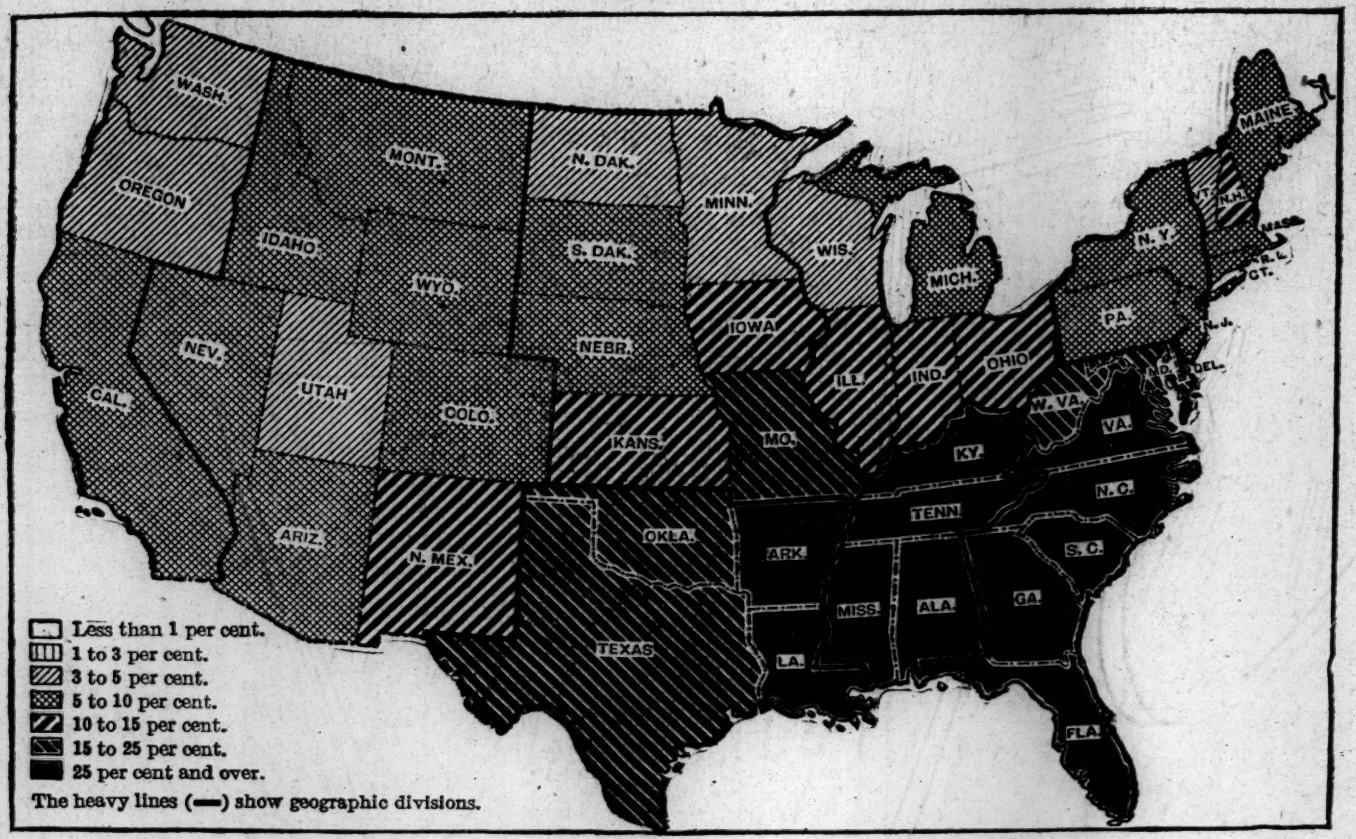
For number of illiterates by States, see under population, table voting age, school age, and illiterates.

Number of illiterates per thousand of the Negro population 10 years of age and over by States in 1910.

1. Minnesota—34.
2. Oregon—34.
3. Washington—43.
4. Wisconsin—45.
5. Vermont—48.
6. Utah—48.
7. North Dakota—48.
8. New York—50.
9. Wyoming—50.
10. South Dakota—55.
11. Nevada—55.
12. Michigan—57.
13. Connecticut—63.
14. Idaho—64.
15. Montana—70.
16. California—71.
17. Nebraska—72.
18. Arizona—72.
19. Maine—80.
20. Massachusetts—81.
21. Colorada—86.
22. Pennsylvania—91.
23. Rhode Island—95.
24. New Jersey—99.
25. Iowa—103.
26. Illinois—105.
27. New Hampshire—106.
28. Ohio—111.
29. Kansas—120.
30. District of Colubmia—135.
31. Indiana—137.
32. New Mexico—142.
33. Missiouri—174.
34. Oklahoma—177.
35. West Virginia—203.
36. Maryland—234.
37. Texas—246.
38. Florida—255.
39. Delaware—256.
40. Arkansas—264.
41. Tennessee—273.
42. Kentucky—276.
43. Virginia—300.
44. North Carolina—319.
45. Mississippi—356.
46. Georgia—365.
47. South Carolina—387.
48. Alabama—401.
49. Louisiana—484.

From United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1913, No. 20, illiteracy in the United States, p. 19.

NEGROES.



Percentage of Illiterates in the Population 10 years of age and over, 1910
(From the Abstract of the Census, 1910, page 247.)

CLASS OF POPULATION	Percentage of Illiterates in the Population 10 years of age and over			
	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0
White	5.0	6.2	7.7	9.4
Native	3.0	4.6	6.2	8.7
Native parentage	3.7	5.7	7.5	-------
Foreign or mixed parentage	1.1	1.6	2.2	-------
Foreign born	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.0
Negro	30.4	44.5	57.1	-------
Indian	45.3	56.2	-------	70.0
Chinese	15.8	29.0	45.2	-------
Japanese	9.2	18.2	-------	-------
All others	39.9	-------	-------	-------

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census 1910, p. 239.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN POPULATION TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER; 1910.

	All Classes	Native White of Native Parentage	Negro
United States	7.7	3.7	30.4
New England	5.3	10.7	7.8
Middle Atlantic	5.7	.2	7.9
East North Central	3.4	1.7	11.0
West North Central	2.9	1.7	14.9
South Atlantic	16.0	8.0	32.5
East South Central	17.4	9.6	34.8
West South Central	13.2	5.6	33.1
Mountain	6.9	3.6	8.0
Pacific	3.0	0.4	6.3
The North	4.3	1.4	10.5
The South	15.6	7.7	33.3
The West	4.4	1.7	7.0

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, 1910, p. 343.

Illiteracy In The Army.

The term illiteracy as used with reference to soldiers entering the service during the recent war was not the same as is used when we ordinarily refer to a person being illiterate, that is unable to read or write.

In the examinations carried on in the army by the section of psychology, the recruits were divided into two groups, Alpha and Beta. The former were designated as being literate and the later as being illiterate. The usual basis of classification as being literate was: "ability to read and understand newspapers and write letters home." Additional requirements, that the recruits had finished from the third grade to the seventh grade, were made in a number of the camps. The requirements for Negroes were: At Camp Custer, five years at school; at Camp Taylor, finished sixth grade; at Camp Sherman, eight years at school. The requirements for whites at Camp Sherman, were: finished sixth grade.

It would appear that the tendency was to increase the rate of illiteracy for Negroes in two ways. First, the requirements for placing them in Alpha were higher than that for the whites; second, the practice for a time in some camps was to send all Negro recruits to Beta without an examination.

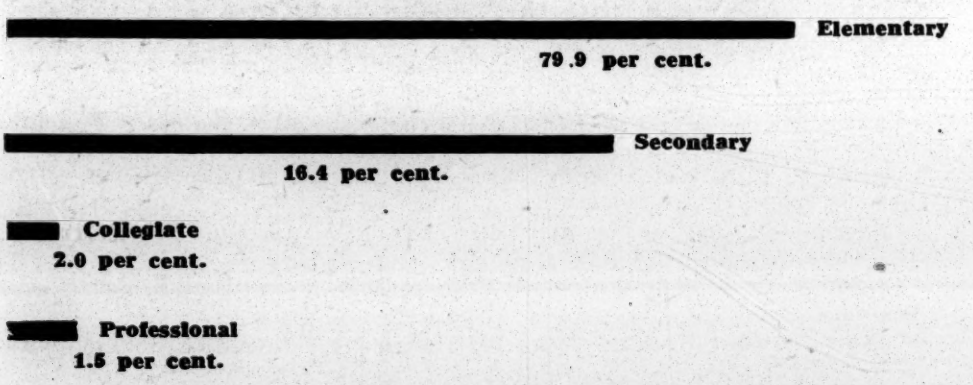
A communication from the office of the Surgeon General said: "Such information as is available refers to the segregation of recruits approximately on the basis of fifth grade literacy. On this basis it has been found

that twenty-nine per cent of white recruits were sent to Beta and seventy per cent of Negro recruits were sent to Beta. The figures for the Negroes are probably a little too high as indicating fifth grade literacy since for certain periods in some camps it was a practice to send all Negro recruits to Beta."

SECONDARY HIGHER AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

According to an investigation made by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the United States Bureau of Education there are some 653 schools devoted to the secondary, higher and private training of Negroes. There are: teachers, 5,228; total students 93,354; elementary students, 74, 625; secondary students, 15,327; collegiate students, 1,952; professional students, 1,450; students being industrially trained, 51,289. Of the total number of students 79.9 per cent are in elementary grades, and 2.0 per cent are in collegiate courses.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN NEGRO HIGHER, SECONDARY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS



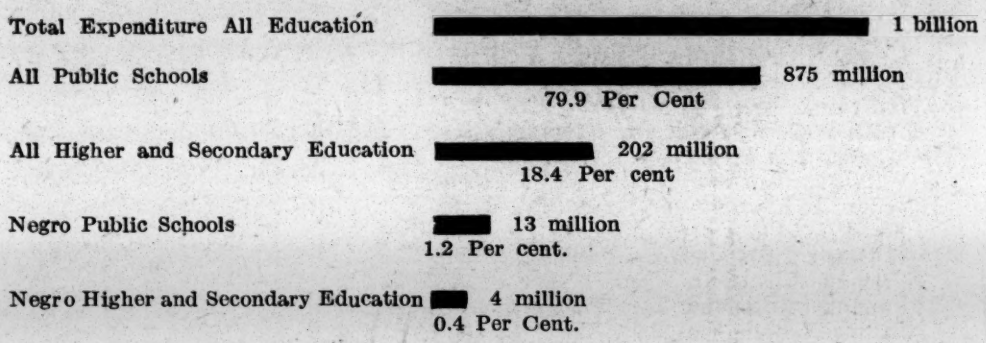
NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

The following table, taken from No. 15 of the Atlanta University publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

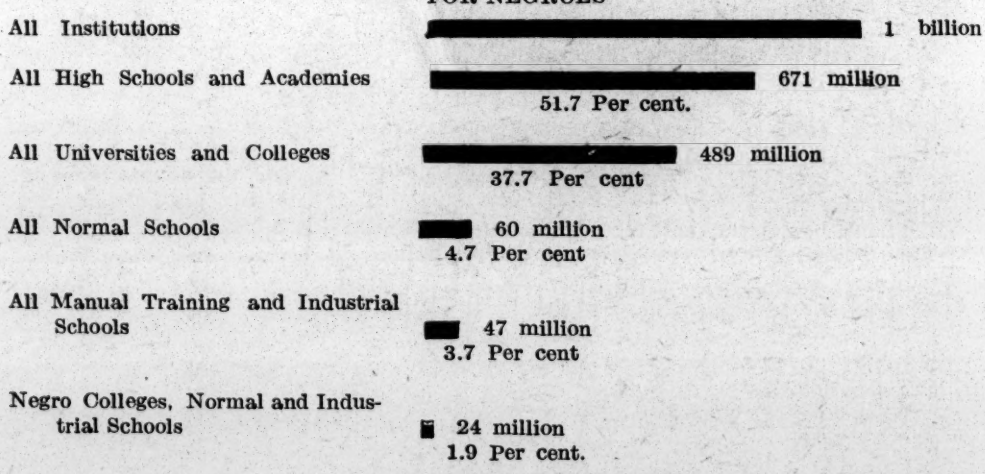
Decade	Number of Negro College Graduates
1820-1829	3
1830-1839	
1840-1849	7
1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
Total	3,856

In 1919 according to the Crisis Magazine, 382 Negroes received the Bachelor's Degree in the arts and sciences. The total number of Negro college graduates is now about 6,910. Among the first Negroes to graduate from colleges in the United States were John Brown Russworm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; Theodore S. Wright from Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edward Jones from Amherst College. About 705 Negroes have graduated from

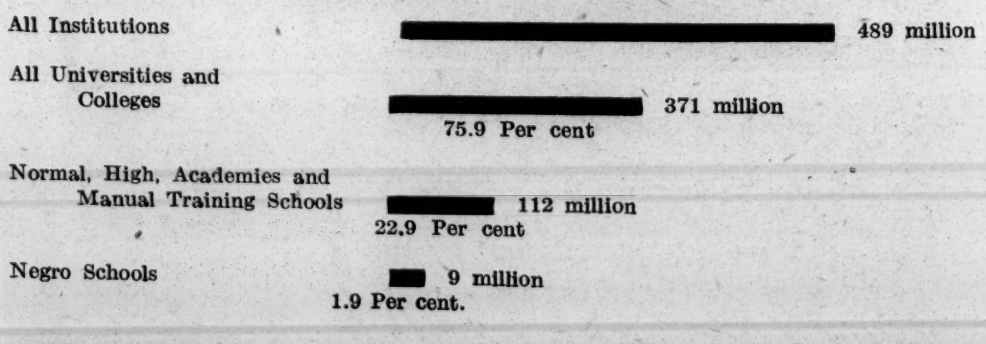
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES FOR ALL EDUCATION AND FOR NEGRO ECUCATION



INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES IN ALL SCHOOL PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR NEGROES



ENDOWMENTS OR PRODUCTIVE FUNDS FOR ALL AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Expenditures

During 1917-1918, the expenditures for private and higher schools for the Negro in the United States were by States and municipalities $686,253; by United States Government, $381,000; from other sources than those mentioned above $3,425,000; total, $4,492,253. There was expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma, $12,964,457.

The total expenditure for Negro education were $17,456,710. During the year 1917-1918 the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, expended $118,931,339 for white public schools. There was expended this same year in the entire United States for education, $1,077,821,500, divided as follows: $875,761,000 by common school systems, city and State; $132,250,000 by universities, colleges and technological schools; $22,800,000 by normal schools; $35,550,000 by private high schools and academies; $6,950,000 by manual training and industrial schools, and $4,510,500 by Indian schools.

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about $63,500,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions through their churches and other means have contributed over $30,000,000, for their education. It is estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from their public funds about $143,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about $1,840,000,000 were expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

School Property

The total value of the property, including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about $24,792,669.

The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to $1,272,355,000 as follows: For universities, colleges and technological schools, $489,500,000 normal schools, $60,590,000; private high schools and academies, $156,440,000; public high schools, $515,125,000; manual training and industrial schools $42,500,000; Indian industrial schools, $8,200,000.

Endowments

The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes amount to approximately $9,550,000. Of this amount, $3,050,000 belongs to colleges and universities, and $6,500,000 to normal and industrial schools. Only about twenty colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1917-1918 all Negro schools increased their endowments about $500,000.

During that same period universities, colleges and technological schools for whites added to their endowments $17,550,000. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1918 were $489,613,000 distributed as follows: Universities, colleges and technological schools, $371,250,000; normal schools, $5,621,000; public high schools, $3,000,000 private high schools and academies, $52,642,000; manual training and industrial schools, $57,100,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES FOR EDUCATION.

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroe s are each year raising about $2,000,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a

number of schools. All together they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about $2,500,000

Th African Methodist Episcopal Church is raising each year about $500,000 for the support of its twenty colleges and normal school. The Negro Baptists are giving support to about 110 colleges and academies. A great deal of money is being specially raised each year by the Negroes of the South for the improvement of their rural schools. It is a common thing for a community to raise $300 to $600 to build a schoolhouse. In connection with the Rosenwald rural school-house building movement, Negroes have contributed over $443,000.

Saint Francis Academy.—When, in 1829, the Saint Francis Academy was founded in Baltimore by Negro Sisters of the Catholic Church from the West Indies, they gave to the institution all they had in the way of furniture and real estate. It is said that Nancy Allison left this institution $15,000 and Louis Bode, a Haitian, $30,000.

Convene, The Widow Bernard.—She was a slave woman in New Orleans who purchased her own freedom and then set to work to do all she could to give light and learning to the illiterate and indigent children. In 1835 she founded and erected the "Institution des Orphelins Indigenes."

Lafon, Thomy.—Negro philanthropist, of New Orleans, La. He was born free in that city, December 28, 1810; was first a school teacher, then he ran a small dry goods store. Here he accumulated a little money which he loaned at advantageous rates of interest and began to deal in real estate. At this he became wealthy. He died December 22, 1893, leaving an estate appraised a $413,000, the bulk of which was divided among various charitable and educational institutions of the city of New Orleans.

Smith, Stephen.—Born 1795, died 1873; was a Negro lumber and oyster merchant of Columbia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He founded in 1864, in cooperation with other Negroes, the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at Philadelphia."

Smith at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest Negro in the United States He dealt in both oysters and lumber and had his own schooners. When he founded the Old Folks Home he had retired from business and was a minister of the A. M. E. Church. He gave for the establishment of the home, grounds, buildings and so forth, $150,000. He also donated the ground for the Mount Olive Cemetery for colored people, which adjoins the home.

Among other colored persons who contributed to the Old Folks Home were Maurice Hall, butler, $4,000; Henry and Sarah Gordon, caterers, $66,000. Gordon also gave $16,000 to Wilberforce University; Edward Green, junk dealer, $73,000. This home also received money from white persons, especially Quakers, and is now the wealthiest home for aged and infirm colored persons in the United States.

Shaw, Mary E.—Colored woman of New York City. Left legacy of $38,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

McKee, Col. John.—Wealthy philanthropist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania At his death in 1902, he left about $1,000,000 worth of property for education. He provided for the establishment of the Col. John McKee's College.

Fisher, Anna Maria.—A colored woman of Brooklyn, who died in 1911, left $26,500 of a $65,000 estate to educational institutions.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The Kosciuszko Fund—May 5, 1798, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish General who assisted the American Colonies in their fight for independence, on the eve of his departure from America made a will in which he set aside a fund amounting to about $16,000 to be devoted to the education of Negroes..

Thomas Jefferson was made administrator and was empowered to employ the whole of the fund "in purchasing Negroes from his own or any others, and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trade or otherwise, and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or

wives in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful." Kosciuszko died in 1817, Thomas Jefferson refused to take out administration papers and Benjamin Lincoln Lear, a Trustee of the African Education Society was appointed administrator. The heirs of Kosciuszko contested the will and filed a bill against Mr. Lear in the United States Supreme Court on the ground of the invalidity of the will executed by Kosciuszko in 1798. Mr. Lear died in 1832 and William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, short time thereafter. This caused delay in having the case decided. Available information does not indicate just what was the final disposition of the Kosciuszko fund.

References: Woodson, The Eduction of the Negro Prior to 1861, pages 76, 78, 79-80, 259 and 377-378.

The Cushing Fund.—In 1895 Miss Emmaline Cushing, of Boston, left $33,000 to aid Negro education. For sixteen years the income from the fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the fund was distributed.

The Avery Fund.—In 1875, Rev. Charles Avery, who, in 1849, established at Allegheny, Pa., The Avery Trade School for Colored Youths, by means of a fund provided for twelve scholarships for young colored men in the University of Pittsburgh.

In accordance with the agreement between the executors of the Avery Estate and the trustees of the university, this fund is to provide instruction for males of the colored people in the United States of America or the British Provinces of Canada. The number is not to exceed twelve at any one time or term, nor is an individual to hold a scholarship for a period longer than four years. The Avery scholarships are granted to under-graduate students in the college of arts and the schools of engineering, mines, economics and education.

The Vilas Bequest.—Under the terms of the will of the late Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who died August 27, 1908, provision is ultimatley to be made at the University of Wisconsin for ten scholarships and ten fellowships for persons of Negro descent.

After the death of Mr. Vilas' wife and daughter, his estate, which is considerable, is to be used for the promotion of learning at the University of Wisconsin. Among the things to be done as the income from the estate suitably increases are: First, the erection of the Vilas Memorial Theatre; second, ten undergraduate scholarships and ten fellowships are to be established; third, aid is to be provided for the encouragement of musical talent or to promote the appreciation of music fourth, the establishing, one after another, of ten research professorships; fifth, the ten professorships aforesaid having been established and supplied, the trustees shall next provide for fifty more undergraduate scholarships, with a salary of from three to four hundred dollars each, as they shall deem best, and then for fifty more fellowships with a salary of from five hundred to six hundred dollars each, to which graduates of the University of Wisconsin shall be appointed; such scholarships and fellowships to be of like character with those first hereinbefore provided for; or they may, in their discretion, provide for both fellowships and scholarships, but at least as many of the latter as of fellowships.

For at least one-fifth of these scholarships and fellowships the regents shall prefer in appointment among worthy and qualified candidated those of Negro blood if such present themselves. Otherwise then as aforesaid they shall be governed by the regents in like manner as those first above provided for.

The Buckingham Smith Fund.—The Buckingham Smith Benevolent Association is a charitable corporation under the laws of Florida, incorporated to dispense the proceeds of a fund established by Buckingham Smith, former resident of St. Augustine, and at one time minister from the United States to Spain.

The fund had its foundation in the will of Buckingham Smith who died in 1871. By his will he left his estate to his executor, in trust "for the benefit of the black people of St. Augustine." The Executor, Dr. Oliver Bronson of St. Augustine, formerly of New York, a philanthropist, took measures to transfer the property to the corporation formed.

The amount of the property divided by Buckingham Smith probably did not exceed $20,000. Dr. Bronson gave a lot on which a building was constructed, intended to be used as home for aged people of color. After some years of trial it was found that the old people were unwilling to enter the home and the building was then used for a training school for girls of the Negro race. This was later abandoned, and the proceeds of the fund used for the support and care of the indigent and the aged people of color.

By wise management the Trustees increased the principal of the sum so that the present income is approximately $4,000 a year, which is expended for the care and support of people belonging to the Negro race.

The Trustees of the fund are: Dr. Andrew Anderson, President, St. Augustine, Fla.; John T. Dismukes, Vice President, St. Augustine, Fla.; J. D. Puller, St. Augustine, Fla.; J. C. Heartt, Secretary, St. Augustine, Fla., and W. W. Dewhurst, Treasurer, St. Augustine, Fla.

The African Third

This is an income derived from the bequest of John Parrish made in 1808. The African Third of the John Parrish fund consists of the net income from a property on Third Stret in Philadelphia, bequeathed by him in 1808, in trust for three purposes: one-third for the education of poor white children, one-third for the aid of Indians, and one-third for the aid of colored people. Each of these thirds must be used in Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery the Relief of free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for improving the Condition of the African Race" is the trustee of the African Third, the annual income of which usually amounts to about $200. This Society is also trustee for the real estate and endowment fund for the Laing School at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. In addition, the Society has funds amounting to about $17,000, much of the income from which is applied to the aiding of Negro education in the South. The officers of the Society are: President, Joel Borton; vice-president, Henry Gawthrop; secretary, Arabella Carter, 1305 Arch Street; treasurer, Walter Hall; Board of Managers: the above and Sarah W. Knight, Henry Ferris, Mary R. Livevey, Richard R. Wright, Jr., Rebecca W. Holmes, and Counselor G. Herbert Jenkins.

The George Washington Educational Fund

This fund was established from money left by an ex-slave, George Washington. In the early part of the nineteeth century, Washington, then a small boy was purchased in Virginia by a Dr. Silas Hamilton of Natchez County Mississippi. Some five years later, Dr Hamilton brought his slaves, twenty-one in number, North and freed them. Washington refused to leave his master and went with him to Otterville in Jersey County, Illinois.

As long as Dr. Hamilton lived Washington served him faithfully. When the Doctor died in 1834 he left his former slave $3,000. Washington was thrifty and industrious and when he died in 1864 he left an estate valued at $15,000. His will provided that $1500 of this amount be expended in erecting a monument to Dr. Hamilton and that the income from the residue of the estate should be devoted to the education of Negro children. The trustee of the Fund appropriated the money to his own uses. About 1872 Theodore S. Chapman brought suit against the trustee of the Fund to have it applied to its proper uses. After several years of litigation Mr. Chapman won the suit and recovered a little less

than $9,000 of the original estate. After erecting the monument to Dr. Hamilton, $7,300 remained. Mr. Chapman had virtual charge of the Fund for thirty years and at his death it amounted to $22,000 and had assisted in the education of over one hundred Negro students. Mr, Chapman in his will left $3,000 to be added to the George Washington Educational Fund. The benefits of the Fund were first extended to the Negroes residing in Jersey County, later to the Congressional district in which this county is located and finally to the whole state of Illinois. The present amount of the Fund is reported to be approximately $23,000. The annual income is a little over $1,100. Four students are at present being Educated by the Fund in Northern Colleges. The trustees of the Fund are, Dr. A. M. Cheney, Jerseyville, Illinois; A. M. Slaten, Jerseyville, Illinois; O. B. Hamilton, Jerseyville, Illinois; J. W. Becker, Jerseyville, Illinois; B. R. Henry, Jerseyville, Illinois; H. L. Chapman, Jerseyville, Illinois. The secretary treasurer of the Fund, (he is not a trustee) is Judge Charles S. White of Jerseyville, Illinois.

The Miner Fund

This fund bears the name of, and owes its existence to Myrtilla Miner, of Brookfield, N. Y., who on December 3, 1851, established a normal school for colored girls so that they might become teachers of their own race. In order that the work might continue after her death, Congress on March 3, 1862, granted a charter by which she, her associates and successors were incorporated under the name of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia and to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such colored youth of the nation as might be placed under its care and influence.

Miss Miner died December 7, 1864. The first lot of ground for the school, purchased in 1853 at a cost of $4,000, was in the square on which the British Legation is now situated. In 1872, this ground was sold for $40,000 and a new site was purchased at Seventh and Church Streets. Here the Miner Normal School was conducted independently until 1879, when an arrangement was made with the trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia whereby it was agreed that the Miner Normal School should be the public normal school for the colored people of the District. The building was leased to the District of Columbia at an annual rental of $3,600. In 1915, the District erected a $225,000 Normal School building for Negroes which was named in honor of Miss Miner. The Fund now has property valued at $40,000. The annual income from which is about $2,100. This income is used for the aid of the Manassas Industrial School of Virginia and the Colored Social Settlement of Washington, D. C.

The Trustees of the Miner Fund are: William L. Brown, President; Rev. John Van Shaick, Jr., D. D., vice-president; Miss Emily J. Brigham, R. C. Bruce, Samuel R. Bond, Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., Miss Mary K. Porter, secretary; and Henry C. Gauss, treasurer.

Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa

In 1894 Rev. W. F. Stewart, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife, Mrs. W. F. Stewart gave an endowment for the establishing of missionary training in the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose was to train men and women of the Negro race for work in the foreign field, also to prepare the ministry in the home-land and to inspire the church with missionary zeal. In addition to class-room work, provision was made for lectureships in various other schools to be carried on from Gammon Theological Seminary as a center.

The plan also includes a system of literary prize contests in original essays, orations and hymns on missionary subjects open to all young people of the schools and churches under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Lectures on missionary work are being regularly delivered in the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society and many other schools. Conferences, conventions and churches are visited in order to inspire the people with missionary zeal. Beginning with 1911 a monthly journal "The Foundation" has been published and given wide circulation. In 1910 regular class room work by the department of missions was begun in Gammon Theological Seminary. In 1914 this department was officially recognized as a part of the Seminary for the training of both foreign and home missionaries. Through the Foundation's work forty missionaries of the Negro race have gone from America to Africa. The Foundation has available funds of $110,000. The Trustees are: E. L. Stewart, Chicago, and Rev. G. Grant Stewart, Pasadena, California. Demester D. Martin, D. D., Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, is secretary of the Foundation.

The Daniel Hand Fund.—In 1888 Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association $1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residuary estate amounting to $500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and disbursed through the same association.

This fund has been of great assistance in the splendid work which the American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South. It now amounts to $1,545,190 The income from the Fund for 1917 was $71,926.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—On February 7, 1867 and July 1, 1868, George Peabody, of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of $3,500,000 to be devoted to education in the South; $1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds and has never been available. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes.

In 1875, a normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships, worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903 all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. This was done in 1915. The residue of the fund was expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment of Peabody College the Peabody Fund donated the sum of $1,000,000. Toward the further endowment of this institution the Peabody Fund contributed $500,000. The Trustees have also contributed funds in aid of schools of education in the State universities and in aid of rural education for the Negro race. The fund for this latter purpose has been given in trust to the John F. Slater Fund to be administered in the interest of rural public schools for the Negro race.

The Rosenwald Benefactions for Y. M. C. A. and Rural School Buildings.—In January 1911, Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago made a proposition through the Young Men's Christian Association of that city whereby he offered to donate the sum of $25,000 to every city in the

United States which would raise by public subscription $75,000 for the purpose of erecting an Association building for colored men and boys, to cost, with land, building and furnishing not less than $100,000.

As a result of this offer a total of $1,994,764 has been raised. Of this amount, Mr. Rosenwald contributed $300,000, and has $25,000 ready to be paid on building at Pittsburgh, when that city has complied with all conditions. The sources and amounts given to meet Mr. Rosenwald's conditions have been: from local whites, $960,514; from local Negroes, $282,416; from other sources, $426,834. With the amounts raised, buildings have been erected, or are being erected, in the following cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittburgh St. Louis and Washington. New York having also subscribed the amount for a similar building for colored women and girls, Mr. Rosenwald applied his offer to this purpose.

June 12, 1914, Mr. Rosenwald announced that through the Tuskegee Institute he would provide money to assist in erecting rural schoolhouses for Negroes in the South under the following terms: that the people in the community where a school house is to be erected shall secure from the public school funds or raise among themselves an amount equivalent to or larger than that given by Mr. Rosenwald. It is understood that in no case will the sum given by Mr. Rosenwald exceed $400 for a one-teacher school and $500 for a two-teacher school.

In no case will the Rosenwald aid be given until the amount raised by the community and that given by Mr. Rosenwald are sufficient to complete and furnish the school-house to be built. In estimating the amount to be raised by the community, cash, land, labor, and material may be included. No community will be granted aid from the Rosenwald Fund toward the erection of a school-house, whose school term does not run at least five months.

To secure a better grade of teachers and to assist these rural schools to better serve the needs of the community, it is suggested that an appropriation of not less than $30 in any one year be granted to deserving communities which have erected new school buildings through the aid received from the Rosenwald Fund.

This sum is to be granted for the purpose of extending the school term two months for a one-teacher school and one month for a two-teacher school, provided the community or county first raises an equal or greater amount for the same purpose. If, however, the school has a maximum term of seven months the money granted by Mr. Rosenwald may be used with the sum raised by the community to increase the year's salary of the teacher or teachers employed. It is further recommended that this plan be carried out on a three year basis with a view to the public authorities of the state taking over the increase of such extended school term at the end of that period."

Up to June 30, 1919, Mr. Rosenwald has given $311,995.37 towards promoting rural school-house buildings.

To meet Mr. Rosenwald's contributions, the Negroes in the communities where these school-houses were erected, have contributed $443,381.35; from the public funds of states, $354,032.00, and from the white people of the communities where the school buildings were erected, $88,552.27. Making a total of $1,197,960.99 that was thus contributed for school-house buildings. Through Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions, 751 rural school-houses for Negroes have been erected as follows: Alabama, 207; North Carolina, 174; Louisiana, 92; Tennessee, 79; Virginia, 46; Mississippi, 37; Georgia, 34; Arkansas, 33; Kentucky, 28; South Carolina, 14; and Maryland, 7.

The John F. Slater Fund.—In March, 1882, John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, created a trust fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this munificent gift Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a medal. The fund is used to prepare teachers and for education in the industries. Through fidelity and successful management the appropriations have been kept up and the Fund increased to $1,750,000.

Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of normal and industrial departments. For the fiscal year 1917-18 the trustees of the fund spent $74,474 in assisting 120 schools, including 54 County Training Schools.

The trustees are: John A. Stewart, New York City; Wickliffe Rose, New York City; Richard H. Williams, New York City; William Lawrence, Boston, Massachusetts; James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; Charles Scribner, New York City; Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir, Virginia; John M. Glenn, New York City; Francis P. Venable, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Francis Lynde Stetson, New York City; James H. Kirkland, Nashville, Tennessee; Charles S. Brown, New York City. The officers are: James H. Dillard, President; Richard H. Williams, Vice-President; Miss G. C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Virginia, Secretary; Metropolitan Trust Company, Treasurer.

County Training Schools Aided by the Slater Fund, 1917-18

To these the State Board gives $500 a year for salaries of teachers on the following conditions:

1. The school property shall belong to the state, county, or district, and the school shall be a part of the public school system.

2. There shall be an appropriation for salaries of not less than $750 from public funds raised by state, county, or district taxation.

3. The teaching shall extend through the eighth year, with the intention of adding at least two years as soon as it shall be possible to make such extension.

The following facts for the session 1917-18 are interesting:

Amount contributed by the Slater Fund for salaries	$ 27,552
Amount contributed by the General Education Board for building	12,225
Amount spent by Counties (from public tax funds) for all purposes	132,050
Number of pupils above the seventh grade	958

State	County	Principal	Address
Alabama	Coosa	J. A. Welton	Cottage Grove
	Pickens	Richard Lee	Carrollton, R. F. D.
	Lowndes	S. T. Wilson	Hayneville, R. F. D.
	Russell	Miss Marion Martin	Seale, Route No. 3.
	Conecuh	William E. Knight	Evergreen
	Baldwin	Ligon Wilson	Daphne
	Mobile	I. J. Whitley	Plateau
Arkansas	Hempstead	H. C. Yerger	Hope
	Ouchita	A. B. Crump	Camden
	Dallas	S. J. Anderson	Fordyce
	Lee	D. W. Hughes	Mariana
	Crittenden	W. C. Bauchman	Edmondson
Georgia	Ben Hill	N. E. McLean	Fitzgerald
	Tift	George W. Burton	Tifton
	Washington	T. J. Elder	Sandersville
	Monroe	W. M. Hubbard	Forsyth
Kentucky	Fayette	L. W. Taylor	425 N. Upper Street, Lexington
	Christian	C. L. Timberlake	Pembroke
	Bourbon	C. T. Cook	Little Rock
Louisiana	Morehouse	R. G. Steptoe	Bastrop
	Calsasieu	A. B. Rowe	Westlake
	Jackson	A. M. Strange	Vernon
Mississippi	Covington	W. W. Blackburn	Mt. Olive
	Lamar	J. J. Jefferson	Purvis
	Lee	W. M. Wade	Tupelo

State	County	Principal	Address
North Carolina	Bertie	O. G. White	Powellsville
	Anson	J. H. Faison	Wadesboro
	Johnston	Wm. M. Cooper	Smithfield
	Sampson	L. N. Neal	Clinton
	Wake	A. B. Johnson	Method
	Martin	W C. Chance	Parmele
	Pamlico	T. T. Ringer	Bayboro
	Pitt	G. R. Whitfield	Grimesland
	Orange	R. E. Malone	Chapel Hill
	Columbus	C. Dillard, Jr.	Whiteville, R. F. D.
South Carolina	Clarendon	I. M. A. Myers	Manning
	Georgetown	J. B. Beck	Georgetown
	Horry	S. B. Williams	Conway
	Marion	John D. Whitaker	Marion
Tennessee	Shelby	T. J. Johnson	Lucy, R. F. D.
	Fayette	W. P. Ware	Somerville
	Haywood	F. E. Jeffries	Brownsville
	Madison	G. C. Dameron	Denmark, R. F. D
	Wilson	L. L. Campbell	Lebanon
Texas	Guadalupe	N. Dudley	Seguin
	Lavaca	P. S. Stevens	Schulenburg Route No 6.
	Walker	S. W. Houston	Huntsville, R. F. D. No. 1
	Travis	J. E. Clayton	Manor
Virginia	Albemarle	J. G. Shelton	Charlottesville
	Caroline	A. M. Walker	Bowling Green
	Greensville	E. W. Wyatt	North Emporia
	Middlesex	James H. Lark	Wake, Box 63.
	Nottoway	Alex. Dickerson	Blackstone.
	York	Charles E. Brown	Halsteads Point.

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.—On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute and Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the fund and a board of trustees was organized.

The present board is David C. Barrow, Athens, Georgia; Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Mississippi; Andrew Carnegie, New York City; James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William P. Few, Durham, North Carolina; George McAnemy, New York City; Samuel C. Mitchell, Newark, Delaware; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Alabama; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tennessee; Walter H. Page, Garden City, New York; George Foster Peabody, New York City; R. L. Smith, Waco, Texas; William H. Taft, New Haven, Connecticut; Emmett J. Scott, Washington, District of Columbia and Talcott Williams, New York City.

The officers are: President, James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia, Vice-President, Walter H. Page, Garden City, New York; Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, 25 Broad Street, New York City; Secretary, John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chairman Executive Committee, Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Office Secretary, Miss G. C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Virginia; B. C. Caldwel', Natchitoches, Louisiana; and W .T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama are field agents.

The work of the Negro Rural School Fund of the Jeanes Foundation was carried on in 1917-18 in 209 counties distributed in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

During the year the Foundation expended $44,707 as follows: Supervising teachers, $39,856; Summer School, $1,000; extension of terms, $900; fare of supervising teachers to conferences, $2,951. In 1913 the counties contributed from public funds toward the payment of salaries of supervising teachers, $3,402; in 1914, $6,255; in 1915, $12,183; in 1916, $17,894; in 1917, $23,722; in 1918, $25,090.

Phelps-Stokes Fund

By the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York City, who died in Redlands, California, April 26, 1909, a board of trustees was constituted for a fund of about $900,000 to be known as the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The trustees were incorporated by the New York Legislature in 1911. The act of incorporation states that the income of the fund is to be used for the "erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York, for the poor families of that city, either directly or by the acquisition of the capital stock or obligations of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The most important purposes for which the income of the fund has been applied are as follows:

1. The establishment at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia of fellowships. $12,500 is given each of these Universities for the permanent endowment of a research fellowship on the following conditions:

"The university shall appoint annually a fellow in Sociology for the study of the Negro. He shall pursue advanced studies under the direction of the department of Sociology, Economics, Education or History, as may be determined in each case by the president. The fellowship shall yield $500, and shall, after four years, be restricted to graduate students.

"Each fellow shall prepare a paper or thesis embodying the result of his investigations which shall be published by the university with assistance from the income of the fund."

Three bulletins have been issued by the University of Georgia and three by the University of Virginia.

2. The establishment of a fund at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, in accordance with the following vote:

"Voted that $10,000 be given to the Peabody College for Teachers to establish a fund for the visitation of Negro schools and colleges, the income to be used to enable the teachers, administrative officers and students of the Peabody College to come into direct and helpful contact with the actual work of representative institutions of Negro education."

3. The Fund, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education, made a comprehensive investigation of Negro Education. The results of this investigation were published as Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916. The study was made under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., formerly Director of Research at Hampton Institute, and later in charge of Negro statistics in connection with the United States Census of 1910.

Dr. Jones was assisted in the investigation by representatives of the colored race and by Southern white men. The Report shows that the provision made for Negro education is inadequate in every phase, and urges an increase of the facilities for college, secondary and vocational education. Many small schools doing a splendid work were given well-deserved publicity, while a few unworthy schools were exposed. The report has been reprinted in the form of State Abstracts and separate chapters. At present the Fund maintains a cooperative relationship with the Bureau of Education. The time of three workers is devoted

to constructive work. Advice is given to Negro schools as to curricula, accounts and buildings. An effort is also made to keep Negro schools in touch with all progressive educational movements. Information is given on all phases of Negro education, and schools are assisted in the search for qualified principals and teachers.

4. Assistance to the Southern University Race Commission by an annual appropriation for traveling expenses.

5. Assistance to the Southern Publicity Committee, whose executive officer is Mrs. John D. Hammond of Dalton, Georgia. The purpose of the Committee's work is to furnish the press with articles dealing with the constructive side of race relations.

6. Forty-eight schools have been aided by the Fund. In addition, appropriations have been made to the Jeanes Fund work; illiteracy campaigns; prizes to improve conditions in school dormitories; Y. M. C. A. work; Y. W. C. A. work; study of Negro life and history; promotion of health; Southern University Race Commission; gardening in public schools; Sunday School work; and the improvement of conditions at army camps where Negro soldiers were stationed.

The trustees of the fund are: Bishop David H. Greer, New York City, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, New York University, New York City; Olivia E. P. Stokes, New York City; Mrs. Robert Hunter, Noroton Heights, Connecticut; Helen Phelps Stokes, New York City; John Sherman Hoyt, New York City; I. N. Phelps Stokes, New York City; Francis Louis Slade, New York City; Edward W. Sheldon, New York City; Henry Sloan Coffin, Union Theological Seminary, New York City; and Anson Phelps Stokes, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, secretary. The agents of the Fund are: Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director; W. B. Hill and L. A. Roy, Special Agents United States Bureau of Education.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

In 1902 Mr. John D. Rockfeller contributed $1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of education in the United States. In 1903 under an Act approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization, was chartered.

By the terms of its charter the Board is empowered to assist in the improvement of primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, institutions of higher learning, and schools of any other grade. In 1905, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 to the Board as a permanent endowment. In 1907, he gave a further sum of $32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment of the Board, and two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909, Mr. Rockefeller added $10,000,000 more, bringing his total donations to the Board up to $53,000,000.

The Board has the following main lines of work:

1. *The development of public hign schools in the Southern States.* As early as 1905 the Board undertook to provide State Departments of Education in a few of the Southern States with trained field workers who could develop educational interest, urge local educational activities, and give the requisite professional assistance to communities eager to improve their schools. At the present time the Board is cooperating with fifteen states by paying the salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of agents dealing with secondary education, known by the title of Professors of Secondary Education. Amount appropriated to June 30, 1919, $,422,244.00.

2. *The advancement of higher Education throughout the United States.* At the outset the Board determined to employ a considerable portion of its income in assisting such institutions of learning as it may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. For this purpose it has made contributions to the endowment funds of colleges and universities in the several states, pledging the sum of $15,698,704 toward a total of $69,308,142 which the institutions have undertaken to raise.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

State Agents for Negro Rural Schools.

The Board is doing an extensive work for the education of the Negro people in the Southern States. In the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, the Board is co-operating with the State Departments of Education in the development of better school, economic, and social conditions in rural sections.

The undertaking is in charge of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools, whose salaries and traveling expenses are paid by the General Education Board. These agents are in close touch and cooperate sympathetically with County Superintendents of Education, the colored people themselves, and various other agencies whose work is of a similar nature. A definite program of improvement has been outlined for every state in which this work is being conducted. To June 30, 1919, $311,136 has been appropriated for this activity. In addition to the foregoing the Board has provided by appropriation, $165,000, for the rehabilitation of the plant of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Jeanes Fund

The General Education Board is assisting the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna. T. Jeanes Foundation, to enlarge its work of assisting counties in employing competent supervising industrial teachers. Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Foundation, is directing this phase of the work. To June 3, 1919, the General Education Board contributed to the Jeanes Fund $83,900.00.

County Training Schools.

For three years the General Education Board has cooperated with the John F. Slater Fund and public school officials in the Southern States in the development of County Training Schools for Negroes. These schools are doing or propose to do as soon as possible two or three years of high school work, offering in the graduating class a simple course in Teacher Training. The purpose is to provide a good Negro school, centrally located and supported by public funds, where may be trained a number of young men and women to teach in the small rural schools. The amount appropriated to June 30, 1919 to assist in providing equipment and in building teachers' homes was $111,087. The number of County Training Schools thus aided by the General Education Board has increased since 1915 from 12 to 75.

For the session 1917-18, complete reports from the County Training Schools show a total of 295 teachers and an enrollment of 13,931 pupils, 895 of whom are in high school grades.

During the past year the John F. Slater Fund has contributed $39,000 for the salaries of teachers employed in these schools, while the counties have expended from public tax funds $128,000 for buildings and improvements and $135,000 for salaries. In addition, the Negro people manifested their interest by liberal contributions.

In connection with these schools, the living conditions of teachers employed have been improved. Homes have been built or are under construction at 21 county training schools, the General Education Board having been applied toward the cost of these buildings.

The chief aim of these homes is to make living conditions more attractive to good teachers. Such homes serve also as examples to the people of the surrounding communities.

Contributions to Negro Schools.

For several years past the General Education Board has made limited contributions to selected schools for the Negro people for their

current expenses—in a few instances, however, contributions have been made toward the cost of new buildings. For the year ended June 30, 1919, contributions to the following institutions were made:

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga	$ 5,000
Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala	10,000
Colored Graded School Talladega, Ala	2,500
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn	28,660
Fort Valley High and Indus. School, Fort Valley, Ga	3,500
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va	25,000
Lane College, Jackson, Tenn	7,000
Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va	2,000
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., for current expenses	16,200
Penn. Nor. and Indus. School, Frogmore, St. Helena Is., S. C	6,000
Slater Indus. and State Nor. School, Winston-Salem, N. C	12,500
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga	33,000
St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C	2,000
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala	25,000
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg	500
Total	$ 178,860

Home Makers' Clubs.

The Board is defraying the expenses of County supervising industrial teachers during the summer months in states where the Board is supporting State Agents for Negro Rural Schools. Like the work of the Jeanes Fund industrial teachers, that of the Home-Makers' Club Agents is designed to teach the Negroes in the rural communities the science of better daily living.

The latter continue during the summer months the activities which the Jeanes Fund workers carry on throughout the winter, adapted of course, to the possibilities of the season. For instance, great stress is laid on the home production and preservation of food stuffs, gardening and canning being two prime features. Home and school improvement, domestic science, sanitation, and home nursing are among the subjects which the Home-Makers' Club Agents aim to develop among their people. During 1918 over 6,000 clubs with a membership of 118,727 were organized in 298 counties in 11 states. The value of this work may be seen by the fact that 4,439,634 quarts of fruit and vegetables were put up during the season by members of these clubs. The amount appropriated up to June 30, 1919, was $132,218, of which, $43,575 was appropriated for 1919.

Summer Schools.

The General Education Board through the State Departments of Education in 1918, aided 59 summer Schools for Negro teachers. These schools were manned by 478 instructors, and 6,157 teachers were enrolled. The terms ranged from four to six weeks.

The purpose was to strengthen the teachers in service in their academic and industrial work and to enlist their cooperation in various forms of community work such as food conservation, Red Cross, Moonlight schools for Illiterates, etc. To June 30, 1919, $31,209 was appropriated, of which, $12,200 is for the current year.

Hampton Summer Scholarships.

In 1917 the General Education Board defrayed the traveling expenses of a group of 123 Negro teachers from nine states in attending the Hampton Institute Summer School. These teachers were carefully chosen by the State Agents for Negro Rural Schools.

Of the whole number, 42 were from County Training Schools, 54 were supervising industrial teachers, and 18 were matrons in charge of the dormitory life of boys and girls in boarding schools under church or state control. The others were mostly principals of important schools.

Tuskegee Summer Scholarships.

The building of rural school houses stimulated by the aid of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through Tuskegee Institute, has emphasized the need of better trained teachers to man these new buildings.

In 1918 local efforts were made to extend the term of these schools, increase the salaries, and otherwise make them more attractive to the best teachers. The General Education Board offered to defray the traveling expenses of teachers in the Rosenwald schools to Tuskegee Institute for the summer school of six weeks. More than 200 teachers from nine states availed themselves of this opportunity. They were given courses designed to strengthen them as rural teachers and leaders.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Board has made contributions to four of the larger medical schools in the United States with a view to enabling them to command the entire time of the principal members of the teaching staff in the department of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics, or as it is commonly expressed, placing these teachers on a full-time university basis. The sum of $6,208,774 has been contributed by the General Education Board for this purpose. Realizing the necessity of well trained Negro physicians the Board has during the past year appropriated to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, the sum of $150,000 toward $500,000 to be applied for permanent endowment.

RURAL EDUCATION.

The Board is providing the necessary funds with which to pay the salaries and expenses of State Agents of Rural Schools in eleven Southern States. Their main duty is to endeavor to develop more efficient rural systems. To June 30, 1919, $311,136 was appropriated by the General Education Board for this work.

RESEARCH.

A few years ago the Board entered the field of educational investigation and research and experiment. Several projects in this direction are now under way.

Since its establishment up to June 30, 1919, the Board has contributed for education $27,250,400. Of this amount, $2,562,273 was contributed for the education of the Negro people.

The Trustees of the Board are seventeen in number. The following are the officers of the Board: Dr. Wallace Buttrick, President; Dr. Abraham Flexner, Secretary; Dr. E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary; Mr. L. G. Myers, Treasurer; Mr. L. M. Dashiell, Assistant Treasurer. The officers of the Board are at 61 Broadway, New York City.

THE SMITH-LEVER APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION.

In 1913 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Agriculture Extension Bill which provided money for carrying on agricultural extension work in every state of the Nation. Some of the important features of this .ct are:

This Extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in the colleges receiving the benefits of the Act.

The amount that each state receives is in the proportion which the rural population of the state bears to the total rural population.

Before any Federal appropriations are made to a state an equal sum must be provided from within the State in any of the following ways: namely, by the State or by a county, or a college, or a local authority, or by individual contributions.

In 1914 each state was given $10,000 unconditionally for this work. In 1915 the proportionate allotment for each state began to be available. The

maximum allotment for each state will be reached in 1922. The work for Negroes is carried on along the lines of farm demonstration work, corn and canning clubs for Negro boys and girls and field or movable schools.

THE ALLOTMENT TO EACH SOUTHERN STATE FOR 1915, THE MAXIMUM ALLOTMENT AND THE AMOUNT THAT WOULD BE DUE TO BE SPENT ON NEGROES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PROPORTION IN THE RURAL POPULATION IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

STATE	Amount Available From United States		Amount which, on basis of per cent of Rural Population, should by 1922 be expended on Negroes.	
	1915	1922	Per ct, Negro rural Pop.	Amount that should be expended on Negroes.
Alabama	$21,480	$146,400	42.5	$62,220
Arkansas	17,600	113,000	28.0	31,640
Florida	6,400	44,000	41.2	18,128
Georgia	25,200	170,000	46.0	78,200
Kentucky	20,000	142,300	8.9	12,664
Louisiana	14,100	96,100	47.7	45,839
Maryland	7,700	52,700	20.9	11,014
Mississippi	19,600	131,400	57.5	75,555
Missouri	23,100	156,600	2.8	4,384
North Carolina	2,300	155,100	30.8	47,770
Oklahoma	16,200	111,000	7.5	8,325
South Carolina	15,700	106,000	56.9	60,314
Tennessee	21,100	143,000	18.5	26,455
Texas	36,400	244,400	17.3	42,281
Virginia	19,400	130,000	32.4	42,120
West Virginia	12,600	82,600	4.9	4,047
Total	$278,880	$2,024,600		$570,950

Each dollar of Federal money expended must be matched by a dollar from other sources. That is the total money expended in Smith-Lever work, must be twice the amount of Federal money expended. For lists of workers among Negroes under the Smith-Lever Act, see section on Agriculture.

THE SMITH-HUGHES APPROPRIATION FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

On February 23, 1917 the United States Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act. Under the terms of this act, the Federal Government appropriates funds to the states for the purpose of co-operating in vocational education, as follows: (1) for instruction in agriculture, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1926 and thereafter a maximum of $3,000,000 is annually appropriated; (2) for instruction in the trades, home economics and industrial subjects, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1926, and thereafter a maximum of $3,000,000 is annually appropriated; (3) for training teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trades, industrial and home economics subjects, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1921 and thereafter, a maximum of $1,000,000 is annually appropriated. Thus in 1926 and thereafter the Federal Government will give approximately $7,000,000 annually to assist in vocational training. The moneys expended under the provisions of this Act, in cooperation with the States, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of Agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money expended for such salaries the State or local community, or both shall expend an equal amount for such salaries; and that appropriations for the training of teachers of vocational subjects, as herein provided, shall be conditioned that such money be expended for maintenance of such training and that for each dollar of Federal money so expended for maintenance, the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for the maintenance of such training.

The grant is for payment in part of salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of Agricultural subjects, for payments in part of salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, or industrial subjects, for payment toward the maintenance of the training of teachers in all these subjects.

The grant is made in accordance with the terms of a definite plan proposed by the State and approved by the Federal board. No money belongs to any State as of right. A state is entitled to receive Federal aid only when it has conformed to the act and has had its plan approved. No money belongs to any local community or to any institution as of right. Communities and institutions are entitled to money only as they show themselves able and ready to meet the requirements of the State board for vocational education. H. O. Sargant, Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga., is special Federal Agent for agricultural work among Negroes. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing, "Federal Board for Vocational Education," Washington, D. C. The amount, which under the Smith-Hughes act will go to each of the Southern states and the amount which, on the basis of per cent in population should be expended for Negroes, is shown in the tables which follow.

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 1920-1921 UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT.

STATE	TOTAL	For Agriculture, for Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors.	For Trades Home Economics and Industry. For salaries of teachers.	For Teacher Training, for Salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training.
Alabama	$ 79,054.29	$ 41,693.23	$ 10,198.00	$ 27,163.06
Arkansas	57,917.73	32,347.06	5,577.47	19,993.20
Florida	29,989.65	13,405.37	6,317.79	10,266.49
Georgia	96,836.22	48,853.87	14,825.63	33,156.72
Kentucky	85,338.17	40,936.72	15,301.13	29,100.32
Louisiana	62,529.22	27,386.56	13,680.86	21,061.80
Maryland	49,727.65	15,072.45	18,160.53	16,494.67
Mississippi	66,007.12	37,492.04	5,703.01	22,812.07
North Carolina	81,306.18	44,533.26	14,464.37	22,308.55
Oklahoma	61,411.68	31,541.04	8,812.58	21,058.06
South Carolina	55,871.32	30,254.32	6,509.01	19,107.99
Tennessee	81,045.08	41,138.48	12,140.55	27,766.05
Texas	145,183.11	69,818.56	26,060.37	49,304.18
Virginia	76,730.85	36,888.36	13,051.91	26,790.58
West Virginia	45,220.40	23,424.17	6,281.11	15,515.12
Total	$1,074,168.67	$535,185.49	$177,084.32	$361,898.86

AMOUNT OF THE SMITH-HUGHES FEDERAL ALLOTMENT, WHICH, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, OF THE RURAL AND OF THE URBAN POPULATION, SHOULD BE EXPENDED, IN 1920-1921, ON THE NEGROES IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

STATE	Total which should be expended for Negroes in 1920-1921	Total that should go for agriculture, for salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors	Total that should go for trades, home economics & industry, for Salaries of Teachers	Total that should go for Teacher Training, for Salaries of Teachers and maintenance of Teacher Training
Alabama	$ 33,577.54	$ 17,719.52	$ 4,313.75	$ 11,544.27
Arkansas	16,357.67	9,057.16	1,682.48	5,618.03
Florida	12,313.98	5,552.86	2,552.06	4,209.06
Georgia	43,640.83	22,472.30	6,182.02	14,986.51
Kentucky	9,898.49	3,643.30	2,937.79	3,317.40
Louisiana	26,582.73	13,063.12	4,442.32	9,077.29
Maryland	7,844.62	3,150.04	1,742.16	2,952.42
Mississippi	37,001.62	21,557.90	2,623.38	12,820.34
North Carolina	26,030.37	13,716.16	5,264.89	67,049.32
Oklahoma	5,135.63	2,365.57	1,022.25	1,747.81
South Carolina	30,702.64	17,214.52	2,941.06	10,547.06
Tennessee	17,775.49	7,610.53	4,139.74	6,025.22
Texas	25,782.77	12,078.51	4,977.46	8,726.80
Virginia	25,021.50	11,951.71	4,336.25	8,733.54
West Virginia	2,390.88	1,147.77	420.82	822.29
Total	$320,056.76	$162,300.97	$49,578.43	$108,177.36

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 1926 AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT.

STATE	TOTAL	For agriculture, for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors.	For trades, home economics & industry, for salaries of teachers,	For teacher training, for salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training
Alabama	$ 157,066	$ 82,836.61	$ 20,261.51	$ 53,967.88
Arkansas	114,949	64,199.02	11,069.68	39,680.30
Florida	57,975	25,914.83	12,406.65	19,653.52
Georgia	192,547	97,139.96	29,478.95	65,928.09
Kentucky	169,828	81,466.49	30,450.16	57,911.35
Louisiana	123,805	54,573.24	27,261.86	41,969.90
Maryland	99,557	30,175.73	36,358.21	33,023.06
Mississippi	130,962	74,386.41	11,315.12	45,260.47
North Carolina	161,429	88,398.52	28,718.22	44,312.26
Oklahoma	122,071	62,695.66	17,517.19	41,858.15
South Carolina	110,960	60,084.84	12,927.04	37,948.12
Tennessee	160,131	81,790.10	24,137.32	54,203,58
Texas	288,912	138,937.78	51,859.70	98,114.52
Virginia	152,658	74,420.77	26,104.52	52,132.71
West Virginia	89,373	46,554.21	12,483.36	30,335.43
Total	$2,132,223	$1,063,574.17	$352,349.49	$716,299.34

AMOUNT OF THE SMITH-HUGHES FEDERAL ALLOTMENT, WHICH, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, OF THE RURAL AND OF THE URBAN POPULATION SHOULD BE EXPENDED IN 1926 AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER ON THE NEGROES IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

STATE	Total which should be expended for Negroes In 1926 and after	Total that should go for Agricultnre for Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors	Total that should go for Trade, Home Economics and Industry, for Salaries of Teachers	Total that should go for Teacher Training, for Salaries of Teachers and Maintenance of Teacher Training
Alabama	$ 65,712.04	$ 34,205.30	$ 8,570.40	$ 22,936.34
Arkansas	32,358.02	17,975.72	3,232.14	11,150.16
Florida	23,746.52	10,676.56	5,012.02	8,057.94
Georgia	86,709.82	44,683.94	12,292.32	29,733.56
Kentucky	19,699.76	7,251.47	5,846.40	6,601.89
Louisiana	52,952.90	26,031.32	8,832.56	18,089.02
Maryland	17,707,74	6,306,57	5,490.05	5,911.12
Mississippi	73,413.28	42,771.95	5,204.90	25,436.38
North Carolina	51,682.60	27,226.58	10,453.35	14,002.67
Oklahoma	10,208.31	4,702.12	2,031.97	3,474.22
South Carolina	60,978.15	34,187.79	5,843.00	20,947.36
Tennessee	35,124.03	15,131.15	8,230.71	11,762.17
Texas	51,307.43	24,036.10	9,905.06	17,366.27
Virginia	49,773.86	24,112.08	8,666.52	16,995.26
West Virginia	4,725.24	2,281.11	836.36	1,607.77
Total	$636,099.65	$321,579.76	$100,447,76	$214,072.13

LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES

Public.

Location	Cost of Buildings
Birmingham, Alabama	
Greensboro, North Carolina (Carnegie)	$ 10,0--
Guthrie, Oklahoma	00
Houston, Texas (Carnegie)	15,000
Jacksonville, Florida	
Kansas City, Missouri	
Knoxville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	12,000
Louisville, Kentucky (Carnegie) Western Branch	36,910
Eastern Branch	26,524
Nashville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	31,000
New Orleans, Louisiana (Carnegie)	26,000
Savannah, Georgia (Carnegie)	15,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma	

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1896	Barber Memorial Seminary	Anniston, Ala	Presb	R. L. Alter, Ph. D	14	133	4,360
1886	Boylan Home & Indust. Sch	Jacksonville, Fla	M. E	Miss B. E. Losee	11	156	
1904	Daytona Tr. School for Girls	Daytona, Fla	Non-Sect	Miss M. M. Bethune	12	180	30,904
1883	Hartshorn Memorial College*	Richmond, Va		Geo. W. Rigler			
	Helena B. Cobb Indust. Inst	Barnesville, Ga	C. M. E	Mrs. Helena B. Cobb	5	196	2,842
	Hoffman-St. Mary's In. Inst	Keeling, Tenn	P. E	D. E. Johnson	5	47	1,985
	Indust. Home for Col. Girls	Melvale, Md	Non-Sect				
	Girls' Industrial School	Moorhead, Miss	Cong	Miss B. D. Hodge	6	131	
1886	Ingleside Seminary	Burkeville, Va	Presb	J. W. Dunbar	11	108	6,830
	Institute of St. Frances de Sales	Rock Castle, Va	R. C	Mother M. Thomas Aquinas	15	150	
1886	Mary Allen Seminary	Crockett, Texas	Presb	A. E. Hubbard, D. D	11	190	4,280
1892	Mary Holmes Seminary	West Point, Miss	Presb	Edgar F. Johnston, D. D	17	276	5,400
	Montgomery Industrial School	Montgomery, Ala	Non-Sect	Misses A. L. White and H. Margaret Beard	11	333	8,000
1907	National Tr. School for Women and Girls	Washington, D. C	Baptist	Miss Nannie H. Burroughs			
1867	Scotia Seminary	Concord, N. C	Presb	A. W. Verner, D. D	20	269	5,420
1869	Spelman Seminary	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	Miss Lucy H. Tapley	51	817	48,586
	St. Frances Academy	Baltimore, Md	R. C				
1898	St. Philips Nor. and Indus. Sch	San Antonio, Texas	P. E	Miss Artemisia Bowden	8	100	2,400

*See also under universities and colleges.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—Universities and Colleges Continued

Organized	Name pf Institution	Locatiou	Denomination	President	No. of Instructors	Students		Income
						College Courses	Other Courses	
1877	Philander Smith College	Little Rock, Ark	M. E	J. M. Cox, D. D	24	48	463	15,820
----	Phillips University	Tyler, Texas	C. M. E	W. R. Banks, D. D	14	10	377	11,423
1873	Roger Williams University	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	Inman E. Page	20	40	177	3,506
1867	Rust College	Holly Springs, Miss	M. E	George Evans, D. D	23	11	357	7,500
1900	Samuel Huston College	Austin, Texas	M. E	M. S. Davage, A. M	23	------	376	12,239
1878	Selma University	Selma, Ala	Baptist	R. T. Pollard, D. D	20	3	360	13,684
1865	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	C. F. Meserve, LL. D	21	43	359	16,332
----	Shorter College	Little Rock, Ark	A. M. E	J. N. Campbell, D. D	17	42	544	25,000
1879	State (Simmons) University	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	C. H. Parrish, D. D	12	7	137	----------
1867	Storer College	Harper's F'y, W. Va	Baptist	H. T. McDonald, A. M	20	------	160	30,853
1869	Straight College	New Orleans, La	Cong	H. A. M. Briggs, D. D	28	------	454	13,806
----	Swift Memorial College	Rogersville, Tenn	Presb	W. H. Franklin, D. D	10	17	225	26,725
1869	Talladega College	Talladega, Ala	Cong	F. A. Sumner, D. D	41	75	517	14,073
1877	Tillotson College	Austin, Texas	Cong	Isaac H. Agard, Ph. D	19	20	203	6,780
1869	Tougaloo College	Tougaloo, Miss	Cong	W. T. Holmes	25	10	413	38,000
1865	Virginia Union University	Richmond, Va	Baptist	J. M. Clark, D. D	18	73	255	30,000
----	Va. Theological Sem. and Col	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D	19	30	295	25,134
----	University of West Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	Non-Sect	M. V. Lynk, D. D	24	95	30	10,000
----	Walden College	Nashville	M. E	J. H. Lovell, D. D	------	------	------	----------
1856	Western University	Quindaro, Kansas	A. M. E	J. F. Peck	23	------	298	32,750
1873	Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, O	A. M. E	W. S. Scarborough, LL. D	70	107	380	175,000
	Wiley College	Marshall, Texas	M. E.	M. W. Dogan, D. D	18	------	418	7,860

Total in all courses.

SCHOOLS OF LAW

Organized	Name of Institution	Location		President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1888	Law Dept., Howard University	Washington, D. C.		B. F. Leighton, LL. D		72	
1890	The Central Law School	Louisville, Ky		W. C. Brown, LL. M			

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE

1868	School of Med., Howard University	Washington, D. C.		Edward A. Ballock, A. M.		114	
1876	Meharry Med. College	Nashville, Tenn.		G. W. Hubbard, M. D.		203	
1900	Medical Department, Univ. of W. Tennessee	Memphis, Tenn.		Miles V. Lynk, M. D.		19	

SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY

1883	Dental College, Howard University	Washington, D. D.		Edward A. Ballock, A. M.		152	
1886	Meharry Dental College	Nashville, Tenn.		G. W. Hubbard, M. D.		175	
----	Dental School, University of W. Tennessee	Memphis, Tenn.		M. V. Lynk, M. D.		22	

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

1867	College of Pharmacy, Howard University	Washington, D. C.		Edward A. Ballock, A. M.		36	
1889	Meharry Col. of Pharmacy	Nashville, Tenn.		G. W. Hubbard, M. D.		38	
----	School of Pharmacy, University of W. Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.		M. V. Lynk, M. D.		5	

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	Students		Income
						Degree Courses	Eng. Theo Courses &	
1875	Theological Sch. Shaw Univ	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	C. F. Meserve, D. D			22	
1885	Theological Dept., Biddle University	Charlotte, N. C	Presb	H. L. McCrorey, D. D				
1872	Theological Dept., Talladega College	Talladega, Ala	Cong	F. S. Brewer, B. A		2	9	
----	Theological Dept., Selma University	Selma, Ala	Baptist	A. F. Owens, D. D			28	
----	Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Presb	Wm. E. Hutchins, D. D			5	
1892	Phelps Hall Bible Training School	Tuskegee Inst., Ala	Non-Sect	G. Lake Imes, D. D				
1883	Gammon Theological Seminary	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	P. M. Watters, D. D				
1867	Divinity School Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M		3	47	
1894	Turner Theological Sem., Morris Brown Univ	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	W. A. Fountain, D. D				
1871	Theological Dept., Howard University	Washington, D. C	Non-Sect	Isaac Clark, D. D		7	27	
1909	Theological Dept., Nat. Tr. School	Durham, N. C	Non-Sect	J. E. Sheppard, D. D		1	8	
1903	Immanuel Lutheran Col. & Theological Sem	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	F. Berg, D. D			5	
----	Theological Dept., Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	D. C. Suggs, Ph. D				
1892	Payne Theolog. Seminary, Wilberforce Univ	Wilberforce, Ohio	A. M. E	George F. Woodson, D. D		8	27	
1871	Theological Dept., Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb	John Rendall, D. D		17	19	
1881	Theological Dept., Allen University	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	R. W. Mance				
1894	Divinity School, Benedict College	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, A. M			22	
1886	Theol. Dept. of Virginia Theol Sem. & College	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D		60	10	
1899	Theological Dept. of Virginia Union Univ	Richmond, Va	Baptist	J. M. Clark, D. D		10	18	
1878	Bishop Payne Divinity School	Petersburg, Va	P. E	C. Braxton Bryan, D. D	5	9		
----	Theological Dept., Shorter College	Argenta, Ark	A. M. E	J. N. Campbell, D. D		10	15	
----	Theological Dept., State University	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	C. H. Parish		2	32	
----	Theological Dept., Roger Williams Univ	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	Inman E. Page, LL. D			25	
----	Theological Dept., Bishop College	Marshall, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Maxon, D. D		7	24	
----	Theological Dept., Samuel Huston College	Austin, Texas	M. E	M. S. Davage, A. M				
----	Theological Dept., Paul Quinn College	Waco, Texas	A. M. E	J. K. Williams, D. D				
----	Theological Dept., Phillips University	Tyler, Texas	C. M. E	W. R. Banks, D. D			14	
----	Theological Dept., Lane College	Jackson, Tenn	C. M. E	J. F. Lane, Ph. D			21	
----	Theological Dept., Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla	A. M. E	J. A. Gregg, D. D			33	
----	Theological Dept., Paine University	Augusta, Ga	C. M. E	A. D. Betts, D. D			14	
----	Theological Dept., Miss. Indus. College	Holly Springs, Miss	C. M. E	F. H. Rodgars, D. D			18	
----	Theological Dept., Kittrell Col	Kittrell, N. C	A. M. E	G. E. Edwards				
----	Theological Dept., Jackson College	Jackson, Miss	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert			26	
----	Theological Dept., Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	David Abner		20	22	
----	Theological Dept., Western University	Quindaro, Kans	A. M. E	J. F. Peck			10	

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS RECEIVING SPECIAL STATE AID

Name of Institution	Location	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income		
					From State	Othe Sources	Total
Montgomery State Normal School	Montgomery, Ala	J. W. Beverly	26	650	$ 16,000		$ 19,000
Myrtilla Miner Normal School	Washington, D. C	Dr. Lucy E. Moten	16	278			
Georgia Normal and Agriculture College	Albany, Ga	J. W. Holley	12	276			2,642
Western University	Kansas City, Kans	J. F. Peck	23	298	28,766		32,750
Topeka Indus. & Educational Institute	Topeka, Kans	G. R. Bridgeforth	13	135	12,000		15,830
Louisville Colored Normal School	Louisville, Ky	A. E. Meezeek	18	32			2,100
Baltimore Colored Normal School	Baltimore, Md		8	112			
Maryland Nor. & Industrial Institute	Bowie, Md	S. S. Goodloe	8	50	7,167		8,053
New Jersey Manual Training School for Colored Youth	Bordentown, N. J	W. R. Valentine	14	200	27,755		37,538
Elizabeth City State Normal School	Elizabeth City, N. C	P. W. Moore	11	464	5,360		6,866
Fayetteville State Normal School	Fayetteville, N. C	E.E. Smith	11	368	4,969		5,280
Slater Normal School	Winston-Salem, N. C	S. G. Atkins	20	502	4,900		5,864
Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce Univ	Wilberforce, Ohio	J. A. Joiner			77,000		77,000
Virginia Normal amd Industrial Inst	Petersburgh, Va	J. M. Gandy	36	961	25,000		32,176
Bluefield Colored Institute	Bluefield, W. Va	W. P. Sims	10	250	13,000		17,000

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAN CAL COLLEGES

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President	No. of Instructors	Students		Income		Total from all Sources
					College Courses	Other Courses	From State	United States	
1875	Agri. & Mec. College for Negroes	Normal, Ala	W. S. Buchanan	23	1	253	$ 4,000	$ 22,000	$ 28,100
1875	Branch Normal College	Pine Bluff, Ark	J. G. Ish, Jr	19	----	377	18,000	13,636	32,000
1895	State College for Colored Students	Dover, Del	W. C. Jason	----	----	----	13,500	10,000	25,000
----	Florida Agri'l & Mec. Col. for Negroes	Tallahassee, Fla	Nathan B. Young	40	41	266	11,000	25,000	37,300
1891	Georgia State Industrial College	Savannah, Ga	Richard R. Wright	23	9	516	8,000	16,667	24,667
1886	Kentucky Nor. & Indus. Inst. for Col	Frankfort, Ky	G. P. Russell	19	51	381	13,000	8,505	21,505
----	Southern University	Baton Rouge, La	J. S. Clark	32	5	600	12,000	21,102	33,602
----	Princess Anne Academy	Princess Anne, Md	Thomas H. Kiah	14	----	150	----	10,000	34,000
----	Alcorn Agri. and Mechanical Col	Alcorn, Miss	L. J. Rowan	25	107	432	10,000	37,836	47,836
1866	Lincoln Institute	Jefferson City, Mo	Clement Richardson	28	48	302	40,103	3,125	46,000
----	Negro Agri. and Technical Col	Greensboro, N. C	James B. Dudley	22	52	403	12,500	16,500	31,500
----	Colored Agri. and Normal Univ	Langston, Okla	J. M. Marquess	26	2	367	43,700	5,000	55,774
----	Colored Nor., Indus. & Mec. College	Orangeburg, S. C	R. S. Wilkinson	33	8	641	61,826	30,754	94,254
----	Agri. and Industrial State School	Nashville, Tenn	W. J. Hale	35	----	1144	30,290	12,000	45,900
1881	Prairie View State Nor & Indus. Col	Prairie View, Texas	J. G. Osborne	51	----	980	132,357	12,500	151,857
----	Hampton Nornal and Agri. Inst	Hampton, Va	J. E. Gregg	130	----	1830	2,560	26,996	307,544
----	West Virginia Collegiate Institute	Institute, W. Va	John Davis	25	36	286	54,500	10,000	66,464
			Total	----	----	----	$467,336	$281,621	$1,083,303

ALABAMA—Continued

Tuskegee Nor. and Indus. Institute	Tuskegee Institute	Non-Sect	Robert R. Moton	190	1670	282,48
Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa	Presb	Wm. E. Hutchins	4	60	4,520
Mobile Co. Tr. School	Plateau		I. J. Whitley	7	340	2,600
Union Springs Nor. School	Union Springs	Baptist	J. H. L. Smith		269	1,200
Armstrong Agri. and Indust. Inst	West Butler	Non-Sect	A. W. Mitchell	7	340	4,300
Zion Institute	Mobile	A. M. E. Z	Mrs. Josephine Allen			

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia Academy	Eudora	Presb	W. D. Feaster	5	215	
Arkadelphia Baptist Academy	Arkadelphia	Baptist	S. P. Nelson	4	154	2,000
Arkansas-Haygood Indus. College	Pine Bluff	C. M. E	C. C. Neal	10	166	5,000
White River Academy	Brinkley	Baptist	J. F. Clark	5	150	1,620
Camden Colored High School	Camden	Non-Sect	P. H. Foster	7	412	3,293
Carmel Academy	Eudora					
St. Peter's School	Pine Bluff	R. C.	J. J. Albert	5	158	1,000
Cotton Plant Institute	Cotton Plant	Presb	H. M. Stinson	6	165	1,264
Dermott County Training School	Dermott	Non-Sect				
Dupree Seminary	Dermott		Mrs. Eliza Robinzine	3	100	500
Doss Training School	Emerson	Non-Sect	W. S. Williamson	4	176	1,203
Interstate Academy	Helena	Baptist	D. B. Marshall			
Richard Allen Institute	Pine Bluff	Presb	G. M. Elliott	5	200	2,000
Shover Street School	Hope	Non-Sect	H. C. Yerger			
Southeast Baptist Indus. Academy	Dermott	Baptist	E. L. Mellon			
Immanuel Industrial Institute	Almyra	Baptist	D. B. Marshall			
Marianna Training School	Marianna	Non-Sect	D. W. Hughes			
Union Industrial Academy	Texarkana	Baptist	J. W. Carter			
Walters Institute	Warren	A. M. E. Z	J. W. Eichelberger, Jr	10	150	
Wynne Normal Institute	Wynne	Baptist	W. F. Lovelace	5	108	1,525
Southland Col. and Nor. Institute	Southland	Friends	H. C. Wolford	10	500	8,000
Shorter A. and M. College	Monroe	A. M. E	W. A. Shaw	4	35	800

CALIFORNIA

Vallejo Institute	Vallejo	Non-Sect	C. H. Toney	2	35	1,000

DELAWARE

Union Industrial and Theological Tr. Sch	Wilmington	Un. A. M. E	B. F. Ruley			
St. Joseph's Industrial School for Colored Boys	Clayton	R. C.	J. O'Connell		265	

ALABAMA—NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No of Instructors	No of Students	Income
Arlington Literary and Indus. School	Arlington	U. Presb	R. P. Williams	16	279	
Baptist Industrial Academy	Monroeville	Baptist	A.L. Megginson	3	144	$854
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Cong	G. N. White	8	250	4,010
Calhoun Colored School	Calhoun	Non-Sect	Miss C. R. Thorn	36	349	48,126
Camden Academy	Camden	U. Presb	W. G. Wilson	10	338	3,500
Canton Bend Mission	Camden	U. Presb	J. N. Cotton	6	250	2,040
Centreville Industrial Institute	Centreville	Non-Sect	H. D. Davidson	3	131	800
Central Alabama Institute	Birmingham	M. E	J. B. F. Shaw	11	126	7,857
Lowndes County Training School	Charity	Non-Sect	Mrs. M. F. Edwards			
Colored Union Lit. and Indus. School	China	Non-Sect	W. W. Williams			
Corona Industrial Institute	Corona	Non-Sect	M. H. Griffin	7	295	3,200
Coosa County Training School	Cottage Grove	Non-Sect	J. A. Welton			
Cotton Valley School	Fort Davis	Cong	M. S. Jones	4	125	1,400
Dothan Nor. and Industrial Institute	Dothan	Baptist	B. T. Hunt			
Emerson Institute	Mobile	Cong	A. C. Cole	12	318	4,043
Industrial Academy	Lum	Disciple	I. C. Franklin			
Industrial Miss. Ass'n School	Beloit	Non-Sect	T. L. Routt	5	187	1,252
Knox Academy	Selma	R. Presb	G. A. Edgar	17	524	3,058
Kowaliga Industrial School	Benson	Non-Sect	C. A. Powell	8	196	2,484
Lincoln Normal School	Marion	Cong	Miss M. E. Phillips	16	463	1,350
Lomax-Hannon High School	Greenville	A. M. E. Z	J. R. Wingfield	8	202	2,250
Marion Academy	Marion	Baptist	J. N. Brown			
Millers Ferry N. and I. Institute	Millers Ferry	U. Presb	I. H. Bonner	23	406	
Thomasville Nor. and Indus. Inst	Thomasville		L. R. King			
Miller Memorial Academy	Birmingham	Presb	C. G. Baker	7	325	
Mt. Meigs Institute	Waugh	Non-Sect	Miss Cornelia Bowen	6	280	9,650
North Alabama Academy	Courtland	Baptist				
Oakwood, Junior College	Huntsville	7th Day Adventist	J. I. Beardsley	13	207	6,618
People's Village School	Mt. Meigs	Non-Sect	Miss Georgia Washington	6	171	3,412
Pickens County Training School	Carrolton	Non-Sect	Miss E. L. Gulley	4	104	2,757
Prairie Institute	Prairie	U. Presb	T. M. Elliot	9	184	2,887
Luther Institute	Neenah	Lutheran	M. N. Carter	2	150	
Sherman Industrial Institute	Huntsville	Non-Sect	F. R. Davis	5	186	1,820
Snow Hill Institute	Snow Hill	Non-Sect	Wm. J. Edwards	25	400	20,085
Southern Nor. and Indust. Institute	Brewton	Baptist	James Dooley	3	125	3,000
St. Joseph's College for Negro Catechists	Montgomery	R. C	J. A. St. Laurent			
St. Marks Academic and Indust. School	Birmingham	P. E	C. W. Brooks	6	274	2,349
Street Manual Training School	Richmond		E. M. Brown	8	300	4,000
Trinity Academy	Athens	Cong	Miss L. H. Allyn	10	258	4,048
Troy Industrial Academy	Troy		J. E. Johnson			
Tuggle Nor. and Indus. Institute	Birmingham	Non-Sect	Mrs. C. A Tuggle	6	140	3,000

GEORGIA—Continued

McClelland Academy	Newnan	Presb	F. Gregg	7	235	1,240
Negro Nor. and Industrial Institute	Social Circle	Baptist	E. J. Turner			
Payne College	Cuthbert	A. M. E	A. B. Cooper	7	265	600
Peabody High School	Eastman	Non-Sect	E. E. Butler	4	220	1,500
Pilgrim Baptist School	Guyton	Baptist	Thomas Grant			
Price Normal and Industrial School	Columbus	Baptist	T. S. Price			
Queensland Industrial School	Fitzgerald, R. F. D	Non-Sect	G. J. Thomas	6	261	3,086
Rome High and Industrial School	Rome	Baptist	J. H. Gadson	5	61	1,557
Sandersville Industrial School	Sandersville	Non-Sect	T. J. Elder	7	275	1,500
Sparta Agri. and Indust. Institute	Sparta	Non-Sect	L. S. Ingraham			
Selden Institute	Brunswick	Presb		9	131	3,000
South Georgia Indust. College	Waycross		N. L. Black			
St. Athanasius School	Brunswick	P. E	W. A. Perry	11	318	7,452
Twin City Seminary	McRae	Baptist	E. G. Thomas			
Union Industrial Academy	Sterling		J. H. Clark			
Walker Baptist Institute	Augusta	Baptist	G. W. Hill	13	476	2,085
The I. B. O. Industrial School	Gabbettville, R. F. D	Non-Sect	J. H. O'Neal			
Washington Institute	Sandersville	Baptist	W. F. Jenkins	4	200	1,500
Union Academy	Greenville		J. C. Lawrence	5	379	2,500
Union Point Nor. & Industrial School	Union Point		I. LeConte	5	212	
Statesboro High & Industrial School	Statesboro	Non-Sect	Wm. James	7	270	3,809

INDIANA

Princeton Nor. and Indust. School	Princeton	Non-Sect	H. F. Smith			

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green Academy	Bowling Green	C. C. Presb	R. L. Hyde			
Atkinson Literary and Indust. Col	Madisonville	A. M. E. Z	J. W. Muir			
Cadiz Nor. and Theological College	Cadiz	Baptist	W. H. McRidley	4	115	3,750
Chandler Nor. School	Lexington	Cong	F. J. Werking	12	200	6,225
Fee Memorial Institute	Camp Nelson	Presb	H. W. McNair	6	32	
Wayman Institute	Harrodsburg	A. M. E	C. H. Boone			
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky	Lincoln Ridge	Non-Sect	A. Eugene Thomson	12	93	26,535
Little Rock Training School	Paris, R. F. D., 3	Non-Sect	Miss M. L. Freeman			
Presbyterian Mission	Louisville	Presb	John Little D. D.	75	1032	12,158
Teacher Training School	Pembroke		C. L. Timberlake	8	289	3,500
Kentucky Indust. College	Paducah	Non-Sect	D. H. Anderson			

FLORIDA

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No of Instructors	No of Students	Income
Cookman Institute	Jacksonville	M. E	G. B. Stone	12	384	6,032
Fessenden Academy	Fessenden	Cong	H. S. Barnwell	10	250	4,277
Florida Baptist Academy	St. Augustine	Baptist	N. W. Collier	20	362	7,264
Florida College	Live Oak	Baptist	S. A. Owen	11	280	4,800
Bethel Institutional Church School	Jacksonville	Baptist	A. L. Payne			
Lincoln Industrial College	Jacksonville	C. M. E	W. A. Dinkins			
Marianna Industrial School	Marianna	Non-Sect	William R. Cowart	4	150	2,100
Robt. A. Hungerford Nor. & Indus. School	Eatonville	Non-Sect				
West Florida Bapt. Academy	Pensacola	Baptist	M. N. McBennett			

GEORGIA

Albany Normal School	Albany	Cong	A. J. Allison	8	142	3,000
Allen Normal and Indus. School	Thomasville	Cong	F. M. Jencks	10	240	6,500
Americus Institute	Americus	Baptist	M. W. Reddick	14	229	9,784
Boggs Academy	Keysville	Presb	J. L. Phelps	7	50	5,000
Atlanta Nor. and Industrial School	Atlanta	A. M. E	R. D. Stinsone	9	189	5,218
Ballard Normal School	Macon	Cong	R. G. Von Tobel	15	275	5,000
Beach Institute	Savannah	Cong	L. M. Rowland	7	140	2,631
Chattahoochie Institute	Fort Gaines	Baptist	I. C. Smith	4	125	860
Dorchester Academy	Arcadia, R. F. D	Cong	H. W. Lemie	11	300	3,000
The Forsyth Nor. and Indust. School	Forsyth	Cong	W. M. Hubbard	8	367	
Fort Valley High and Indust. School	Fort Valley	P. E	H. A. Hunt	21	564	15,256
Gillispie Normal	Cordele	Presb	A. S. Clark	6	299	1,240
Jereul Academy	Athens	Baptist	J. H. Brown	9	248	5,000
Haines Nor. and Indust. Institute	Augusta	Presb	Miss L. C. Laney	26	898	4,100
Central Park Nor. and Indust. Institute	Savannah	A. M. E	C. M. Manning			
Holmes Industrial Institute	Atlanta	Non-Sect	B. R. Holmes	4	425	4,527
Highland Industrial School	Waynesboro		Joel Goodwin			
Howard Normal School	Cuthbert	Cong	F. H. Henderson		248	
Hodge Academy	Washington	Presb	J. R. Harris	5	314	
Holsey Nor. and Industrial Institute	Cordele	C. M. E	G. W. F. Phillips	8	264	2,360
Johnson Home-Industrial College	Plains	A. M. E	A. J. Johnson			
Knox Institute	Athens	Cong	L. S. Clark	13	315	3,390
Lamson School	Marshallville	Cong				
Macon Industrial Institute	Macon	A. M. E. Z	B. J. Bridges			

MISSISSIPPI

Baptist Nor. and Indust. Institute	Holly Springs	Baptist	C. A. Greer	6	93	
Baptist Nor. and Industrial School	Friar Point	Baptist	A. Tate			
Central Missippi College	Kosciusko	Baptist	W. A. Singleton	7	125	1,000
Delta Industrial Institute	Doddsville		W. F. Reden	4	81	5,700
Kosciusko Industrial Institute	Kosciusko	Baptist	P. H. Thompson			
Greenville Industrial Institute	Greenville	Baptist	W. T. Burnside	13	451	12,000
Baptist Industrial High School	Hernando	Baptist	C. E. Physic			
Lincoln Nor. and Industrial Inst.	Kioto					
Haven Institute	Meridian	M. E.	J. B. Randolph	11	257	4,555
Meridian Baptist Seminary	Meridian	Baptist	G. M. Reese			
Mt. Hermon Seminary	Cliton	Cong	Miss Ruth I. Simison	3	97	650
Mound Bayou Normal Institute	Mound Bayou	Cong	Ross	6	245	
Mound Bayou Industrial College	Mound Bayou	Baptist	J. T. Simpson			
Natchez College	Natchez	Baptist	S. C. H. Owens	7	266	3,140
Newton Industrial School	Newton	Non-Sect	J. H. Cole			
Okolona Industrial College	Okolona	Non-Sect	W. A. Battle	16	302	26,218
Prentiss Nor. and Indust. Institute	Prentiss	Non-Sec	J. E. Johnson			
The Noxubee Industrial School	McLeod	Non-Sect	L. V. Hunter	9	300	3,000
Christs Missionary and Industrial College	Jackson	Holiness	Chas. P. Jones			
Sardis Industrial College	Sardis	Baptist		4	74	660
St. Mary's Catholic Institute	Vicksburg	R. C	J. J. Steinhauer	6	256	
Spring-Hill Nor. and Industrial Institute	Florence		L. D. Buchanan	4	250	1,200
St. Joseph Academy	Meridian	R. C				
Southern Christian Institute	Edwards	Disciple	J. B. Lehman	22	230	23,000
Piney Woods Nor. and Indust. Inst	Braxton	Non-Sect	L. C. Jones	14	250	12,000
Utica Nor. and Indust. Institute	Utica	Non-Sect	W. H. Holtzclaw	25	400	24,756
Vicksburg Industrial School	Vicksburg	P. E	A. M. Cochran			
Ministerial Institute and College	West Point	Baptist	J. W. Spann	10	127	2,546
Grenada Zion College	Winona	Baptist				

MISSOURI

Bartlett Agri. and Industrial School	Dalton	Non-Sect	N. C. Bruce			
Western College and Industrial Institute	Macon	Baptist	Inman E. Page			

NORTH CAROLINA

Albemarle Training Achool	Edenton	Baptist	B. W. Dance			
Albion Academy	Franklinton	Presb	J. A. Savage	14	431	14,880
Barrett Collegiate and Indust. Institute	Pee Dee	Non-Sect				
Colored Training and Indust. School	Faison	Baptist	J. N. Bennette	3	160	400
Columbus Co. Training School	Whiteville	Non-Sect	C. Dillard, Jr	4	175	1,500
Bertie Academy	Windsor	Baptist	W. S. Ethridge	5	250	2,500
Burgaw Institute	Burgaw	Baptist	C. F. Pope	6	250	930
Eastern North Carolina Indust. Academy	Newbern	A. M. E. Z	Wm. Sutton	6	438	1,360

LOUISIANA

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Coleman College	Gibsland	Baptist	O. L. Coleman	18	415	15,000
Colored Indust. Home and School	New Orleans	Non-Sect	Mrs. F. Joseph-Gaudet	5	72	1,800
Baton Rouge College	Baton Rouge	Baptist	L. C. Youngblood	5	165	1,500
Belle Alliance Academy	Belle Alliance	Baptist	Miss P. Joseph			
Bunkie Academy	Bunkie	Baptist				
Central Louisiana Academy	Alexandria	Baptist	Wright Warner			
Colored High School	Winnsboro	Non-Sect				
Hartzell Academy	Donaldsonville	M. E	J. H. Sorrell			
Homer College	Homer	C. M. E	J. T. Speed	6	180	1,000
Howe Institute	New Iberia	Baptist	J. Henderson	4	100	925
Houma Academy	Houma	Baptist	A. J. Legarde			
Morgan City Academy	Morgan City	Baptist				
North La. Agri. and Indust. Inst	Grambling	Non-Sect	Chas. P. Adams			
Mansfield Baptist Academy	Mansfield	Baptist	J. H. Whaley	8	365	2,020
Opelousas Academy	Opelousas	Baptist	B. J Hurd	3	90	
Ruston College	Ruston	Baptist	I. S. Powell			
Sabine Nor. and Industrial School	Converse	Non-Sect	R. D. Doggett	10	200	5,045
Xavier University	New Orleans	R. C				
Monroe Academy	Monroe		M. J. Foster	5	225	1,200
Morehouse Training School	Bastrop		R. G. Steptoe	4	360	2,000
The E. Carrol Baptist Nor. & Indus Inst.	Lake Providence	Baptist	E. L. Washburn			
The Home Industrial Institute	Holly	Non-Sect	E. W. Washington	2	133	400
Louisiana Collegiate Institute	Shreveport	Baptist	M. L. Collins	7	200	4,300
St. Joseph Inst. Colored Boys	Opelousas	R. C.	L. D. Lang			

MARYLAND

Clayton Williams Institute	Baltimore	Baptist	J. R. L. Diggs			
Colored Training School	Baltimore	Non-Sect	J. H. Lockerman	12	113	
Colored Industrial School	Salisbury	Non-Sect				
Croome Settlement School	Croome	P. E	Miss Susie Willes	2	83	2,000
Denton Colored Indust. School	Denton	Non-Sect	W. S. Leigh			

OHIO

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Colored Industrial School of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Non-Sect	W. J. Decatur	8	472	17,845
Curry Institute	Urbana	Baptist	E. W. B. Curry	8	80	8,500

OKLAHOMA

Alice Lee Elliott Memorial Academy	Valliant	Presb	W. H. Carroll	5	103	
Flipper-Key-Davis University	Tullahassee	A. M. E	J. N. B. Wall			
Oklahoma N. and I. Institute	Boley	C. M. E	A. M. D. Langrum	7	215	,000
Seminole Agri. College	Clearview		J. C. Leftwich	11	278	4,825

PENNSYLVANIA

Downingtown Indus. and Agri. College	Downingtown	Non-Sect	Wm. A. Creditt			
Cheyney Training School for Teachers	Cheyney	Friends	L. P. Hill	9	109	20,000

SOUTH CAROLINA

Andrew Robertson Institute	Aiken	Presb	J. E. Jackson	6	110	520
Avery Normal Institute	Charleston	Cong	B. F. Cox	11	275	4,965
Bettis Academy	Trenton	Baptist	A. W. Nicholson	14	630	3,012
Brainard Institute	Chester	Presb	J. S. Marquis, Jr	12	220	3,420
Brewer Normal School	Greenwood	Cong	H. W. Stevens	10	208	1,240
Charleston Normal and Indus. School	Charleston	Baptist	J. L. Dart			
Clinton N. and I. College	Rockhill	A. M. E. Z	R. J. Boulware	10	492	7,350
Cherokee N. and I. School	Gaffney	Baptist	J. W. Pennington	2	90	
Coulter Memorial School	Cheraw	Presb	G. W. Lang			
Curry Industrial School	Darlington	Presb	A. J. Jefferson			
Emerson Institute	Blackville		J. M. Miller	6	196	2,185
Friendship Nor. and Industrial College	Rockhill	Baptist	M. P. Hall	10	350	2,000
Goodwill School	Mayesville	Presb	I. D. Davis	4	300	
Harbison College	Irmo	Presb	C. M. Young	9	152	3,218
Laing Nor. and Industrial School	Mt. Pleasant	Friends	Miss A. D. Munroe			
Flegler Nor. and Indust. Institute	Marion	M. E	Robert Hooper			

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Edenton High Industrial School	Edenton	A. M. E. Z	G. W. McCorkle	4	165	1,214
Franklinton Christian College	Franklinton	Christian	H. E. Long	6	116	1,695
Dayton Academy	Carthage	Presb	I. H. Russell			
Girls Training School	Franklinton	Baptist				
Gregory Normal Institute	Wilmington	Cong	F. W. Fletcher	10	250	5,000
Palmer Memorial Institute	Sedalia	Non-Sect	Mrs. C. E. Brown	10	160	7,250
Highpoint Nor. and Indust. School	High Point	Friends	A. J. Griffin	12	439	4,440
Henderson Normal Institute	Henderson	U. Presb	J. A. Cotton	18	461	13,702
Joseph K. Brick Indust. School	Bricks	Cong	T. S. Inborden	22	315	21,129
Kinston College	Kinston		E. D. Hildreth	4	225	2,000
Laurinburg Normal and Indust. Inst	Laurinburg	Non-Sect	E. D. McDuffie			
Lewiston Academy	Lewiston		C. H. Lewter			
Lincoln Academy	King's Mountain	Cong	I. A. Hart	11	175	5,674
Mary Potter Memorial School	Oxford	Presb	G. C. Shaw	14	487	3,560
Mary B. Mullen School	Uree	Non-Sect	Miss I. A. Gamble	2	41	
McDaniel Industrial School	Kinston	Baptist	A. A. Smith	6	125	1,200
Parmele Training School	Parmele	Non-Sect	W. C. Chance	4	175	1,400
Rockingham Nor. and Indus. Tr. School	Rockingham	Non-Sect	W. C. DeBerry	7	212	2,700
Douglass Academy	Lawndale	M. E				
Berry O'Kelly Tr. Industrial School	Method	Non-Sect	A. B. Johnson	7	175	3,000
Pamlico Training School	Stonewall	Non-Sect	A. W. Washington			
Pee Dee C llegiate Institute	Hamlet	Baptist				
Red Stone Academy	Lumberton		J. H. Hayswood	5	239	
Rich Square Institute	Rich Square	Baptist	W. S. Creecy	6	204	1,573
Roanoke Collegiate Institute	Elizabeth City	Baptist	C. F. Graves	7	242	4,000
St. Augustine School	Raleigh	P. E	Edgar H. Goold	25	464	28,232
Smithfield Training School	Smithfield	Non-Sect	John Byrd	30	471	30,000
Thompson Institute	Lumberton	Baptist	W. H. Knuckes	6	122	2,440
Billingsly Memorial Academy	Statesville	Presb	Z. A. Dockery			
Washburn Seminary	Beaufort	Cong	M. N.Greene			
Sarah Lincoln Academy	Aberdeen	Presb	Wm. J. Rankin	4	73	
St. Michael's Training and Indus. School	Charlotte	P. E	A. M. Cochran	6	202	2,500
Sampson Co. Training School	Clintn	Non-Sect	L. N. Neal	7	466	3,300
Waters Normal Institute	Winton	Baptist	C. S. Brown	10	279	6,300
Peabody Academy	Troy	Cong	F. W. Sims	7	212	1,760
Allen Home and Asheville Academy	Asheville	M. E	Miss A. B. Dole	8	192	2,432
W. Union Academy	Rutherfordton	Baptist	P. F. Maloy	4	100	1,200
Tar River Industrial Institute	Greenville	Baptis	G. T. Hill			
Yapkin Academy	Mebane	Presb	P. G. A. Cox	4	157	

TENNESSEE—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Dunbar Training School	Brownsville	Non-Sect	F. E. Jeffries	9	600	4,000
Greenville College	Greenville	A. M. E. Z	A. A. Madison	6	139	1,250
Woodstock Training School	Lucy, R. F. D	Non-Sect	T. J. Johnson	8	462	3,290

TEXAS

Camps Normal and Industrial Institute	Camps		J. E. Boyd			
Beaumont Nor. and Indust. College	Beaumont		H. P. Carter	11	159	3,800
Boyd Industrial College	Oakwood	Baptist	J. D. Hill	4	97	
Brenham N. and I. College	Brenham	Baptist	J. D. Bushell	6	68	3,500
East Texas Academy	Tyler	Baptist	Jesse V. McClelland	9	245	2,680
Farmers Improvement and Agri. Inst	Ladonia	Non-Sect	M. J. Johnson	6	90	1,757
Northeast Texas Industrial College	Palestine	Disciple	R. C. Dreisdale	5	52	361
Ft. Worth Indust. & Mechanical College	Fort Worth	Baptist	M. J. Johnson	8	125	3,040
Jarvis Christian Institute	Hawkins	Disciple	J. N. Ervin	16	135	25,723
Houstonian Nor. and Industrial Inst	Huntsville	Baptist	S. W. Houston	6	281	
Avingre Industrial Training School	Avinger	Non-Sect	F. W. Wheeler			
The Clayton Industrial High School	Manor	Non-Sect	J. E. Clayton	8	403	4,240

VIRGINIA

Nottaway Co. Training School	Blackstone	Non-Sect	Alex. Dickerson	6	205	1,555
Bowling Green Industrial Academy	Bowling Green	Baptist				
Christianburg Industrial Institute	Cambria	Friends	E. A. Long	13	258	12,662
Corey Memorial Institute	Portsmouth	Baptist	J. E. Wrght	5	89	1,680
Clifton Forge Nor. and Indust. School	Clifton Forge	Non-Sect	D. W. Hill	4	22	2,000
Dinwiddie Agri. and Industrial School	Dinwiddie	A. M. E. Z	W. E. Woodyard			
Danville Indust. High School	Danville	Presb	W. E. Carr	7	330	
Gloucester Agri. and Industrial School	Cappahosic	Cong	Wm. G. rice	11	115	
Franklin N. and I. Institute	Franklin	Non-Sect	Mrs. D. I. Hayden	4	69	1,433
Halifax Institute	Houston	Baptist	B. W. Tyrrell	6	77	1,200
Blustone-Harmony Academic and Industrial School	Keysville	Baptist	M. C. Rux	5	74	1,635
Manassas Indust. Shcool	Manassas	Non-Sec	W. H. Berry	14	150	21,856
Martinsville Christian Institute	Martinville	Disciple	J. H. Thomas			

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Lancaster Nor. and Indust. Institute	Lancaster	A. M. E. Z	M. D. Lee	8	450	1,960
Mather Industrial School	Beaufort	Baptist	Miss C. A. Hunt	12	115	9,425
Mather Academy	Camden	M. E	Miss F. V. Russell	8	300	4,486
Mayesville Industrial Institute	Mayesville	Non-Sect	Miss E. J. Wilson	12	462	24,179
Morris College	Sumter	Baptist	J. J. Stark	20	300	9,000
Penn. Normal Indus. and Agri. Institute	Frogmore	Non-Sect	Miss R. B. Cooley	23	268	30,283
Port Royal Agricultural School	Burton	Non-Sect	J. S. Shanklin	6	120	1,880
Holsey Nor. Agri. and Indust. School	Cowpens	Non-Sect	D. H. Kearse	6	420	2,650
Schofield Nor. and Indust. School	Aiken	Non-Sect	Miss S. L. Haight	18	580	10,776
Seneca Institute	Seneca	Baptist	Gordon Hancock	6	300	1,620
Sterling Normal and Industrial College	Greenville	Non-Sect	D. M. Minus			
Salem Indust. High School	Anderson		J. D. Foster			
Hardin Academy	Allendale	Presb	O. Reid	5	215	
Manning Colored High School	Manning	Non-Sect	I. M. A. Myers	7	340	2,100
Wallingford Academy	Charleston	Presb	C. H. Uggans	3	130	
Voorhees Indust. School	Denmark	Non-Sect	E. R. Roberts	34	737	43,852
Ferguson-Williams College	Abbeville	Presb	E. W. Williams			
Kendall Institute	Sumter	Presb	J. P. Foster	7	272	1,225
Bailey View Indust. Academy	Greer	Baptist	R. B. Sullivan	3	110	300
Lowry Inst., and Indust. School	Mayesville	Non-Sect	W. M. Boley			
Kershaw Institute	Kershaw	Baptist	F. D. Sims			
Ridgeland Nor. and Industrial Institute	Ridgeland	Non-Sect	E. M. Glover			
Tumbling Shoals High School	Laurens		M. A. Cunningham	3	190	742

TENNESSEE

Howe Institute	Memphis	Baptist	T. O. Fuller	16	310	4,651
Academy of Athens	Athens	U. Presb	C. H. Wilson	7	161	3,600
LeMoyne Institute	Memphis	Cong	E. Cliffinger	19	401	
Lexington Nor. School	Lexington	Baptist				
Mayers Industrial School	Knoxville	Presb	Mrs. F. E. Mayers			
Morristown Nor. and Indust. College	Morristown	M. E	J. S. Hill	26	338	32,065
Nelson-Morris Academy	Jefferson City	Baptist	Thomas Williams			
Turner Norman College	Shelbyville	A. M. E	B. F. Allen	10	137	6,300
Tennessee Christian Institute	Shelbyville	Disciple				
Sanderlin Academy	R. F. D. 1, Buntyn	Adv. Ch	A. J. Sanderlin			
Newton Nor. and Indust School	Chattanooga	Presb	C. E. Williams	5	138	1,823

PARTIAL LIST PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

State and Name of School	Location: City or Town	Yrs. In Course	Attendance: Total	Attendance: Secondary	Attendance: Elementary	High School Teachers: Total	High School Teachers: Male	High School Teachers: Female	Value of plant
Alabama—									
Birmingham Colored High School	Birmingham	4	387	387		9	3	6	$ 2,000
Huntsville Colored High School	Huntsville	4	531	36	495	2	1	1	4,500
Owen Academy	Mobile	3	702	86	616	5	1	4	10,000
Tuscumbia Colored High School	Tuscumbia	3	232	32	200	3	1	2	5,000
Arkansas—									
Langston High School	Hot Springs	4	444	39	405	4	1	3	20,000
Merrill High School	Pine Bluff	4	409	25	384	3	2	1	18,000
Helena Colored High School	Helena	3	815	29	786	3	2	1	7,000
Gibbs High School	Little Rock	4	100	100	------	8	3	5	40,000
Lincoln Colored High School	Fort Smith	3	60	60	------	4	3	1	20,000
Delaware—									
Howard High School	Wilmington	4	485	60	425	11	3	8	33,800
District of Columbia—									
Armstrong Manual Training School	Washington	4	529	529	------	33	19	14	240,000
Dunbar High School	Washington	4	731	731	------	48	25	23	500,000
Florida—									
Stanton High School	Jacksonville	4	975	44	931	3	1	2	175,000
Lincoln High and Graded School	Tallahassee	3	493	34	459	3	2	1	15,000
Georgia—									
Athens High amd Industrial School	Athens	3	321	40	281	5	2	3	15,000
Kentucky—									
State Street High School	Bowling Green	4	462	42	420	4	3	1	10,000
Lincoln High School	Paducah	4	39	39	------	4	1	3	22,000
Central High School	Louisville	4	402	402	------	16	8	8	41,000
Earlington Colored High School	Earlington	3	308	10	298	1	1	----	15,000
Douglas High School	Henderson	4	366	25	341	3	3	----	40,000
Clinton Street High School	Frankfort	4	24	24	------	3	1	2	15,000
Russell High School	Lexington	4	1,093	93	1,000	4	1	3	18,000
Western High School	Owensboro	4	448	77	371	4	1	3	23,000
Western High School	Paris	4	300	40	260	3	2	1	15,000
Maryland—									
Baltimore High School	Baltimore	4	669	669	------	34	15	19	65,000
Mississippi—									
Colored High School	Yazoo	3	699	49	650	3	2	1	14,000
Missouri—									
Sumner High School	St. Louis	4	595	595	------	34	23	11	330,500
Lincoln High School	Kansas City	4	315	315	------	15	9	6	100,000
Oklahoma—									
Dunbar High School	Tulsa	4	101	40	61	5	4	1	6,000
Douglass High School	Oklahoma	4	799	80	719	7	5	2	63,750
Boley City High School	Boley	4	388	25	363	2	1	1	15,000
Manual Training School	Muskogee	4	423	138	285	8	4	4	70,000
Faver High School	Guthrie	4	85	85	------	5	3	2	12,000

VIRGINIA—Continued

Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
Normal and Industrial Institute	Fredericksburg	Non-Sect	W. L. Ransome	4	43	1,216
Northern Neck Indust. Academy	Ivondale	Baptist	K. C. Manning			
Pittsylvania Academy	Elba	Baptist	G. W. Goode			
Nansemond N. and I. School	Suffolk	Non-Sect	T. S. Bruce	6	110	1,440
Boydton Academic & Biblical Institute	Boydton	Non-Sect	C. S Morris	8	70	1,182
St. Paul Normal and Industrial School	Lawrenceville	P. E	J. S. Russell	42	479	36,000
Suffolk Nor. Training School	Suffolk	Univer	J. F. Jordan	5	216	1,500
Smallwood Memorial Institute	Claremont	Non-Sect	C. J. Robinson			
Thyne Institute	Chase City	U. Presb	F. W. Wilson	14	331	9,000
Union Ridge Training School	Near Charlottsville	Non-Sect	J. G. Shelton			
Van DeVyver College	Richmond	R. C	Chas. Hannigan			
Carolina County Training School	Bowling Green	Non-Sect	A. M. Walker	5	140	1,560
Tidewater Institute	Cheriton	Baptist	G. Reed	4	72	980
Rappahannock Industrial Academy	Ozeana	Baptist	W. E. Robinson	5	63	901
St. Emma Indust. and Agri. College	Rock Castle	R. C	Father B. George			
Langston-Douglass Academy	Staunton		D. N. Kinney			
York County Training School	Lackey	Non-Sect	C. E. Brown	4	305	1,480

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Col. and Seminary	Red Star	Baptist				

MUSIC

The Future of Negro Music

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The works of Burleigh, Dett and others indicate that this development will be built upon Negro Folk Music, and as Mr. Dett states, "We have this wonderful store of folk music—the melodies of an enslaved people, who poured out their longings, their griefs and their aspirations in the one great, universal language. But this store will be of no value unless we utilize it, unless we treat it in such manner that it can be presented in choral form, in lyric and operatic works, in concertos and suitess and salon music—unless our musical architects take the rough timber of Negro themes and fashion from it music which will prove that we, too, have national feelings and characteristics, as have the European peoples whose forms we have zealously followed for so long.

The Origin of "Ragtime" Music

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PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued.

State and Name of School	Location: City or Town	Yrs. in Course	Attendance: Total	Attendance: Secondary	Attendance: Elementary	High School Teachers: Total	High School Teachers: Male	High School Teachers: Female	Value of plant
South Carolina—									
Howard High School	Columbia	3	1,465	138	1,327	6	2	4	15,300
Texas—									
Anderson High School	Austin	4	304	82	222	5	3	2	28,000
Colored High School	Fort Worth	4	680	133	547	6	4	2	68,000
A. J. Moore High School	Waco	4	586	69	517	5	4	1	14,800
Gibbons High School	Paris	4	700	100	600	3	1	2	27,500
Charlton High School	Beaumont	3	476	108	368	3	1	2	10,000
Central High School	Marshall	4	854	142	712	6	3	3	10,000
Anderson High School	Dennison	3	339	28	311	2	1	1	14,000
Lincoln High School	Palestine	4	151	69	82	2	2	----	8,000
Dallas Colored High School	Dallas	4	986	243	743	12	6	6	60,000
Douglass High School	San Antonio	4	206	85	121	9	4	5	49,500
Central High School	Galveston	4	233	89	144	6	2	4	54,000
Temple Colored High School	Temple	4	393	38	355	2	1	1	15,000
Frederick Douglas High School	Sherman	3	392	26	366	2	1	1	11,500
Tennessee—									
Austin High School	Knoxville	3	261	116	145	7	5	2	12,000
Kortrecht High School	Memphis	3	467	232	235	5	2	3	35,000
Howard High School	Chattanooga	4	857	80	777	5	2	3	30,000
Rural High School	Hyde Park	3	166	26	140	2	2	----	20,000
Pearl High School	Nashville	3	196	196	------	6	4	2	20,000
Virginia—									
Armstrong High School	Richmond	4	439	439	------	17	6	11	40,000
Jackson High Scool	Lynchburg	3	110	110	------	4	----	4	14,000
Peabody High School	Petersburg	3	1,048	147	901	4	1	3	30,000
Colored Public High School	Norfolk	4	1,220	257	963	8	2	6	41,500
Mount Herman High School	Portsmouth	4	738	57	681	2	1	1	13,000
Danville Colored High School	Danville	2	60	60	------	3	1	2	25,000
West Virginia—									
Water Street High School	Clarksburg	4	254	20	234	2	2	----	26,750
Douglass High School	Huntington	4	426	35	391	4	2	2	62,700
Sumner High School	Parkersburg	4	165	28	137	4	3	1	88,000
Lincoln High School	Wheeling	4	175	21	154	2	1	1	45,850
Garnett High School	Charleston	4	46	46	------	4	2	1	42,300
Kansas—									
Sumner High School	Kansas City	4	253	253	------	12	8	4	70,000
Total		64	29,376	8,453	20,923	459	235	205	$2,902,250

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Douglass High School	San Antonio	4	206	85	121	9	4	5	49,500
Central High School	Galveston	4	233	89	144	6	2	4	54,000
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they produced something that was very taking. From the small cafes of New Orleans they graduated to the St. Charles Hotel, and after a time to the Winter Garden in New York, where they appeared, however, only a few days, the individual musicians being grabbed up by various orchestras in the city. Somehow in the passage of time Razz's Band got changed into 'Jazz's Band,' and from this corruption arose the term 'Jazz.' "

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC

During the days of slavery many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Dede, Edmund.—Author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Snaer, Samuel.—Author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."

Bares, Basil.—Author of "La Capricieuse Valse," "Delphine Valse Brailliante."

Lambert, Lucien.—Author of "Le Depart du Conscrit," "Les Ombers Aimers."

Lambert, Sidney.—Author of "Si J'estais Roi," "Muimures du Soir."

Hemmenway, James.—He lived in Philadelphia and was a contributor in 1829 to a musical journal, Atkinson's Casket. Among his compositions were: "That Rest So Sweet Like Bliss Above." The Philadelphia Grand Entree March," and "Hunter and Hope Waltzes."

Conner, A. J.—From 1846 to 1857 he composed a number of musical selections which were published by Philadelphia and Boston music houses. Among his compositions were: "My Cherished Hopes My Fondest Dreams," "American Polka Quardrilles," and "New York Polka Waltz."

Holland, Justin.—In the seventies he was a well known composer of guitar music in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his compositions are: "Holland's Comprehensive Methods for the Guitar," J. L. Peters & Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar, S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Milady, Samuel.—"Sam Lucas," noted actor and composer. Born August 7, 1848, died Jan. 10, 1916. First Negro writer of popular ballads, wrote "Grandfather's Clock Was Too Tall For The Shelf," etc.

Melburn, George.—A wandering Negro street minstrel, was the composer of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." It was set to music by a white man, Septemus Winner, who got the credit and the financial profits.

Bland, James.—He wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Davis, Gussie L.—A few years ago he was a prominent writer of popular music at Cincinnati. Among his well known works are: "The Lighthouse By the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel.—Born, London, August 15, 1875; died London, September 1, 1912. He was one of the most distinguished colored composers and one of the best known modern composers.

He was a son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, Africa, and an English mother. At the age of six (in 1881) he began the study of the violin. At sixteen he entered the Royal College of Music and became a pupil of Villera Stanford. His many opus numbers included a symphony, a sonnet and various other works of chamber music, a cantata with Hiawatha for its epic hero, an oratorio, the musical settings of Stephen Phillips' "Herod," "Ulysses" and "Nero." Coleridge-Taylor's compositions are marked by variety and vigorous originality, by tenderness of feeling and by poetic imagination. They have something of the plaintive, wistful quality of plantation song. His best and most considerable scores are those written for the chorus, and it is by the Hiawatha trilogy that he is best known and will be longest remembered. It was through this production that he gained distinction and popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Critical opinion agrees in regarding it as his masterpiece. His last choral work, "A Tale of Old Japan," was an unprecedented success. It is esteemed almost as much as the Hiawatha trilogy. For biography see W. C. Berwick Sayers, "Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, His Life and Letters" New York, 1916.

Cook, Will Marian.—New York, Director of the noted Clef Club Orchestra and leader of the New York Syncopated Orchestra. Among his compositions are "The Rain Song," "The Casino Girl," "Bandanna Land," "Cruel Popupa," etc.

The *Herald and Examiner* of Chicago said of a performance by the New York Syncopated Orchestra that, "It was sublimated syncopation, the musical counter-part of our national motto 'Step lively, please,' by which in these so-called peaceful United States we live and move and have our being. It was a typical demonstration of the best in 'popular' music, at the hands of the masters of the craft.

Johnson, J. Rosamond.—New York, was born at Jackson vill Florida, 1873. He studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and has developed a new and distinct style of Negro music. He has written light operas for Klaw and Erlanger and songs for May Irwins, Lillian Russell and Anna Held.

Among his popular compositions are: "Under the Bamboo Tree," "The Cong Love Song," "My Castle on the Nile," "Lazy Moon." He composed the music for Claw and Erlangers Extravaganza that ushered in the 20th century. In 1913 was the musical director of Hammerstein Opera House in London. He resigned and came to New York and opened up a studio and soon after took charge of the Music School Settlement. He is now known as "The Apostle of Negro Music Taken Seriously." Among his serious compositions are "Folk songs of the United States of America." and a number of pieces in larger forms notably; "Nobody Knowns the Trouble I Have Seen," "Since You Went Away," for chorus and a Fantasia for chorus and orchestra called, "Southland."

Thompson, De Koven.—Chicago; "DearLord Remember Me," "If I Forget," "The Call of The Red, White and Blue," "A Heart Disclosed," "Love Comes But Once," etc.

Aldridge, Amanda Ira.—of London, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a composer of note. She is known professionally as "Montague Ring." A number of her compositions have African themes.

A recent press report of a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, where the program included the "Four African Dances" said: "What African that heard her rendering of her own pianoforte solo, "The Call to the Feast,' can forget the drum of the Capalistic brotherhood of the Nigerian 'Osugbo' within the ssacred square of the Para, the rythmic solemnity of the aristocratic dance of the chiefs, or the terminal scene of the great ceremony, when Adimu, Adamu, Ogunran and the 'Dancing Girls' whirl in gentel poetry of motion in the lengthening shadows of evening and the 'Call Home' dies away under the flickering glow of the first evening stars, which flash upon the tired resting limbs of a sleeping town. In 'Luleta's Dance' Montague Ring made the woodland ring with laughter, and the very trees to wave in sheer merriment. Her audience saw and heard the light tripping, seductive movement of Togoland 'Keri-Keri,' the Minuet grace of the Fanti 'Adenkum' and the almost tragic, but majestic measures of the Apolonian 'Kuntum.' The appreciation which they have obtained, leads us to hope that in Miss Ira Aldridge, African music has found a worthy successor to the late Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, so unhappily and so early taken from us."

Dett, R. Nathaniel.—Director of music, Hampton Institute. He has become widely known as a composer and choral conductor.

He is a graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and received from there the degree of Bachelor of Music for work in original composition. Among his most important compositions are: "Magnolia Suite," "In the Bottoms," "Hampton, my Home by the Sea," "Listen to the Lambs," "Marche Negre," "Arietta," "My Magic Song," "Open Yo' Eyes," "O Holy Lord," and "Music in the Mine."

Loving, Captain Walter.—Organizer and conductor of the famous Phillipine Constabulary Band, which was generally considered to be one of the worlds best bands. This band first became noted at the St. Louis World Fair Exposition in 1904. It made a tremendous hit at the Panama Specific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. As a band conductor Captain Loving admitted no superiors and it may be said few peers. He has now retired with rank of Major.

Europe, James Reese.—Died May 10th, 1919. Most noted Negro band leader in the world. His funeral was the first time a Negro was given a public funeral in New York City. He achieved Nation wide fame as the leader of the National Negro Orchestra of New York City and international fame as the leader of the 369th United States Infantry (15th New York) Regiment Band.

This Band was the most noted army band in Europe during the World War. It introduced and popularized jazz music in France and England. It was said of this band that, "Jim Europe's band followed the boys wherever they went, 'up the line,' back into the liberated French villages and down into the rest camp at Aix les Bains. They were constantly in demand and their music played no small part in keeping up the morale of our great army. After the war tide turned, Europe was ordered to take his band up to Paris. This city was slowly but surely shaking off the effects of her four long years of worry and anxiety, and Europe's jazzers at once became the rage, and received great ovations wherever they appeared. Jim Europe led this band at the great War Congress of Women in Paris and gave public concerts in friendly rivalry with the famous Garde Republicaine and the crack regimental bands of both the British and the Italian armies."

Some Singers of Prominence

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor.—"The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education and first came into prominence. She attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

Selika, Madame Marie.—The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was Madame Marie Selika, of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880.

In 1882, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The Paris Figaro said of her appearance in Paris: Mme. Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C to C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly fall upon your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect day in June. Her range is marvellous and her execution and style of rendition show perfect cultivation. Her 'Echo Song,' cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph.

The Berlin Tagblatt, said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika was given yesterday before a well filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika, with her singing, roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and extraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades, her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty." Madame Selika is at present teaching voice culture in New York City.

Batson, Flora.—Mrs. Bergen. The next singer of prominence was Flora Batson who became noted in 1887. She was born at Providence, R. I. 1870; she sang in Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. During a great temperance revival in New York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect, one song, "Six Feet of Earth Make Us All One Size." She died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1906.

Jones, Madame Sisseretta.—"Black Patti," began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she had her own company, known as "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she appeared in every important city of the United States in the West Indies and Central America. At the head of this company for nineteen years. Only female star of either race touring with the same company for a similar period. Home 7 Wheaton St., Providence, R. I.

Hackley, Mrs. E. Azalia.—Of Chicago has for a number of years been a prominent singer. She has studied in Europe, is the author of "Guide to Voice Culture," and has done much to cultivate the musical instinct of the colored people. For the past several years she has been devoting her attention to conducting song festivals in many parts of the country, particularly in the South. Through these song festivals she is reviving popular interest in Negro spirituals.

Brown, Madame Anita Patti, of Chicago, is one of the most prominent singers of the race. She has a voice of rare quality. She has sung in the leading cities of the United States and in the West Indies.

Burleigh, Harry T.—is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of race.

For the past twenty years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City and numbers among its members such persons as Mr. Seth Low and the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was especially fond of his singing. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation was achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer of note. His compositions include two festival anthems, a set of six short piano pieces based on Negro folk songs, a Cycle of Saracen Songs, "The Glory of the Day Was in Her Face," "Her Eyes Twin Pools," "Your Eyes So Deep," "Your, Lips Are Wine," and "Il Giovine Guerriero." The small group of songs by which he is best known include "Deep River," "The Grey Wolf" to words by Symons: a superb setting of Walt Whitman's "Ethiopa Saluting The Colors," "The Soldier" and "Jean." The 1917 Spingarn Medal award was given to Mr. Burleigh.

Bethune, Thomas Greene.—"Blind Tom," noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849, Died July 3, 1908.

From infancy he manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play everything he heard, not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eight years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

Boone, John William.—"Blind Boone," (Columbia, Mo.) Musical prodigy. Born May 17, 1864 at Miami, Missouri. When an infant lost eye-sight through disease.

In early childhood gave indication of musical ability. While not the equal of Blind Tom, Boone's talent manifests itself along much the same lines. his repertoire are imitations of a Train, A Musical Box, A Drummer Boy, A Tornado and selections from Beethoven and other great masters. Since 1880 Blind Boone has regularly toured the country in concert, principally in the Western States and Canada.

Aldridge, Luranah A.—daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a contralto singer of note. She has appeared in all of the most important opera houses in England and on the Continent. "The great Charles Gounod, in a letter addressed to Sir Augustus Harris, said she possesses the most beautiful contralto voice he has ever heard."

Hodges, Hamilton.—He is a distinguished baritone singer from Boston, Massachusetts, who makes his home in Auckland, New Zealand, where he maintains a studio and is one of the leading singers in that island.

The New Zealand Free Lance recently said of him: "Mr. Hodges is helping to raise the standard of musical taste in this community, for he includes nothing tawdry in his program. He has a cultured, artistic judgment and as he is always on the alert for new music of a high standard, we are indebted to him for a knowledge of many fine songs."

Clough, Madam Estella P.—Worchester, Massachusetts, Dramatic Soprano Singer of Opera roles, has for many years been considered one of New Englands leading singers. She has appeared in concert and opera in many cities and states.

Hayes, Roland W.—By many competent critics is regarded as the first singer of the colored race and one of the most remarkable young tenors in America. He has a voice of great natural sweetness, purity and range. He has studied under Arthur J. Hubbard of Boston. Mr. Hayes' address is 3 Warwick Street, Boston.

Walker, Rachael.—Prima donna soprano of Cleveland, Ohio. Studied in Paris and London. In London, with Sir Henry J. Woode, conductor of the famous Queen Hall Orchestra. Miss Walker is one of the leading American singers. She is said to have made an instantaneous success on her first appearance in London. Was complimented by royalty.

Some other singers of prominence are: Maud J. Roberts, Chicago, soprano; William H. Richardson, Boston, baritone; Uriah H. Richardson, Boston, basso; Clarence Tisdale, Chicago, tenor; John W. Work, Nashville, tenor. Mrs. Calloway Byron, Chicago, Dramatic soprano; Cleata J. Collins, Cleveland, soprano; L. B. Duppe, Springfield, Mass., baritone; Mrs. Florence Cole, Talbert, Detroit, lyric soprano; J. A. Myers, Nashville, tenor; Mrs. Jennie C. Lee, Director of Music Tuskegee Institute.

Instrumentalists.

Joseph Douglass, of Washington, and Clarence Cameron White, of Boston, have achieved distinction as violinists. Carl Diton, of Philadelphia, Hazel Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, of Boston, are noted pianists.

Mrs. Hare is a member of the Music and Lecture Guild of New England. Each season she gives recitals in the lecture circuits. Her playing has won the approval of the best musical critics. She is the musical critic for the Crisis Magazine. Mr. Diton's transcription for the organ of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," published by the G. Schirmer Co., is said to have unusual beauty and makes use of all the resources of the instrument.

Douglass, Joseph Henry.—Grandson of Frederick Douglass. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1871. He is a noted violini .

Mr. Douglass graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, studied a year in London and, also spent some time in the New York Conservatory of Music. For the past twenty years he has enjoyed distinction as a violin soloist. He has played before Presidents Taft and McKinley. Each year he makes a recital tour of the country. He is an instructor in instrumental music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

White, Clarence Cameron.—The American Artists Review said recently "The Negro race has produced two violinists who have attracted national attention as artists, Clarence Cameron White and Joseph H. Douglass. They occupy first rank among American musicians and the race is justly proud of them."

Mr. White received his early training under the best American violin teachers and when in Europe studied with the great Russian violinist, Mr. M. Zacharewitch. Mr. White is author of "A New System of One Octave Scale Studies for the Violin." He is also a composer. His Cradle Song for the violin and piano has been highly commended. His address is 802 Tremont Street, Boston.

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NEGRO FOLK SONGS.

These songs more commonly called plantation melodies, originated with the Negroes of the South during the days of slavery. They have been somewhat extensively collected and written about.

Although there is connection in scale composition and in spontaneity with original African music, the imagery and sentiments expressed by the songs are the results of the conditions under which the slaves lived in America. These songs have for the Negro the same value that the folk songs of any people have for that people. In the days of slavery they furnished an outlet for aching hearts and anguished souls. Today they help to foster race pride and to remind the race of the "rock from which it was hewn." Some of these folk songs represented the lighter side of the slave's life, as for example,

"Heave away! heave away!
I'd rudder co't a yaller gal
Dan wuk foh Henry Clay.
Heave away! yaller gal, I want to go."

or the following:

"Ole Massa take dat new brown coat,
And hang it on de wall;
Dat darkey take dat same ole coat,
An' wear it to the ball.
Oh, don't you hear my tru lub sing?"

It was in their religious songs, however, that they poured out their souls. Three things are especially emphasized in these songs. First, this life is full of sorrow and trouble.

"Nobody knows de truble I sees,
Nobody knows but Jesus."

Second, religion is the best thing in the world. It enables you, though a slave, to have joy of the soul, to endure the trials of this life, and finally to gain a home in Heaven.

Third, the future life is happy and eternal:

"We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
Whar pleasure nebber dies.

Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
When I git in de kingdom."

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PAINTERS

Bannister, E. M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was the founder of the Providence Art Club, which is to-day the leading art organization in Providence. "Its membership, mostly, if not wholly white, includes many of the leading citizens of the city and State." One of Mr. Bannister's pictures "Under the Oaks" was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The picture became the property of the Duffe Estate of New York City.

Tanner, Henry O., born June 21, 1859, at Pittsburgh, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most distinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris.

The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for its collection of the modern arts in the Luxemburg Gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," "Mary and Elizabeth," "Christ Walking on the Sea," "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills Near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," "A Lady of Jerusalem," and "Christ at the Home of Lazarus."

Harper, William A., of Chicago, who died 1910, was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institutes exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

Scott, William Edward.—He is a young artist of promise. He was born in Indianapolis, March 11, 1884. After graduating from the high school in that city, he entered the Chicago Art Institute where he studied for five years and won scholarship and prizes to the amount of about nine hundred dollars.

He took the Magnus Brand Prize for two successive years. He studied in Paris at the Julian Academy and under Henry O. Tanner. Three of his paintings were accepted by the Salon des Beaux Arts at Toquet. The Argentine Republic purchased one of his pictures, La Pauvre Voisine. He has completed Mural paintings for public buildings in Evaston, Illinois; Chicago and Indianapolis. He is interesting himself in Negro subjects and is doing in painting what Dunbar has done in verse. He is now spending considerable time in the South painting Negro types.

Among other painters who are beginning to attract attention are: W. M. Farrow, Chicago; Ernest Atkinson of Baltimore, Cloyd L. Boydkin, Boston; Mrs. Lula Adams, Los Angeles; Charles L. Dawson, Chicago; Richard Lonsdale Brown, New York City; Laura Wheeler, Philadelphia; Effie Lee, Wilberforce; Arthur Winston, Chicago and John Hardwick, Indianapolis.

SCULPTORS

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of

Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman. "The Death of Cleopatra" was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Warrick, Meta Vaux., (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, of South Framingham, Mass.), is the most noted sculptor of the Negro race in America at the present time. She first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

In 1899 she went to Paris to study, where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903 she exhibited, in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her masterpiece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619. Her more recent works are: "Immigrant In America," "The Silent Appeal," and "Peace Halting The Ruthlessness of War."

The work of Mrs. May Howard Jackson, of Washington, D. C. is attracting attention. Some of her busts exhibited in the Vorhoff Art Gallery provoked favorable comment from the art critic of the Washington Star. A head of a model in clay which was placed on exhibition in Corcoran Art Gallery received favorable comment from the art critics. Mrs. Jackson studied some years in Philadelphia under capable teachers.

POETS

Latino, Jaun.—The poet, Latino mentioned in Cervante's "Don Quixote," was a Negro. He is said to have been born in Northern Africa and to have been captured by Spanish traders, brought to Seville and sold in the family of the famous Gonzalo de Cordova.

He is said to have had great ability for learning. He was permitted to study along with his young master. He was given his freedom and became professor of Grammar, Latin and Greek at the University of Granada. One Spanish writer speaks of Latino as the most famous Negro of his day. He is buried in the church of St. Ann, Granada, and on his tomb is engraved the following epitaph: "Jaun was an excellent Latin poet. He sang the birth of Prince Ferdinand II, the deeds of Pius V's pontificate and the time of Don Jaun of Austria at Lepanto." The book a quarto volume, is printed in Latin and was published at Granada in 1573. Another book in Latin by Latino is on the Spanish Royal Cemetery, a better known title is the Escurial. This book was published at Granada in 1576.

Antar.—Antarah ben Shedad el Absi (Antar the lion) is one of the most famous figures in Arabic and Mohammedan literature. His fame as a literary character is said to be greater than that of any modern author of Negro blood not excluding Pushkin in Russia, or the elder Dumas in France. Antar appears to have been born about 550 A. D. and to have died about 615, A. D. His father appears to have been an Arab of Noble blood, and his mother, an Abyssinian slave.

Antar was both a warrior and a poet. As a warrior he became the protector of the tribe and the pattern of Arabic chivalry. He was selected by his clan as a contestant in those poetical contests that were peculiar to the Arabs in the pre Islamic days. In those poetical contests, Antar was so successful that he came to be acknowledged as the greatest poet of his time, and one of his odes, the "Mu Allakat" was selected as one of the seven suspended poems which were judged by the assemblage of all the Arabs to be worthy to be written in letters of gold and to be hung on high in the sacred Kaabah at Mecca as accepted models of Arabian style. After his death the fame of his deeds as a warrior spread across

the Arabian peninsula and throughout the Mohammedan world. In time these deeds were recorded in a literary form. "The Romance of Antar" ranks among the great national classics like the Shah-nameh of Persia and the "Nibelungen-Lied," of Germany. Antar is claimed to have been the father of knighthood. "The Romace of Antar" in its present form probably preceded the romance of chivalry so common in the twelfth century in Italy and France. The unanimous opinion of the East has always placed the romance of Antar at the summit of literature. "The Thousand and One Knights," says one of their writers, "is for the amusement of women and children. Antar is a book for men from it they learn lessons of heroism, of magnanimity, of generosity and of statescraft."

Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch.—Born 1799, died 1837. The greatest poet of Russia. He came of a noble Moscow family and inherited African blood from a maternal ancestress. For sketches of Pushkin, see Histories of Russian Literature and Standard Encyclopedias. He wrote both poetry and prose. Among his poems are: "Recollection of Tsarskoye Selo," "Ruslan and Lyudmila," and the "Prisoner of the Caucasus." There are numerous editions of his works. For these consult the New International Encyclopedia.

Dumas, Alexander, called Dumas Pere, born 1802, died 1870. "The greatest French romantic novelist and the most universally read story-teller of the world. As a writer he is remarkable for great creative rather than for artistic genius.

Dumas's father was a gallant general, Alexander Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas, who served Napoleon with distinction, but died in neglect in 1806. This general's father was a rich colonist of Haiti, Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie; his mother was a Negro woman of Haiti, from whom the general took the name Dumas. The novelist, Alexandre, inherited much from his maternal grandmother, in both appearance and nature; much too, from his marquis grandfather. The contrast and combination can be constantly noted in his novels.

Dumas, Alexander, called Dumas Fils born 1824, died 1885. One of the most distinguished of modern French dramatists. He was "the son of the great romantic novelist of like name, but of a genius strangely contrasted. In him the father's rich but riotous fancy yielded to close observation and realistic earnestness that made of him an unbending and almost a Puritan moralist."

Horton, George M.—Noted Negro poet of North Carolina. He was born a slave in Chatham county of that state in 1797. His master permitted him to hire out his time at Chapel Hill, the seat of the University of North Carolina. It is said that he learned to read by matching words he knew in the hymnal with those in a spelling book. Persons of distinction became interested in him.

It is said that Dr. Caldwell the President of the University was one of his patrons. Horton's earliest compositions had to be written down for him by other people. He was for years janitor at the University and received small commissions from various students for writing verses for them. Some of Horton's friends undertook to help him publish a volume of his poems so that from its sale he might purchase his freedom. A booklet of his poems "The Hope of Freedom," was published in 1829. The small returns from the sale of this book, however, were not sufficient to pay the exorbitant price which this master demanded for him. In his later years Horton lived for some time in Philadelphia and died according to accounts either in 1880 or 1883.

Wheatley, Phillis.—Born in Africa; died December 5, 1784. One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country.

She was brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley, of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write

verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phillis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington, which seemed to have pleased him, for in a letter to Joseph Reed, dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem.

Hammon, Jupiter.—He appears to have been the first Negro poet in the English American colonies. As a poet he antedates Phillis Wheatley by about ten years. He was a slave near Hartford, Conn. He went finally to live on Long Island. He was also a preacher. Several of his sermons are still in existence. For sketch of his life and extracts from his poetry and prose writings, see "Jupiter Hammon," by Oscar Wegelin, Heartman's Historical Series, No. 13. New York, 1916.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio; died February 9, 1906.

Graduated from the Dayton High School 1891. While in school he showed evidence of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry, "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse. For a complete list of his works see in section below, Bibliographies, under "Books by Negro Authors."

Braithwaite, William Stanley.—Born, Boston, December, 1868. Noted lyrical poet. At twelve years of age his father having died, he had to leave school to assist his mother provide for the family. Since that time he has not attended school.

"At fifteen," he says, "like a revelation, there broke out in me a great passion for poetry, an intense love for literature, and a yearning for the ideal life which fosters the creation of things that come out of dreams and visions and symbols. I dedicated my future to literature, though the altar upon which I was to lay my sacrificial life seemed beyond all likelihood of opportunity and strength and equipment to reach. I set about it, however, with fortitude, hope, and patience." His works include "Lyrics of Life and Love," "The Book of Elizabethan Verse," 1906, "The House of Falling Leaves," 1908; "The Book of Georgian Verse," 1908; "The Book of Restoration Verse," 1909; "The Book of Victorian Verse," 1910. At the end of each year Mr. Braithwaite writes a review of the poetry that appears in the standard magazines. His estimate of the value of this poetry is accepted as a criterion of its worth. He has published for each year since 1913, "The Anthology of Magazine Verse." In 1916 he became editor of "The New Poetry Review" of Cambridge. He is the general editor of "The Contemporary American Poets Series." The 1918 Spingarn Medal award was given to him.

Johnson, James W., New York, Field Secretary for National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, Editorial writer, He is gifted as a poet. He has contributed verse to the leading magazines and daily papers. His poem, "Fifty Years," in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation, published in the New York Times, January 1, 1913, was widely commented upon. For eight years Mr. Johnson was in the United States Consular service. He held for a considerable part of this time the important post of consul at Corinto, Nicaragua. His poem the "Young Warrior" set to music by H. T. Burleigh almost became the national hymn of Italy during the World War. Mr. Johnson has published collection of his verses under the title, "Fifty Years and Other Poems."

Corrothers, James D.—Born, Cass County, Michigan, July 2 1869; died February 12, 1917. He is a poet and writer of some distinction. He is a Baptist minister of Washington, D. C. For the past fifteen years he has contributed verse to the Century and other magazines.

Margeston, George Reginald, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is said to be a promising writer. He has recently published a volume entitled, "Songs of Life."

Johnson, Fenton.—Born, Chicago, 1888. He is attracting attention as a poet. His recent volume of poetry, "A Little Dreaming," has received favorable mention in this country and in Europe.

Anderson, Alfred, Chicago, has also written some good verse. He, is associate editor of the *Chicago Defender.*

ACTORS

Aldridge, Ira.—Born about 1810 at Bel Air, Maryland. Died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867. He is the most famous of Negro actors. He has had few equals in the part of Othello, the Moor.

Aldridge's grandfather, who was a ruling prince in the Senegal Country in Africa, was with all his family except one son, murdered in an uprising. This son came to America and was educated for the ministry. In time he married. The son Ira was also intended for the ministry. He was sent to Schenectady College in New York. Thence he was sent to Glasgow University, Scotland, where he carried off many prizes, including the medal for composition. He, however, abandoned theology for the stage. After many disappointments he made his debut at the Royal Theatre, London, in 1873, as Othello the Moor. He also appeared at the Coburg, Sadler's Wells, Olympia, and Covent Garden Theaters in London, playing Othello, Gambia (in "The Slave"), and other characters with great success. After this he made a provincial tour, playing in most of the principal towns from one end of the kingdom to the other, his reception in every instance being of the most flattering kind. At Belfast, Edmund Kean showed his admiration by playing Iago to Aldridge's Othello. At Manchester, the famous singer, Madame Malibran, wrote him that never in her whole professional career had she witnessed such an interesting and powerful performance. Lady Beecher (famous as Miss 'Niel the actress) wrote: "During my professional as well as private life I never have seen so correct a portraiture of Othello." The King of Prussia presented him the Prussian "Gold Medal of the first class for Art and Science," which had been previously awarded only to the great philosopher Humboldt, the composer Spontini and the musician Liszt. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The City of Berne gave him a magnificent Maltese Cross with Medal of Merit. He also received the "Royal Saxe-Ernest House Order" which confers a title higher than that of "Sir" so much coveted in England. Aldridge had a reception even more flattering in Russia. He was made a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences in St. Petersburg, and of many other honorable and learned societies. In most cases the membership was conveyed by means of handsome medals, accompanied in many cases by autograph letters. His widow and his two gifted daughters, Amanda Ira (Montague Ring,) and Luranah, reside in London. See sketches above under composers and singers.

Cole, Robert Allen, "Bob Cole."—Noted comedian and playright. Born Athens, Georgia, July 1, 1868. Died New York City, August 2, 1911. One of the most versatile and gifted colored actors that America has produced. A member of the famous Cole and Johnson Team and Company.

He was a pioneer in the effort to have the Negro show an entity in itself with a plot and atmosphere of its own. Among the plays which he wrote are "A Trip to Coontown," "A Shoo Fly Regiment,' and "The Red Moon." Among the songs which he composed are "Louisiana Lize," "I Must Have Been A Dreaming," "No One Can Fill Her Place," "Katydid," "The Cricket and The Frog," and "The Maiden With Dreamy Eyes." He and his partner, J. Rosamond Johnson together wrote "Under The Bamboo Tree," "Big Indian Chief," "Bleeding Moon," and "Oh, Didn't He Ramble."

Williams, Bert.—Most noted of present day Negro actors. He is a native of New Providence, Nassau, in the British Bahama Islands. When he was two years old his family came to New York. His father was a papier-mache maker, which brought him in contact with the theatres. In this way Williams got acquainted with the stage.

From New York the family moved to Riverside, California, in which place he graduated from high school and went to San Francisco intending to study to be a civil engineer. His first experience on the stage was as a member of a little mountebank minstrel show which played the lumber and mining camps of California. Williams became noted as a member of the famous Williams and Walker Company. For the past several seasons he has been the Star of The Follies, a leading white vaudeville company. In the June 1912 number of the Green Book, a publication devoted to stage folk, Reinold Wolf writes of Bert Williams as "The Greatest Comedian on the American Stage."

Johnson, Noble M.—Most noted moving picture actor of the race. He has had years of experience before the camera and has been employed by the largest moving picture company in the world.

He gained much publicity as the star in the "Trooper of Troop K," a three part photo play, commemorating the bravery of the Tenth Calavary Battalion at Carrizal. Johnson was featured in the great Universal serial, the "Bulls Eye," as "Sweenie Bodin" a renegade cow puncher. He had already starred in such well known photo dramas as "Intolerance" "The Western Governor's Humanity and "The Death Warrant."

Dramatic Art Readers.—A number of Negroes have achieved considerable distinction in the field of dramatic art as readers. Among the more famous and prominent of these are: Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio; Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis, Washington; Mrs. Francis E. Motin, St. Louis; Richard B. Harrison, Chicago, Charles Winter Wood, Tuskegee, Alabama; and Miss Ruby C. Pelleford, Sabina, Ohio.

SPORTS

Pugilism.

It is said that Negroes were the pioneers in American pugilism and the first Champon in America was a Negro slave, Tom Molineaux, of Richmond, Virginia, who in the first part of the eighteenth century won his freedom by winning a $100,000 stake for his master, Algernon Molineaux who had wagered this amount that he could produce a black man that could whip any other slave that could be produced.

Tom Moenaux, after defeating all comers in America went to England where he was defeated by Tom Cribb, the British Champion. The most noted of the Negro pugilists are Peter Jackson contemporary of (John L. Sullivan and James Corbett,) George Dixon, Joe Gans, Joe Walcott, Dixie Kidd, Joe Jeannette, Sam Langford, Sam McVea, Henry Wills and Jack Johnson.

Pugilistic Champions

Heavy weights, (158 lbs.) Jack Johnson, 1908-1915.
Welter weights (145 lbs.) Joe Walcott, 1901-1904; Dixie Kid, 1904-1908
Light weights (133 lbs.) Joe Gans, 1902-1908
Feather weights (122 lbs.) George Dixon, 1892-1897 and 1898-1900
Bantam weights (116 lbs.) George Dixon, 1890-1892

Baseball.

Some of the best semi-professional baseball teams are composed of Negroes such as the American Giants of Chicago, The Lincoln Giants of New York City, etc. It is generally conceded that there are many

Negro players who are equals of the big League players and it is only their color which keeps them out of the big Leagues.

When the first National Association of baseball players was organized in Philadelphia, December 11, 1867, it was recommended that colored clubs be excluded from representation in the Association. The precedent then established has since been followed and was construed to include individuals as well as Clubs. Some Negroes, however, in spite of these restrictions became members of professional teams. Moses F. Walker, a Negro was catcher for Toledo of the Northwestern League in 1883 and remained with Toledo, when in 1884 it became a member of the American Association, a major League Organization. Frank Grant, a Negro was a second base man, in 1886; on the Meriden (Connecticut) team of the Eastern League which dropped out before the close of the season. Grant finished that season with the Buffalo team, also of the Eastern League. He played four years with this team and is said to have been regarded as the equal of any second base man in the country. In 1890 he was with the Harrisburg team of the Pennsylvania State League. He then dropped out and was the last Negro in organized baseball.

Foot Ball.

A number of Negroes have achieved distinction as foot ball players on leading University and College teams. Among the players who achieved distinction in former days were:

Lewis, at Harvard, (One of the greatest centers the game has ever produced); Taylor, at Pennsylvania; Marshall, at Minnesota (All American left end, 1905-1906); Bullock, at Dartmouth; Grey and Pinkett, at Amherst; Ayler at Brown; Chadwell at Williams; Craighead at Masschusetts Agriculture College; Jones at Harvard; Ransom at Beloit; Young and Wheeler, at Illinois; Johnson and Ross at Nebraska, Green at Western Reserve and Roberts at Colorado College. Among the Negro foot ball players who have achieved distinction in more recent days are: Tibbs, at Syracuse; Smith at Michigan Agriculture College, (Tackle, All Western Eleven); Brown and Morrison at Tufts; Pollard at Brown (All American Half Back, 1916) and Robeson, at Rutgers (All American end, 1918.)

Track and Field.

Some of the best performers in Track and Field work in Universities and Colleges have been Negroes. The most notable of these are: J. B. Taylor, at Pennsylvania, 440 yards; Fred White, at Pennsylvania, short and middle distance runner; W. R. Granger at Dartmouth, half miler. A. L. Jackson, at Harvard, Hurdles. Theodore Cable, at Harvard, Hammer throw; Irving Howe, at Colby, short distance runner; Fritz Pollard, at Brown, Hurdles; Binga Dismond at Chicago, 440 yards; Sol Butler at Drake, all around athlete, short and middle distance runs and jumping and Howard P. Drew, at Springfield Y. M. C. A. College and University Southern California, short distance runner.

C. F. Triggs, at Syracuse was a member of a rowing team. Major Taylor, a Negro was one of the most famous bicycle racers in the days when bicycle racing was at its height. He held the championship of the bicycle riders of America for 1900.

Track and Field Records Held by Negroes.

Best Western Inter-Collegiate Conference Record.

The 440 yard run, 47, 2-5 seconds, Binga Dismond, Chicago, at Evanston, Illinois, June 3, 1916.

Best United States Inter-Scholastic Track Record.

The 60 yard run, 6, 2-5 seconds, Sol Butler, Hutchinson, (Kansas) High School at Evanston, Illinois, March 28, 1914. In July 1919 Butler (now of Drake) won the broad jump in the Inter-Allied Games at Pershing Stadium, France. He was one of the athletes selected to represent the United States in those games.

Track Amateur World Records.

The 100 yards, 9, 3-4 seconds, H. P. Drew at Berkeley, California, March 28th, 1914; the 130 yards, 12, 4-5 seconds, H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1913; the 220 yards, 21, 1-5 seconds, H. P. Drew, at Claremont, California, February 28th, 1914.

OCCUPATIONS.

In 1910 the number of Negroes 10 years of age and over in gainful occupations was: 5,192,535, or 71.0 per cent of total Negro population of this age; by sex the number was, males 3,187,554; females, 2,013,981. Negroes constitute 13.6 per cent of all persons in gainful occupations.

	1910	1900
Per cent of total population in gainful occupations	53.3	50.2
Per cent all males in gainful occupations	81.3	80.0
Per cent all females in gainful occupations	23.4	18.8
Per cent of all Negro males in gainful occupations	87.4	84.1
Per cent of all Negro females in gainful occupations	54.7	40.7

NUMBER OF NEGROES IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION	1910	1900	INCREASE	
			Number	Per cent
Agricultural Pursuits	2,893,674	2,143,176	750,498	35
Professional Service	69,929	41,324	22,605	47
Domestic and Personal Service	1,099,715	1,324,160	*224,445	*17
Trade and Transportation	425,043	209,154	215,889	103
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	704,174	275,149	429,025	156

A larger proportion of persons 10 years of age and over in the United State were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 than in 1900. This increase was especially marked for the Negroes.

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION IN GAINF U I C-CUPATIONS.

CLASS OF POPULATION	1900			1910		
	Both Sexes	Male	F'm'le	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All classes	53.3	81.3	23.4	50.2	80.0	18.8
Native white—Native parentage	48.4	78.5	17.1	45.8	77.3	13.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	50.4	76.5	24.6	48.5	75.4	21.7
Foreign-born white	60.3	90.0	21.7	57.3	89.7	19.1
Negro	71.0	87.4	54.7	62.2	84.1	40.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other	61.1	80.8	17.6	59.2	80.0	14.2

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION IN 1890, 1900 AND 1910

	1890	1900	1910
Agricultural Pursuits	21.7	20.6	23.1
Professional Service	3.6	3.7	3.8
Domestic and Professional Service	22.6	23.6	20.5
Trade and Transportation	4.3	4.4	5.5
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	3.6	3.9	6.5

Negroes Making Gains In The Trades.

The census report on occupations for 1900 appeared to indicate that in such trades as carpentry, plastering, blacksmithing, etc., Negroes were losing ground. The 1910 report of the census on occupations indicates that the Negro has made gains in practically all the trades in which he appeared in 1900 to be losing ground.

TRADES IN WHICH IN 1900 THE NEGRO APPEARED TO BE LOSING GROUND

TRADES	NUMBER IN		
	1890	1900	1910
Carpentry	22,318	21,114	29,039
Plastering	4,006	3,757	6,783
Brick and Tile making	10,521	9,970	18,703
Marble and Stone Cutting	1,279	1,257	1,788
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	11,159	10,480	10,981
Boot and Shoe making	5,065	4,574	6,706
Harness and Saddle making	295	273	421
Leather Currying and Tanning	1,099	1,073	2,272
Trunk and Case making	66	23	88
Engraving	25	22	30
Hosiery and Knitting	64	36	816
Woolen Milling	346	169	343

Negroes Increasing As Factory Workers

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of Negroes working in factories. The Negro workers in factories are to a large extent doing the rougher, cruder, and semi-skilled work. Many, however, in every phase of factory industries are doing the most highly skilled work. The general tendency for the Negro factory worker appears to be upward. In 1900 the number was 131,216; in 1910, the number was 358,180, an increase of 226,964; or 173 per cent. The number of Negroes employed in textile industry factories in 1900 was 2,949; in 1910 the number was 11,333, an increase of 283 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO FACTORY WORKERS, 1910

Chemical and allied Industries	10,870
Clay, Glass, and Stone Industries	28,519
Clothing Industries	11,692
Food and Kindred Industries	17,894
Iron and Steel Industries	41,739
Leather Industries	5,845
Liquor and Beverage Industries	8,508
Lumber and Furniture Industries	126,018
Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel	2,861
Paper and Pulp Industries	1,455
Printing and Bookbinding	4,058
Textile Industries	11,333
Miscellaneous Industries	87,388

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEGROES

Woolen Mills	343
Silk Mills	560
Dyeing, Finishing, and Printing Mills	645
Not Specified Textile Mills	720
Knitting Mills	816
Cotton Mills	7,216

A Large Number of Negroes Engaged in Business

Excluding 10,601 boarding and lodging housekeepers, there were in 1910 according to the census 38,382 Negroes engaged in business enterprises of various sorts. This did not include those operating barber, blacksmith and shoe shops, and several other classes of business connected with trades for which separate returns for proprietors and employees were not made. Probably 5,000 or more should have been added for perons operating those businesses, making the total about 43,000. It is estimated that there are now 50,000 or more Negroes engaged in business.

OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WOMEN

The distribution of the 2,013,981 Negro females engaged in gainful occupations are:

Agriculture	1,051,137
Professional Service	30,071
Domestic and Personal Service	852,812
Trade and Transportation	11,521
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	68,440

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH IN 1910 THERE WERE AT LEAST 5,000 NEGRO WOMEN

Laborers (Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits)	6,159
Trade (Wholesale and Retail)	7,304
Char Women and Cleaners	6,962
Waitresses	7,377
Boarding and Lodging Housekeepers	9,183
Housekeepers	9,911
Ladies' Maids	10,239
Laundresses (In Laundries)	10,371
Cigar and Tobacco Factory Workers	10,746
Chamber Maids	14,071
Nurses (Not trained)	17,874
Seamstresses	18,216
Dressmakers	20,061
Teachers	22,528
Farmers	79,308
Servants	184,889
Cooks	205,584
Farm Laborers (Workingout)	263,403
Laundresses (not in laundries)	361,551
Farm Laborers (Home Farm)	704,150

The World War Conditions and Negro Occupations.

The general effect on the Negroes of the United States, of the conditions brought about by the World War, was to greatly increase the number of occupations in which they are engaged. Just how great this effect has been can not be definitely ascertained, until the 1920 census reports are available. That the changes however, have been very great is indicated by the following:

OCCUPATIONS NEGROES PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS 1916-1917.(1)

Name of Concern	No. of Negroes employed at present	No. employed to 1916	Per cent doing unskilled labor
Carnegie Steel Co. (all plants)	4,000	1,500	95
Jones and Laughlin	1,500	400	100
Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co.	900	25	90
Harbison and Walker	250	50	80
National Tube Co. (all plants)	250	100	100
Pressed Steel Car Co	25	25	50
Pgh. Forge and Iron	75	------	100
Moorehead Brothers	200	200	75
Am. Steel and Wire	25	25	100
Clinton Iron and Steel	25	25	75
Oliver Iron and Steel	50	------	100
Carbon Steel Co	200	50	75
Crucible Steel Co	400	150	90
A. M. Byers Co	200	------	60
Lockhart Steel Co	160	------	95
Mesta Machine Co	50	------	100
Marshall Foundry Co	15	------	----
	8,325	2,550	

(1) Epstein "The Negro Migrant in Pittsburgh"

A study of the occupations of Negro women in New York under the title "A New Day for the Colored Woman Worker," (2) said: "Two years ago any discussion of Colored women in industry would have been met with the question, "But are there any Colored women working in shops and factories?" And with good reason, for the Colored woman is a newcomer in the field of industry. Individuals, it is true, had found their way into special places long ago, but industry as a whole had never accepted them. The following table indicates in general the hospitality of the trades covered to the experiment of employing Colored women."

Industry	Factories	Colored Women Workers
Needle Trades	121	892
Toys	10	194
Buttons	9	120
Candy	4	196
Leather Goods	9	96
Marabou	5	66
Paper Boxes and Bags	10	58
Millinery	6	30
Flowers and Feathers	6	17
Miscellaneous	37	516
Total	127	2,185

(2) Schwartz, Jackson, Bowles and others, "A New Day for the Colored Women Worker."

The Negro and the Trades Union

The Negro is making gains in the unions. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously passed inviting Negroes and all other races into the Labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measures to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the union. In 1913 this action was reaffirmed.

Many years ago the American Federation of Labor declared for the thorough organization of all working people without regard to sex, religion, race, politics, or nationality; that many organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have within their membership Negro workmen with all other workers of their trades, and the A. F. of L. has made and is making every effort within its power for the organization of these workmen.

In 1913 nine out of sixty of the most important unions barred Negroes from membership. These unions are: "The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees," "Switchmen's Union," "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," "Order of Railway Conductors of America," "Order of Railway Telegraphers," "American Wire Weavers' Protective Association," and the "International Brotherhood Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America." Fifty-one national labor organizations, several of which are the strongest in the country, reported that there was nothing in their Constitution prohibiting the admittance of Negroes.

The question of the Negroes and the Labor Unions was considered at the 1916, the 1917 and the 1918 annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and steps were taken to organize Negroes not then affiliated with the Unions. At the 1919 Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was formally decided to open the doors of organized labor unconditionally to Negroes.

INVENTIONS

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro Astronomer. Born free, November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the

time and struck the hour. This was the first clock constructed in America.

James Forten, of Philadelphia, who died in 1842, is credited with the invention of apparatus for managing sails. Robert Benjamin Lewis, born in Gardiner, Maine, 1802, invented a machine for picking oakum. This machine, in all its essential particulars, is said to still be used by the ship-building interests of Maine.

The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who, in 1834 and 1836, was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. A number of inventions were made by slaves. It has been claimed, but not verified, that a slave either invented the cotton gin or gave to Eli Whitney, who obtained a patent for it, valuable suggestions to aid in the completion of that invention.

In 1858 the Commissioner of Patents ruled and the Attorney General of the United States concurred, that a slave could not take out a patent on an invention. It is said that a slave of Jefferson Davis, in 1862, invented a propeller for vessels that was afterwards used in the Confederate Navy. A Negro slave in Kentucky is said to have invented a hemp-brake, a machine used for separating the hemp fiber from the stalk.

Sometime after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent Office refused a Negro of Boston a patent on an invention on the ground that according to this decision he was not a citizen of the United States and therefore a patent could not be issued to him. December 16, 1861, Senator Charles Summer, on behalf of this Negro inventor, ordered the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office be directed to consider if any further legislation is necessary in order to secure to persons of African descent, in our country, the right to take out patents for useful inventions, under the Constitution of the United States."

The Committee made no report on the resolution. It was a case for interpretation rather than legislation. The matter was settled in 1862 by an opinion of the Attorney-General, relating to passports, that a free man of color born in the United States is a citizen. It is reported that ice cream was invented by Agustus Jackson, a Negro confectionery dealer of Philadelphia.

The Patent Office, which does not record the race of the patentees has, by investigation, verified over 800 patents which have been granted to Negroes. It estimated that as many more which are unverified, have been granted.

The records of the Patent Office show that Negroes have applied their inventive talent to a wide range of subjects; in agricultural implements, in wood and metal-working machines, in land conveyances on road and tracker in sea-going vessels, in chemical compounds, in electricity through all its wide range of uses, in aeronautics, in new designs of house furniture and bric-a-brac, in mechanical toys and amusement devices.*

William B. Purvis, of Philadelphia, has inventions covering a variety of subjects, but directed mainly along a single line of experiment and improvement.

He began in 1912, the invention of machines for making paper bags, and his improvements in this line of machinery are covered by a dozen patents Some half dozen other patents granted Mr. Purvis, include three patents on electric railways, one on a fountain pen, another on a magnetic car-balancing device, and still another for a cutter for roll holders.

*The Negro in the Field of Invention. Henry E. Baker, Journal of Negro History, January, 1917

Joseph Hunter Dickinson, of New Jersey, specializes in the line of musical instruments, particularly playing the piano. He began more than fifteen years ago to invent devices for automatically playing the piano.

He is at present in the employ of a large piano factory. His various inventions in piano-player mechanism are adopted in the construction of some of the finest piano-players on the market. He has more than a dozen patents to his credit already, and is still devoting his energies to that line of invention.

Frank J. Ferrell, of New York, has obtained about a dozen patents for his inventions, the larger number of them being for improvement in valves for steam engines.

Benjamin F. Jackson, of Massachusetts, is the inventor of a dozen different improvements in heating and lighting devices, including a controller for a trolly wheel.

Charles V. Richey, of Washington, D. C., has obtained about a dozen patents on his inventions, the last of which was a most ingenious device for registering the calls on a telephone and detecting the unauthorized use of that instrument.

George W. Murray of South Carolina, former member of Congress, from that State, has received eight patents for his inventions on agricultural implements, including mostly such different attachments as readily adapt a single implement to a variety of uses.

Henry Creamer of New York, has made seven different inventions in steam traps, covered by as many patents, and Andrew J. Beard, of Alabama had about the same number to his credit for inventions in car-coupling devices. William Douglass, of Arkansas, was granted about half a dozen patents for various inventions for harvesting machines.

James Doyle of Pittsburgh, has obtained several patents for his inventions one of them being for an automatic serving system. This latter device is a scheme for dispensing with the use of waiters in dining rooms, restaurants and at railroad lunch counters. It was recently exhibited with the Pennsylvania Exposition Society's exhibit at Pittsburgh, where it attracted widespread attention from the press and public.

In the Civil Service, at Washington, D. C., there are several colored men who have made inventions of more or less importance which were suggested by the mechanical problems arising in their daily occupations.

Shelby J. Davidson, of Kentucky, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Dept., operated a machine for tabulating and totalizing the quarterly accounts which were regularly submitted by the postmasters of the country. Mr. Davidson's attention was first directed to the loss in time through the necessity for periodically stopping to manually dispose of the paper coming from the machine. He invented a rewind device which served as an attachment for automatically taking up the paper as it issued from the machines and adapted it for use again on the reverse side, thus effecting a very considerable economy of time and material. His main invention, however, was a novel attachment for adding machines which was designed to automatically include the government fee, as well as the amount sent, when totalizing the money orders in the reports submitted by postmasters. This was a distinct improvement in the efficiency and value of the machine he was operating, and the government granted him patents on both inventions.

Robert Pelham, of Detroit, is employed in the Census Office Bureau where his duties include the compilation of groups of statistics on sheets from data sent into the office from the thousands of manufacturers of the country.

He devised a machine used as an adjunct in tabulating the statistics from the manufacturer's schedules in a way that displaced a dozen men in a given quantity of work, doing the work economically, speedily and with faultless precision. Mr. Pelham has been granted a patent for his inventions, and the improved efficiency of his devices induced the United States Government to lease them from him, paying him a royalty for their use, in addition to his salary for operating them.

The late Granville T. Woods, of New York, and his brother, Lyates took out some fifty or more patents.

Wood's inventions principally relate to electrical subjects, such as telegraph and telephone instruments, electric railways and general systems of electrical control. Several are on devices for transmitting telegraphic messages between moving trains. According to Patent Office Records, several of Woods' patents have for valuable considerations been assigned to the foremost electrical corporations, such as the General Electric Company, of New York, and the American Bell Telephone Company, of New York. Mr Woods' inventive faculty also worked along other lines. He devised an incubator, a complicated amusement device, a steam boiler furnace and a mechanical brake.

The largest number of patents received on inventions, by a Negro was by Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, Michigan.

McCoy obtained his first patent in July, 1872, and his last one in 1917. During this period of forty years he invented one thing after another and has some fifty-eight patents to his credit. His inventions cover a wide range of subjects, but relate particularly to the lubricating of machinery. He was a pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup so as to avoid the necessity for stopping the machine to oil it. McCoy's lubricating cup was famous thirty years ago as a necessary equipment for all up-to-date machinery.

John Ernest Matzeliger, born Dutch Guiana, 1852, died, Lynn, Massachuetts, 1889. He is the inventor of the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.

Other machines had previously been made for performing a part of these operations, but Matzeliger's machine was the only one then known to the mechanical world that could simultaneously hold the last in place to receive the leather, move it forward step by step so that other co-acting parts might draw the leather over the heel, properly punch the grip and grip the upper and draw it down over the last, plait the leather properly at the heel and toe, feed the nails to the driving point, hold them in position while being driven, and then discharge the completely soled shoe from the machine, everything being done automatically, and requiring less than a minute to complete a single shoe. This wonderful achievement marked the beginning of a distinct revolution in the art of making shoes by machinery. Matzeliger realized this, and attempted to capitalize it by organizing a stock company to market his invention; but his plans were frustrated through failing health and lack of business experience and shortly thereafter he died. The patent and much of the stock of the company organized by Matzeliger was bought up. The purchase laid the foundation for the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company the largest and richest corporation of the kind in the world. The United Shoe Machinery Company established at Lynn, Massachusetts, a school, the only one of its kind in the world, where boys are taught exclusively to operate the Matzeliger type of machine. Some years before his death Matzeliger became a member of a white church in Lynn, called the North Congregational Society and bequeathed to this church some of the stock of the Company he had organized. Years afterwards this church became heavily involved in debt, and remembering the stock that had been left by this colored member, found, upon inquiry, that it had become very valuable through the importance of the patent under the management of the large company then controlling it. The church sold the stock and realized from the sale more than enough to pay off the entire debt of the church, amounting to $10,860.

AGRICULTURE

Negro Farmers Increasing

There were in the United States in 1910, 6,361,502 farmers. Of these, 5,440,619, or 85.5 per cent, were whites; 893,370, or 14.5 per cent, were Negroes; 24,251, or 0.4 per cent, were Indians; and 3,262 were Chinese and Japanese. The rate of increase in the number of Negroes operating farms and of Negro owners of farms was greater than the increase of Negro population, either for the country, as a whole, the whole South, or the rural South.

From 1900 to 1910 the per cent increase in the number of Negroes operating farms was: for the country as a whole, 19.6 and for the South, 20.2. The per cent increase for Negro farm owners was: for the country as a whole, 16.6; for the South, 17.6. The per cent increase in Negro population for the same period was: for the country as a whole, 11.3; for the whole South, 10.4; and for the rural South, 5.1. The highest per cent of increase of Negro farmers was, for Oklahoma, 108. Other States with large per cent increases were: Georgia, 48; Arkansas, 35; Mississippi, 28; North Carolina, 19; and Alabama, 17.

The number of Negroes owning farms in the United States was: 187,797 in 1900; and 218,972 in 1910. For the South the number was: 179,418 in 1900, and 211,087 in 1910.

In only two States, Louisiana, due to the cotton boll weevil, and West Virginia, due to mining development, was there a decrease in the number of Negro farm operators. In every State there was an increase in the number of Negro farm owners. See table below, Tenure of Farms Operated by Colored farmers.

NUMBER OF NEGRO FARMS AND INCREASE, 1900-1910 FOR FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES

STATES	NO. OF FARMS		INCREASE	
	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent
Alabama	110,387	94,069	16,318	7.3
Arkansas	63,578	46,978	16,600	35.5
Florida	14,698	13,521	1,177	8.7
Georgia	122,554	82,822	39,732	48.0
Kentucky	1,709	11,227	482	4.2
Louisiana	54,819	58,096	* 3,277	* 5.6
Maryland	6,370	5,842	528	9.0
Mississippi	164,488	128,351	36,137	28.1
North Carolina	64,456	53,996	10,460	19.3
Oklahoma	13,209	6,353	6,856	108.0
South Carolina	96,772	85,381	11,391	13.3
Tennessee	38,300	33,883	4,417	13.0
Texas	69,816	65,472	4,344	6.6
Virginia	48,039	44,795	3,244	7.2
West Virginia	707	742	* 35	* 4.7

*Decrease

NEGRO FARM OPERATORS
By Division of States

DIVISION	1910	1900
United States	893,370	746,715
New England	310	262
Middle Atlantic	1,310	1,497
East North Central	4,843	5,179
West North Central	5,589	7,076
South Atlantic	354,530	287,933
East South Central	324,884	267,530
West South Central	201,422	176,899
Mountain	219	133
Pacific	263	204

Farm Property Rapidly Increasing

The increase in the value of farm property owned by Negro farmers of the South was especially rapid during the ten years, 1900 to 1910. Including the live stock, poultry and implements owned by Negro renters, it is found that the value of the domestic animals owned by Negro farmers increased from $85,216, 337 to $177,273,785, or 107 per cent; poultry from $3,788,792 to $5,113,756, or 35 per cent; implements and machinery from $18,586,225 to $36,861,418, or 98 per cent; land and buildings from $69,636,420 to $273,501,665, or 293 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the colored farmers of the South increased from $177,404,688 to $492,892,218, or 177 per cent.

Tenants Increase Slightly

By tenure the per cent division of colored farmers in the South in 1900 was owners, 25.2; managers, 0.2; tenants, 74.6; in 1910 owners, 24.5; managers, 0.1; tenants, 75.3. The division in 1910 of the 670,474 colored tenant farmers was: cash tenants, 285,950; share tenants, 384,524. The proportion of Negro share tenants is increasing slightly. In 1900, 51 out of every 100 Negro tenants rented on shares; 57 rented on that basis in 1910. The proportion of land in farms operated by colored owners is increasing. Of all land operated by colored farmers, 34.6 per cent in 1900 and 36.8 per cent in 1910 were in farms operated by colored owners.

TENURE NEGRO FARMERS BY DIVISIONS

DIVISION	Total	Owners	Tenant	Managers
United States	893,370	218,972	672,964	1,434
Geographic Division:				
New England	310	240	51	19
Middle Atlantic	1,310	793	447	70
East North Central	4,843	3,095	1,677	71
West North Central	5,589	3,370	2,155	64
South Atlantic	354,530	101,135	252,676	719
East South Central	324,884	58,610	266,025	249
West South Central	201,422	51,342	149,858	222
Mountain	219	176	34	9
Pacific	263	211	41	11

The Relative Value of Cash and Share Tenancy

Recently a very inportant discussion has arisen concerning the relative value of cash tenancy and share tenancy. The landlords and those speaking from their standpoint point to the fact that in general, because of supervision, the lands of the share tenants produce a larger yield than does the land of the cash tenants. Therefore, the share system should prevail. Account, however, is not taken of the fact that in general, the share tenants are on better land than the cash tenants

On the other hand, the Negro tenants and those speaking for them hold that the cash system gives more of an opportunity for the renters themselves as well as their land. That is, the landlord stresses the improvement of the land while the tenant keeps in mind his personal welfare. When the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was questioned concerning this matter, he said: "They are both right and they are both wrong. The landlord must be interested not only in his land but in his tenant. The tenant must be interested not only in himself but in the landlord and his land. Land and labor must be developed side by side. A system that favors the tenant to the injury of the land is bad. A system that favors the land to the injury of the tenant is equally harmful. Either system will result in the poverty of both landlord and the tenant." He pointed out that the way out of the dilemma was to have a longer tenure contract, which would guarantee to the landlord a fair treatment of his land and assure to the tenant "The certain return to him of a fair return for his labor."

Average Acreage, Improved Land, and Value of Land and Buildings Per Farm

SOUTH	AV. ACRES PER FARM				Per cent of farm lands improved		AV. VAL. OF LAND & BUILDINGS			
	All land in Farms		Improved land in farm				Per farm		Per acre	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	47.9	52.1	31.2	31.3	65.1	60.1	$1,011	$513	$21.13	$9.85
Owners	71.8	71.6	34.5	32.3	48.0	45.1	1,250	571	17.40	7.98
Managers	291.5	269.0	90.2	80.2	30.9	29.8	8,643	3,480	29.65	12.94
Tenants	39.6	44.9	30.0	30.9	75.6	68.7	920	485	23.21	10.80

AMOUNT PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS

CROP	QUANTITY PRODUCED		Per cent of Total Crop raised in United States
	Units of Measure	Total	
Cotton	Bales	4,000,000	39.0
Corn	Bushels	100,000,000	3.5
Oats	Bushels	4,500,000	0.4
Wheat	Bushels	4,000,000	0.5
Rice	Pounds	20,000,000	9.0
White Potatoes	Bushels	4,000,000	1.0
Sweet Potatoes	Bushels	12,000,000	21.0
Tobacco	Pounds	90,000,000	10.0
Hay and Forage	Tons	500,000	0.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS DISTRIBUTED ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

Crop	Per Cent
Cotton	37.0
Corn	20.0
Potatoes	16.0
Hay and Forage	15.0
Oats	7.0
Tobacco	3.0
Wheat	2.0
Rice	0.05
Miscellaneous	0.05
Total	100.00

Farm Demonstration Work Improves Negro Farming

Negro farming in the South is being greatly improved by the farmers' cooperative demonstration work. This work was begun in 1907. The plan is to have a number of farmers in selected communities cultivate a small portion of their land under the direction of and with seed provided or selected by the Department of agriculture. Other farmers in the community designated as colaborators are invited to see how the demonstration is carried on and are induced to follow the same plan in their own farming. This work since 1914 has been done under the Smith-Lever Extension Act, a description of which was given in section above on Educational Funds.

LIST AGENTS AND HOME ECONOMICS WORKERS UNDER THE UNITED STATES FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

Pierce, John B., Hampton, Virginia, Special Agent in charge of work in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Campbell, T. M., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Special Agent in charge of work in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Blackshear, E. L., Prairie View, Texas, Special Agent in charge of work in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Alabama.

Simms, Harry, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute.
Coleman, Miss N. J., Home Economics, Central Alabama, Tuskegee Institute.
Whitfield, Miss S. T., Home Economics, North Alabama, Normal.
Kynette, Christopher, State Club Agent, Tuskegee Institute.

Local Agents.—Abernathy, W. I., Leighton; Barnes, J. D., Clinton; Battle, S. L., Comer; Brown, E. G., Talladega; Brown, P. J., Gallion; Crawford, D. D., Dadeville; Daniel, G. G., Grove Hill; Dobbs, E. C., Prattville; Goodwin, G. W., Lafayette; Gravitt, W.T., Normal; Hill, B. F., Athens; Henry, N. E., Evergreen; Ivy, M. B., Union Springs; Johnson, N. L., Calhoun; Manly, F. G., Eclectic; Marsh, T. P., Catherine; McPherson, J. B., Wedowee; Menafee, C. D., Opelika; Phillips, J. P., Pike Road; Sampson, C. S., Whitfield; Toodle, T. H., Selma; Welch, W. M., Tuskegee.

Home Economics.—Gee, Mrs. C. A., Albany; Jackson, Mrs. P. H., Birmingham; Ray, Miss T. L., Grove Hill; Richburg, Miss Cora, Marion; Pratt, Mrs. T. C., Mobile; Daly, Mrs. L. R., Montgomery

Arkansas.

Ray, H. C., District Agent, Little Rock.
Ray, Mrs. Mary L., District Agent, Home Demonstration Work, Little Rock.
Palmer, Miss Medora L., Ass't. Agent; Home Demonstration Work, Little Rock.

Local Agents.—Bennett, B. E., Helena; Bryant, R. E., Marianna; Ellis, Carl H., Stamps Harris, Wm., Monticello; Hayes, E. M., Little Rock; Mattison, E. T., Conway; Rice J. D., Plumerville; Rudd, Dan A., Madison; Spears, T. D., Marvell; Woodard, C. S., Dumas.

Home Economics.—Bell, Miss Lugenia E., Forrest City; Burton, Miss Sallie, Pine Bluff; Cornell, Miss Bessie, Texarkana; Davis, Mrs. Bessie, Trenton; Gilkey, Miss Naomi, Van Buren; Hall, Mrs. Anna, Ft. Smith; McCain, Miss Mary J., Little Rock; Storey, Miss Gladys M., Augusta; Woods, Mrs. Roberta, Earle; Young, Miss Willie M., Marianna.

Florida.

Turner, A. A., Manager Club Agents, Tallahassee.

Local Agents.—Carter, Robert, Quincy; Granberry, J. E., Marianna; Hill, F. J., Live Oak; Hill, R. B., Jacksonville; Hendley, S. H., Gainesville; Hines, Mack G., Monticello; Jackson, M. J., Tallahassee; Niblack, J. N., Lake City; Packins, W. P., Ocala; Prince, J. J., Palatka; Sharpe, John V., White Springs; Wilkins, S. L., Madison.

Home Economics.—Anderson, Miss Pearl, Ocala; Barnett, Miss Lillian, Live Oak; Berry, Mrs. Sadie E., Tampa; Booker, Miss Victoria, Daytona; Browning, Miss Fannie G., Palatka; Caldwell, Mrs. M. A., St. Augustine; Ferguson, Miss Allie L., Juniper; Johnson, Mrs. Kathleen, Madison; James, Mrs. Minnie, Jacksonville; Livingston, Miss Esther, Marianna; Parish, Mrs. Amanda, Tallahassee; Pinkney, Miss Annita, Gainesville; Sheffield, Mrs. Bulah, Chipley; Strauder, Mrs. Minnie, Lake City; Thomas, Mrs. Laura F., Pensacola; Tillman, Mrs. Alice, Monticello; Wright, Mrs. Mary E., Orlando.

Georgia.

E. A. Williams, District Agent, State College, Savannah.
Conyers, Miss Juanita, District Home Demonstration Agent, Savannah.
O'Neal, Mrs. Jennie C., District Home Demonstration Agent, Fort Valley.

Local Agents.—Adams, B. S., Statesboro; Hatcher, W. M. Morris Brown, University, Atlanta; Hinesman, A. H., Waycross; King, W. R., Newnan; Lee, S. H., Griffin; O'Neal, O. S., Fort Valley; Patterson, G. W., Cuthbert; Simms, J. U. H., McIntosh; Stallworth, Elbert, Americus; Stone, P. H., Athens; Willoughby, S. J., Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta.

Kentucky.

J. H. Garvin, District Agent, Frankfort.

Local Agents.—Garvin, A. L., Harrodsburg; Laine, Henry A., College Hill; Kuykendall, J. E., Bowling Green.

Home Economics.—Coakley, Miss Frances, Paducah; Fouse, Miss Lizzie B., Lexington; Spiller, Mrs. Mattie, Covington.

Louisiana

Clark, J. S., District Agent, Southern University, Baton Rouge.
Jordan, T. J., State Pig and Corn Club Agent, Baton Rouge.

Local Agents.—Amacker, O. M., St. Francisville; Burr, J. M., Opelousas; Brown, W. W., Columbia; Crawford, B., Gaines, J. W., Alexandria; Gray, O. W., Gibsland; Hayle, J. H., Clinton; Jones, A. J., Ringgold; Jones, S. W., Shreveport; Lewis, O. L., Ruston; Odom, W. L., Heflin; Rome, A. B., Homer; Smith, R. L., Vidalia; Theus, J. H., Scotlandville; Woods, N. B.; Noble.

Home Economics.—Booker, Miss Mary L., Shreveport; Callahan, Miss Lillie B., Port Allen, Cunningham, Miss Eloise, New Orleans; Woodward, Miss Jenny Lou, Baton Rouge.

Maryland.

Local Agents.—Armstrong, James F., Seat Pleasant; Martin, L. H., Princess Anne; Tull, T. W. B., Chestertown.

Home Economics.—Fernandis, Mrs. Sarah C., Baltimore; Montgomery, Miss Marie Bowie; Thomas, Miss Edna E., Princess; Watkins, Miss Eula L., Upper Marlboro; Woodson, Miss Leah D., La Plata.

Mississippi.

M. M. Hubert, District Agent, Jackson.
C. H. Wilkes, Asst. Emergency Boys Club Agent, Jackson.

Local Agents.—Capshaw, David, Indianola; Henderson, A. H., Grenada; Huff, A. D., Gloster; Jackson, J. R., Brookhaven; Johnson, C. E., Prentiss; Johnson, E. J., Dixon; Moman, T. M., Magnolia; Parker, Jacob, Mound Bayou; Ross, S. D., Sardis; Smith, S. C. Carter; Toler, W. H., Clarksdale.

Missouri.

Local Agents.—Bruce, C. N., Dalton; Pettigrew, S. T., Dalton.
Home Economics.—Patrick, Miss Henrietta K., Dalton.

North Carolina

Hall, L. E., District Agent, Chadbourn.
Wray, J. D., Farm Makers Club Agent, Greensboro.

Local Agents.—Carter, Oliver, Parmele; Colson, E. F., Ansonville; Dupree, D. D., Wilmington; Forney, H. G., Bricks; Herring, G. W., Clinton; Johnson, R. E., Warsaw; Lackey, E. C., Winston-Salem; Mitchell, C. S., Gatesville; Mitchell, J. W., Clarkton; Patterson, T. B., Salisbury; Ward, R. C., Laurinburg; Webb, H. E., Greensboro; Wharton, F. D., Henderson; Roberts, L. H., Raleigh.

Oklahoma

Local Agents.—Kirk, F. W., Guthrie; Mann, P. M., Okmulgee; Moore, E. R., Wewoka; Nelson, Levi, Muskogee; Sholes, J., Idabel; Taylor, J. E., Boley.
Home Economics.—Ashcraft, Mrs. H. V., Guthrie; Chadwick, Miss A. O., Muskogee; Smith, Miss Maud, Boley, Agent for Atoka, Logan, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma and Payne Counties.

South Carolina.

Daniels, H. E., District Agent, Orangeburg.
Local Agents.—Barnwell, B. B., Frogmore; Craig, W. H., Seneca; Daniels, G. W., Orangeburg; Dickson, J. E., Columbia; Jenkins, E. D., Denmark; Johnson, Calvin, Manning; Powell, J. P., Barnwell; Sanders, L. R., Darlington; Woodard, H. A., Sumter.

Tennessee.

Local Agents.—Anderson, R. I., Toone; Butler, R. T., Jackson; Ledford, T. R., Clarksville; Senter, G. W., Nashville; Stephens, T. W., Columbia.
Home Economics.—Myers, Miss Mabel O., A. and I. College, Nashville; Richards, Miss Estella, Jackson; Miss Meyers, Mabel O., Nashville.

Virginia.

Thompson, C. C. H., District Agent, Hampton Institute.
Jenkins, Miss Lizzie A., District Agent, Hampton Institute.
Hoffman, Miss Othelia, District Agent, Ettricks.
Beverly, Miss Nannie, B., District Agent, Richmond.
Local Agents.—Bradley, Luther W., Perkinsville; Doles, A. B. Zuni; Ellis, Stephen J., Dillwyn; George, Weldon; Herbert, Runnymede; Green, Harry C., Lawrenceville; Greer, Conly G., Charlottesville; Johnson, J. K., Frederick Hall. Jones, Robert F., North Emporia; Jones, Mack Dobie, Stony Creek; Jordan, Charles H., Smithfield; Lancaster, John W., Farmville; Lemon, Revedee D., Sassafras; Morse, Ned Daniel, Baskerville; Oliver, Griffen E., Crewe, R. F. D. 2; Pegram, Arthur W., Dinwiddie; Reid, James Thomas, Suffolk, R. F. D. 1; Scott, Alexander, Dispitanta; Smith, D. H., Lunenburg; Walton, Wm. H., Powhatan; Washington, R. E. F., Roxburg; Wilson, James Floyd, Keysville; Wynn, R. L., Amelia; Young, W. G., Upper Zion.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS

In 1916 the United States Government, through the Treasury Department, established Federal Farm Banks through which owners of farm lands might borrow money on their lands at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. These loans may run from 5 to 40 years. The loans are to be repaid to the government on the amortization plan; that is, by installments through a period of years; which payments would include the interest and a specified part of the payment, so that at the end of a stated period both the principal and the interest would be paid.

To borrow from a Federal Land Bank a farmer should apply for membership in the nearest National Farm Loan Association; or, ten or more farmers, in a community may form a National Farm Loan Association. The prospective borrowers should hold an organization meeting and elect from their members a board of five or more directors and this board should elect a loan committee of three, a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, who is a bonded officer. The secretary-treasurer may or may not be a member of the association.

These ten or more farmers should make application in writing to the Federal land bank for loans to the aggregate amount of $20,000 and for a charter to do business. They must sign and acknowledge articles of association and forward them to the Federal land bank. The loan committee is to agree upon the valuations of the property to be offered as security and send a report of these valuations with the application for the loans. The Federal land bank will then send its appraiser to inspect the land offered as security for the loans applied for, and, if satisfactory, the loans will be authorized when the charter is granted to the association. The bank then advances the money through the secretary-treasurer of the local association. In the application signed by borrowers each must indicate how much money he desires and must list the value of the land to be mortgaged as security.

The money may be spent only to discharge indebtedness incurred for the purchase of land, for the payment of a mortgage or debt already existing, for purposes specified in the law, for the purchase of live stock or for any kind of productive improvements such as fertilizer, needed buildings, drainage, etc.

No one farmer may borrow more than $10,000 nor less than $100. No National Farm Loan Association may start with less than $20,000. Prospective farm owners, that is, those who are about to purchase land for their own use may, under certain conditions, join a farm loan association. Loans up to 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvments may be secured. That is, if a farmers's land is appraised at $10,000 he would be entitled to borrow $5,000 and if the improvements were worth $2,000 he could borrow $1,000 more or a total of $6,000. Many Negro farmers through farm loan associations of their own or through farm loan associations of white farmers are taking advantage of the Federal Farm Loan opportunities.

The location of the Federal Farm Loan Banks through which Negro farmers in the South may secure loans and the states comprising the district each bank serves are as follows: The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, for Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio; the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, for Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, for Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas; the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, the Federal Land Bank of Houston, for Texas. For further information about how to organize farm loan associations etc, write: "The Secretary of the Federal Land Bank" of the district in which you reside.

TENURE OF FARMS OPERATED BY COLORED FARMERS OF THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900 AND 1910

State and Class of operator	No. of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)		Value of Property	
The South	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	890,141	740,670	42,609,117	38,612,046	27,735,743	23,214,607	1,116,641,576	489,049,236
Owner	218,467	186,676	15,691,536	13,358,684	7,531,119	6,026,805	346,881,270	145,414,783
Managers	1,200	1,593	349,779	428,518	108,249	127,742	12,059,403	7,391,613
Tenants	670,474	552,401	26,567,802	24,824,844	20,096,375	17,060,060	757,700,903	335,242,840
South Atlantic								
Delaware								
Total	922	818	56,973	52,566	37,076		2,350,845	
Owners	406	332	13,615	12,372	9,274		646,322	
Managers	16	15	2,395	1,525	2,034		166,371	
Tenants	500	471	40,963	38,668	25,768		1,498,152	
Mary and								
Total	6,372	5,843	358,517	374,301	218,582		12,251,799	
Owners	3,950	3,262	122,039	101,491	76,564		4,879,710	
Managers	87	105	13,361	12,305	9,015		1,298,521	
Tenants	2,335	2,476	223,117	260,505	133,003		6,073,562	

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Owner	218,467	186,676	15,691,536	13,358,684	7,531,119	6,026,805	346,881,270	145,414,78[illegible]
Managers	1,200	1,593	349,779	428,518	108,249	127,742	12,059,403	7,391,61[illegible]
Tenants	670,474	552,401	26,567,802	24,824,844	20,096,375	17,060,060	757,700,903	335,242,84[illegible]
South Atlantic								
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Tenants	2,335	2,476	223,117	260,505	133,003		6,073,562	

These ten or more farmers should make application in writing to the Federal land bank for loans to the aggregate amount of $20,000 and for a charter to do business. They must sign and acknowledge articles of association and forward them to the Federal land bank. The loan committee is to agree upon the valuations of the property to be offered as security and send a report of these valuations with the application for the loans. The Federal land bank will then send its appraiser to inspect the land offered as security for the loans applied for, and, if satisfactory, the loans will be authorized when the charter is granted to the association. The bank then advances the money through the secretary-treasurer of the local association. In the application signed by borrowers each must indicate how much money he desires and must list the value of the land to be mortgaged as security.

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Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910—Continued

State and Class of Operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Owners	10,700	9,426	590,676	493,824	349,692	$16,411,350
Managers	51	82	17,682	11,966	6,778	904,862
Tenants	27,557	24,387	997,720	1,044,306	805,806	36,770,018
Alabama						
Total	110,443	94,038	5,091,435	4,720,167	3,563,176	97,370,748
Owners	17,082	14,110	1,466,719	1,216,813	675,819	22,506,427
Managers	52	72	17,482	14,212	5,012	514,063
Tenants	93,309	79,901	3,607,234	3,489,142	2,882,345	74,350,258
Mississippi						
Total	164,737	128,679	6,457,427	5,903,199	4,478,383	187,561,026
Owners	25,026	20,973	2,227,194	1,891,066	1,002,345	44,417,423
Managers	106	107	36,878	25,303	10,870	1,102,150
Tenants	139,605	107,599	4,193,355	3,986,830	3,474,168	142,041,453
W. South Central						
Arkansas						
Total	63,593	46,983	2,653,323	2,303,622	1,773,206	87,137,730
Owners	14,662	11,941	1,204,114	1,035,292	541,265	27,139,889
Managers	46	80	6,093	14,906	3,068	286,557
Tenants	48,885	34,962	1,443,116	1,253,424	1,228,873	59,731,284
Louisiana						
Total	54,879	58,160	2,124,321	2,348,048	1,466,607	56,523,741
Owners	10,725	9,378	834,695	744,250	399,650	16,094,075
Managers	77	79	20,976	19,656	8,047	689,427
Tenants	44,077	48,703	1,268,650	1,584,142	1,058,910	39,340,239
Oklahoma						
Total	*20,671	†13,225	2,276,711	1,860,152	1,172,819	58,858,072
Owners	11,150	10,191	1,599,655	1,553,094	734,594	40,590,030
Managers	27	49	6,295	95,420	1,448	183,579
Tenants	9,494	2,985	670,761	211,638	436,741	18,084,463
Texas						
Total	69,918	65,536	4,283,663	3,841,641	2,776,513	112,992,863
Owners	21,232	20,139	1,866,742	1,760,756	946,018	39,873,225
Managers	81	91	94,684	37,074	8,126	1,256,601
Tenants	48,605	45,306	2,322,237	2,043,811	1,822,369	71,863,037

*Includes 7,549 Indians. †Includes 6,782 Indians.

Farms Operated by Colored Farmers of the South by States, 1900 and 1910—Continued

State and Class of operator	Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (acres)		Improved Land in Farms (acres)	Value of Farm Property
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Dis. of Colum	12	17	95	308	95	93,677
Total	8	5	58	29	58	51,912
Owners	1	2	4	21	4	8,185
Managers	3	10	33	258	33	33,574
Tenants						
Virginia						
Total	48,114	44,834	2,238,220	2,229,118	1,111,208	54,778,907
Owners	32,228	26,566	1,381,223	1,031,331	669,358	34,774,150
Managers	180	238	29,985	34,960	14,046	1,481,924
Tenants	15,706	18,030	827,012	1,162,827	427,804	18,492,833
W. Virginia						
Total	708	742	34,541	41,584	20,257	1,306,067
Owners	558	534	25,957	25,797	14,322	898 957
Managers	7	8	655	1,529	602	43,363
Tenants	143	200	7,929	14,258	5,133	363,747
N. Carolina						
Total	65,656	54,864	3,185,804	2,955,138	1,730,712	81,424,800
Owners	21,443	17,520	1,197,496	965,452	512,567	27,488,410
Managers	74	121	18,992	39,503	5,244	619,969
Tenants	44,139	37,223	1,969,316	2,950,183	1,212,901	53,356,421
S. Carolina						
Total	96,798	85,401	3,940,476	3,792,076	2,598,224	118,353,774
Owners	20,372	18,970	1,089,044	962,667	539,347	27,340,950
Managers	131	180	42,454	46,170	14,874	1,072,267
Tenants	76,295	6,025	2,799,978	2,783,239	2,044,003	89,940,537
Georgia						
Total	122,559	82,826	7,092,051	5,474,974	4,791,562	$157,879,185
Owners	15,698	11,375	1,349,503	924,262	644,396	27,679,922
Managers	123	208	27,551	52,676	11,216	890,916
Tenants	106,738	71,243	5,714,997	4,498,036	4,135,950	131,308,347
Florida						
Total	14,721	13,526	768,705	717,200	482,353	15,410,628
Owners	7,298	6,552	458,443	404,037	229,861	8,779,585
Managers	101	93	9,974	12,385	4,252	788,444
Tenants	7,322	6,881	300,288	300,778	248,240	5,842,599
E. South Central						
Kentucky						
Total	11,730	11,238	440,777	447,856	343,694	18,271,490
Owners	5,929	5,402	255,363	236,150	185,789	8,908,927
Managers	40	63	4,318	8,907	3,577	752,178
Tenants	5,761	5,773	181,096	202,799	154,328	8,610,385
Tennessee						
Total	38,308	33,895	1,606,078	1,550,960	1,162,276	54,086,230

NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is a considerable number of towns and settlements populated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The names and locations of sixty-four of these towns and twenty-one of these settlements follow:

TOWNS

	Population
Alabama:	
Cedarlake (Morgan Co.)	300
Greenwood Village (Macon County)	300
Hobson City (near Anniston)	344
Mason City (near Birmingham)	
Plateau (near Mobile)	1,500
Shepherdsville (Dallas County)	
Arkansas:	
Edmondson	
Thomasville	
California:	
Abila	
Allensworth	
Bowles (Fresno County)	
Victorville (San Bernardino County)	
Florida:	
Eatonville	200
New Monrovia (near West Palm Beach)	
Georgia:	
Archery (Sumter County)	
Burroughs (Chatham County)	200
Cannonville (Troup County)	200
Greenough (Mitchell County)	
Odd Fellow City (near Macon)	
Leroy (Burke County)	
Illinois:	
Brooklyn	3,000
Iowa	
Buxton (1,000 whites)	5,000
Kansas	
Nicodemus (Graham County)	300
Kentucky:	
Camp Nelson, New Zion (near Georgetown)	
Maryland:	
Lincoln (near Washington, D. C.)	
Michigan:	
Idlewind (Lake County)	
Marlborough	
Mississippi:	
Expose (Marion County)	
Mound Bayou (Bolivar County)	700
Renova (Bolivar County)	150
New Jersey:	
Gouldtown (Cumberland County)	250
Whitesboro (near Cape May)	100
Springtown (Cumberland County)	200
New Mexico:	
Blackdom	
North Carolina:	
Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem)	
Method (near Raleigh)	
Oberlin (suburb of Raleigh)	
Oklahoma:	
Boley	3,000
Bookertee	
Clearview	300
Porter	637
Grayson	411
Langston	339
Lima	200
Mantu	100
Redbird	500
Rentiesville	411
Taft	352
Tatum	200
Tullahassee	350
Vernon	150
Tennessee	
Hortense, (Dickinson County)	
New Bedford (near Chattanooga)	
Texas:	
Andy (Cherokee County)	
Booker (Red River County)	
Independence Heights (near Houston)	
Mill City (near Dallas)	300
Oldham (Houston County)	
Roberts	
Union City	

Virginia:	
Ocean Grove (near Norfolk)	
Titustown (near Norfolk)	
Truxton (near Norfolk)	
West Virginia:	
Institute, (Kanawha County)	600
SETTLEMENTS	
Alabama:	
Baldwin Farms (Macon County)	
Benson (Elmore County)	400
Small Farms, (Limestone County)	
Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co.)	350
Colorado:	
Deerfield	
Indiana:	
Bassett Settlement (Howard County)	
Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County)	
Greenville Settlement (Randolph County)	
Lost Creek Settlement (Vigo County)	
Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County)	
Weaver Settlement (Grant County)	
Michigan:	
Calvin Township (Cass County)	800
Mississippi:	
Des Velente	800
Chambers	
New Africa	
Nebraska:	
Brownlee (Cherry County)	
New Jersey:	
Snow Hill (Camden County	1,250
Ohio:	
Long (Darke County)	500
McIntyre (Jefferson County)	
Randolph (Mercer County)	
Wilberforce (Greene County)	300

NEGRO IN BUSINESS

There are over 50,000 Negro business enterprises of various sorts. The annual volume of business is about one billion two hundred million dollars.

FIFTY YEARS PROGRESS NEGRO BUSINESS 1867-1917.

Kinds of Business 1867	Kinds of Business 1917
	Connected with Agriculture:
	Apiarists.
	Dairying.
	Floriculture.
	Fruit Growing.
	Nursery.
	Poultry Raising.
	Plantation Operating (Some).
	Stock Raising.
	Truck Gardening.
	Turpentine Farming.
	Connected With Extraction of Minerals:
	Coal Mine operating.
	Gold and Silver Mine Operating.
	Iron Mine Operating.
	Salt Mines and Factories.
	Other Sorts of Mines.
	Oil Well Operators.
	Stone quarries.
With Mechanical Industries:	*Connected With Mechanical Industries:*
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.	Architects.
Dressmaking.	Builders and Contractors.
Millinery.	House-moving and Wrecking.
Painting.	Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.
Plumbing.	Dressmaking.
Shoemaking.	Electrical.
	Jewelry.
	Millinery.
	Painting and House Decorating.
	Plumbing.
	Shoemaking.
With Domestic and Personal Service:	*Connected With Domestic and Personal Service:*
Barbering.	Barbering.
Catering.	Bath House Keeping.
Hairdressing.	Billiards and Pool Rooms.
Hair goods manufacturing.	Bowling Alley.
Hotel Keeping.	Catering.

Restaurant and Eating House.

With Transportation:
Livery Stable.
Draying.
Ship masters.

Clay, Glass and Stone Industries:
Brickmaking.
Potteries.

Clothing Industries:
Tailor Shop.
Hatters.
Regalia Making.

Food and Kindred Industries:
Bakery.

Iron and Steel Industries:
Foundries.

Employment Bureau.
Hairdressing, Manicuring & Massaging.
Hairgoods Manufacturing.
Hotel Keeping.
Pleasure Resorts
Restaurant, Cafe and Lunch Room.
Saloon.
Shoe Shining Parlor.
Shooting Gallery, etc.
Theatre.
Theatrical Troupe.

Connected With Transportation:
By Water:
Owners of Water Craft.
Construction Contractors.
Canal Boat Operators.
Construction and Maintenance,
Streets, Roads, etc.:
Contractors and Builders.
Managers and Superintendents.
Steam and Electric Railroads:
Contractors and Builders.
Managers and Superintendents.
Officials.
Transfer Business, etc.:
Livery Stable.
Cab, Hack, etc., Proprietors.
Garage Proprietors.

Connected with Manufacturing Industries
Chemical and Allied Industries:
Fertilizer Factories.
Paint Factories.
Soap Factories.
Other Chemical Factories.

Clay, Glass and Stone Industries:
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Factories.
Glass.
Lime, Cement and Gypsum.
Marble and Stone Yards.
Potteries.

Clothing Industries:
Clothing Factories.
Glove Factories.
Tailor Shop.

Food and Kindred Industries:
Bakery.
Butter and Cheese.
Candy.
Flour and Grain Mills.
Canneries.
Slaughter and Packing Houses.
Other Factories.

Iron and Steel Industries:
Agricultural Implement Factories.
Automobile Factories.
Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills.
Car and Railroad Shops.
Iron Foundries.
Ship and Boat Building.
Wagon and Carriage.
Other Iron and Steel Factories.

Leather Industries:
Harness and Saddles.
Belts, Cases and Pocketbooks.
Shoe Factories.
Tanneries.

Liquor and Beverage ndustries:
Distillery.
Other Liquor and Beverage Factories

Lumber and Furniture Industries:
Box Factories.
Furniture Factories.
Piano and Organ Factories.
Saw and Planing Mills.
Other Woodworking Factories.

Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel:
Clock and Watch Factories.
Gold and Silver.
Jewelry.
Tin Ware and Enamel Ware.
Other Metal Factories.

*Derived from United States Census returns of Occupations for 1910.

Textile Industries:
Dyeing.
Rope and Cordage Making.
Sail, Awning and Tent.

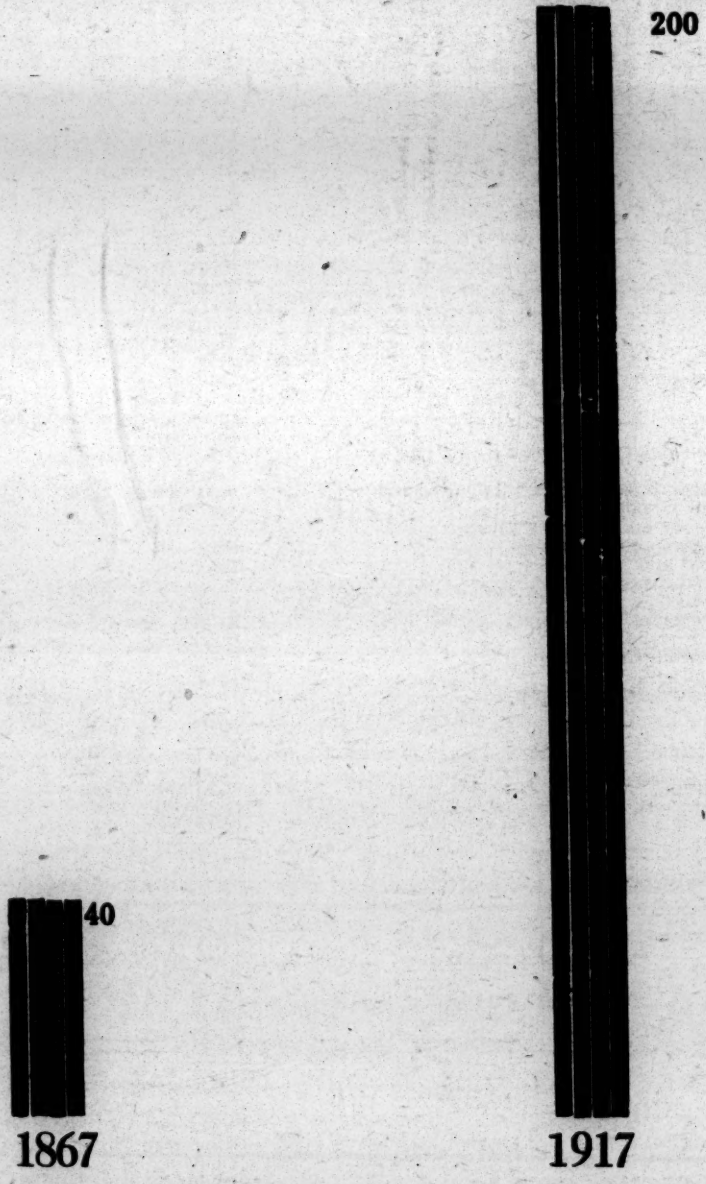
Real Estate
Dealers.

Retail Trade:
Cabinet Making and Upholstering.
Dry Goods.
Candy and Confectionery.
Cigars and Tobacco.
Coal and Wood.
Feed Store.
Fruit.
Groceries.
Fish and Oyster.
Huckstering.
Lumber.
Second-Hand Clothes.

Paper and Pulp Industries:
Blank Book, Envelope, Tag, Paper Bag, etc.
Printing and Publishing Establishments.
Textile Industries:
Carpet Mills.
Cotton Mills.
Lace and Embroidery Mills.
Rope and Cordage Factories.
Sail, Awning and Tent.
Textile, Dyeing and Printing Mills.
Not Specified Textile Mills.
Miscellaneous Industries:
Broom and Brush Factories
Charcoal and Coke Works.
Cigar and Tobacco Factories.
Electrical Supply Factories.
Gas Works.
Turpentine Distilleries.
Other Miscellaneous Industries.
Other Not Specified Industries.
Not Specified Metal Industries.
Connected with General Trade
Banking and Brokerage:
Banking.
Brokerage Business.
Commission Business.
Pawn Brokers.
Promoters.
Insurance:
Officials.
Managers and Superintendents.
Real Estate:
Dealers.
Wholesale Trade:
Importers and Exporters.
Jobbers.
Other Wholesalers.
Retail Trade:
Agricultural Implements and Wagons
Art Stores and Artists' Materials.
Automobiles.
Bicycles.
Books.
Boots and Shoes.
Butchers and Meat Dealers.
Buyers and Shippers of Grain.
Buyers and Shippers of Live Stock
Buyers and Shippers of Other Farm Produce.
Buyers and Shippers Not Specified.
Candy and Confectionery.
Cigars and Tobacco.
Carpets and Rugs.
Clothing and Men's Furnishing.
Coal and Wood.
Coffee and Tea.
Cold Storage Plants.
Crockery, Glassware and Queensware.
Curios, Antiques and Novelties.
Delicatessen Stores.
Department Stores.
Drugs and Medicines.
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.
Five and Ten Cents Stores.
Florist Dealers.
Flour and Feed.
Fruit.
Furniture.
Furs.
Gas Fixtures and Electrical Supplies.
General Stores.
Grain Elevators.
Groceries.
Hardware, Stoves and Cutlery
Harness and Saddlery.
Hucksters and Peddlers.
Jewelry.
Junk.
Leather and Hides.
Liquors and Wines.
Lumber.
Milk.
Music Stores.
News Dealers.

Oil, Paint and Wall Paper.
Opticians.
Produce and Provisions.
Rags.
Rubber Goods
Stationery.
Timber.
Undertakers.
Others Specified and Not Specified Retailers.

Increase in Kinds of Negro Businesses



NUMBER OF NEGROES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS

1867	4,000
1917	50,000

Business Enterprises in which 200 or more Negroes are engaged.

Stock Raising	202
Jewelry	206
Dairying and Farming	208
Ice dealers	208
Saw and Planing Mill Proprietors	219
Wholesale Merchants and Dealers	241
Dry goods, Fancy goods and Notions	280
Manufacturers and Proprietors of Clothing Factories	310
Fruit Growers	316
Livery Stable Keepers	323
Buyers and shippers of grain, live stock, etc	357
Candy and Confectionery	384
Proprietors of Transfer Companies	632
Saloon Keepers	652
Drugs and Medicines	695
General Stores	736
Produce and Provisions	756
Real Estate Dealers	762
Junk Dealers	794
Billiard and Pool Room Keepers	875
Undertakers	953
Hotel Keepers and Managers	973
Coal and Wood Dealers	1,155
Butchers and Meat Dealers	2,957
Builders and Contractors	3,107
Hucksters and Peddlers	3,434
Truck Gardeners	4,466
Grocers	5,550
Restaurant, Cafe, and Lunch Room Keepers	6,369

LANDMARKS IN NEGRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

1868 The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted. Legalized right of Negroes, anywhere in the country, to engage in any occupation in which other persons are engaged.

1873 The Freedmen's Saving Bank and Trust Company fails. The loss there by of many millions of dollars greatly retards the development of Negro enterprises.

1880-85 About this time the operating of Negro beneficial societies develops into a regular business. The operating of industrial insurance companies by Negroes becomes a regular business.

1888-90 First Negro banks organize. 1888, the Capital Savings Bank of Washington begins business. 1889, the True Reformers Bank of Richmond and the Mutual Bank and Trust Compnay of Chattanooga begin business. 1890, the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham begin business.

1900 The National Negro Business League organizes.

1912 First reserve legal (old line) insurance company among Negroes, the Standard Life of Atlanta, Georgia, organizes with a paid in capital of $100,000.

NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANIES

The First Negro Insurance Company.

The American Insurance Company of Philadelphia was the first Negro Insurance Company organized in the United States. It was established in 1810. Its headquarters were at 159, now 529 Lombard Street. It had a capital of $5,000.

Insurance, mainly industrial, is one of the most flourishing lines of business in which Negroes are engaged. It is estimated that the assets etc., of insurance companies operated by Negroes amount to about the following assets, $3,5000,-000, income $6,500,000 disbursements, $6,000,000; annual amount of insurance written, $40,000,000; and value of policies in force, $60,000,000. There is one,

Old Line legal reserve insurance company. "The Standard Life," of Atlanta, Georgia, which is operated by Negroes. Two Negro Fire Insurance companies The Great Southern Fire Insurance Company" of Atlanta and the Standard American Fire Insurance Company of Houston, Texas, are reported.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATED BY NEGROES.

Alabama

Provident Insurance Company.....Mobile
Union Mutual Association.....Mobile
Union Central Relief Association.....Birmingnam

Arkansas.

Mutual Fire Insurance Association.....Camden

District of Columbia

National Benefit Life Insurance Company,.....Washington

Florida

Afro-American Industrial Insurance Company.....Jacksonville
Union Mutual Insurance Company.....Jacksonville

Georgia.

Atlanta Mutual Insurance Association.....Atlanta
Chatham Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company.....Savannah
Fireside Mutual Insurance Company.....Atlanta
Great Southern Fire Insurance Company.....Atlanta
Georgia Mutual Insurance Company.....Augusta
Liberty Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company.....Savannah
Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company.....Augusta
Standard Life Insurance Company,.....Atlanta

Illinois

Liber Life Insurance Company.....Chicago

Indiana.

Liberty Life Insurance Company.....Evansville

Kentucky.

Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company.....Louisville

Louisiana.

The Lincoln Life Insurance Company.....New Orleans
The Peoples' Benevolent, Industrial Life Insurance Company.....New Orleans
Unity Industrial and Life Insurance Company.....New Orleans

Maryland.

Mutual Benefit Society Life Insurance Company.....Baltimore
Southern Life Insurance Company.....Baltimore

Mississippi.

Industrial Mutual Relief Association of America.....Jackson
Mississippi Beneficial Life Insurance Company.....Indianola
Union Guarantee and Insurance Company of Mississippi.....Jackson

North Carolina.

North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association.....Durham

South Carolina.

Afro-American Mutual Insurance Company.....Rock Hill
Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association.....Columbia

Texas.

American Mutual Benefit Association.....Houston
Standard American Fire Insurance Company.....Houston

Virginia.

American Beneficial Insurance Company.....Richmond
American Fire Insurance Company.....Norfolk
Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company.....Richmond
Southern Aid Society of Virginia.....Richmond
Virginia Beneficial and Insurance Company.....Norfolk

SOME NEGRO BUSINESS MEN.

Boyd Dr. R. H.—Prominent minister in the Baptist denomination. He established in 1896, the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenne-

ssee. The printing plant occupies a half block in the business portion of the city. It pays its employees over $200,000 a year for labor. According inventory made by Bradstreet's Agency, the value of stock, equipment and property of the concern is about $350,000. Here all the books and phamplets needed in the Sunday School and church work of the Negro Baptists are published. Dr. Boyd is the president of the National Negro Doll Company, which manufactures high class Negro dolls.

Brown, William Washington.—Founder in 1881 of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. This is one of the largest and most interesting of the benevolent and secret orders. The headquarters of the Association were placed in Richmond, Virginia, and here in 1896, Mr. Brown established the True Reformers' Bank which was the second bank established privately for Negroes. Did much to promote banking by Negroes. Before taking up the work of the True Reformers, Mr. Brown was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was born in Alabama.

Groves, Junius G. "The Potato King."—Born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, emigrated to that State. Hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at forty cents per day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, in sweet potatoes, and in watermelons. He cleared $125. The next year he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884, after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years' labor, $2,200. He now bought eighty acres of land. His prosperity continued until he owned 500 acres of the finest land in the State, worth from $125 to $250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato King," because he raises and ships potatoes on a large scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced over 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes. He is worth about $80,000.

Jackson, Deal Albany, Georgia.—Died 1913. The most noted Negro farmer in the State. For over ten years he had the distinction of marketing the first bale of cotton for the season, winning by this fact the title of the "first bale man." He owned and worked 2,000 acres of land. He had forty tenant families on his plantation.

Merrick, John.—One of the most successful Negro business men in the United States. He was born in Clinton, North Carolina, September 7, 1859; died August 6, 1919; was a bricklayer by trade, and later, became a barber. In 1898 he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, which is one of the strongest Negro insurance companies in the world. He was one of the wealthiest Negroes in North Carolina. He owned a large amount of real estate. His monthly rent income was over $500.

Montgomery, Isaiah T.—The founder in 1888 of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in many ways the most noted Negro town in the United States. He was a slave, in Mississippi, of Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Smith, Robert L.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861. Founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas. He graduated from Atlanta University, and for a time was editor of a paper in Charleston. He then went to Texas and became a teacher. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. Wishing to help the people, he organized in 1890, the Farmers' Improvement Society. The members of the Association now own over 75,000 acres of land worth considerably over $1,000,000. In 1906 the Society founded an agricultural college at Ladonia, Texas, and in 1911, they organized a bank at Waco, Texas. The Society also operates an overall factory at Waco. Under the auspices of the Society farmers' institutes and fairs are held.

BUSINESS LEAGUES.

The National Negro Business League was organized at Boston in 1900, for the purpose of stimulating and increasing Negro business enterprises. At its annual meetings, which are held in various parts of the country, succe sful Negro business men are brought before the public. In this way what Negroes are doing in business becomes known, and many Negroes, who otherwise would not have been, are influenced.

STATE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES

State	Name of President	Address
Alabama	W. B. Driver	Birmingham
Arkansas	Scipio H. Jones	Little Rock
Florida	Charles Anderson	Jacksonville
Georgia	A. B. Singfield	Savannah
Indiana	Dr. S. A. Furniss	Indianapolis
Kansas	John M. Wright	623 Western Ave., Topeka
Louisiana	W. E. Robertson	2017 Dryades, New Orleans
Mississippi	Charles Banks	Mound Bayou
North Carolina		Durham
Oklahoma	T. J. Elliott	Muskogee
South Carolina	E. J. Sawyer	Bennettsville
Texas	R. L. Smith	114 Bridge St., Waco
Virginia	Geo. L. Blount	Norfolk

CHARTERED LOCAL LEAGUES

Alabama

Address	Name of President
Anniston	Thomas J. Jackson
Athens	J. A. Holiday
Bessemer	James Flowers
Birmingham	W. B. Driver
Decatur	
Mobile	H. Roger Williams, M. D.
Montgomery	J. H. Fagain
Opelika	C. D. Menafee
Selma	R. B. Hudson
Sheffield	E. H. Fields
Demopolis	
Ensley	C. E. Thompson, M. D.
Florence	L. J. Green
Huntsville	D. S. Brandon
Talladega	S. N. Dickerson
Tuscaloosa	B H. Barnes
Tuscumbia	D. W. Davis, M. D.
Tuskegee	E. H. Gamlin
Uniontown	M. E. Peck
Union Springs	G. F. Oliver

Arkansas

Pine Bluff	Dr. H. L. Jordon, Miller Building
Jonesboro	Thomas E. Page
Little Rock	
Fort Smith	S. W. Harrison, M. D.
Forest City	J. H. Pierce
Wesson	J. B. Holland
Russellville	Rev. C. A. Bean

California

Los Angeles	M. W. Lewis
Oakland	H. L. Richardson
Riverside	Frank H. Johnson
Pasadena	L. G. Robinson
Sacramento	

Colorado

Colorado Springs	Thomas Wallice
Denver	J. H. P. Westbrook
Hartford	C. W. Curtis
Waterbury	W. H. Costen

Delaware

Wilmington	Samuel G. Elbert, M. D.

District of Columbia

Washington	Daniel Freeman, 609 F. St., N. W.

Florida

Apopka	D. M. Giddians
Bradentown	J. E. Williams
Lake City	B. J. Jones
Live Oak	C. S. Simkins
Jacksonville (No. 2)	
Pensacola	A. M. Johnson
St. Augustine	D. R. Brown, M. D.
Orlando	J. A. Colyer
Tampa	W. H. Gordon
West Palm Beach	D. C. McClelland

Georgia

Address	Name of President
Albany	Joseph H. Lee
Americus	
Bainbridge	T. H. Bynes
Dawson	B. W. Cooper
Fort Valley	Lee O'Neal
Athens	Rev. A. B. Murden
Atlanta	J. W. Madison
Augusta	E. G. Spaulding
Brunswick	
Columbus	E. J. Turner, M. D.
Cuthbert	S. D. Roseborough
Marlow	S. J. Little
Macon	L. J. May
Ocilla	J. A. Aaron
Rome	S. M. Davis, M. D.
Savannah	A. B. Singfield
Thomasville	
Valdosta	W. M. Jones
Waycross	Clinton W. Gaines
West Point	W. D. Datcher, M. D.
Lagrange	Theodore Pollard

Illinois.

Cairo	W. B. Beatty, M. D.
Champaign	C. E. Phillips
Chicago	Anthony Overton, 5200 Wabash Ave.
Evanston	W. F. Garnett, M. D.
Springfield	A. M. Williams
Decatur	
Maywood	James Swanson

Indiana

Evansville	L. H. Stewart
Marion	Dillard Artis
Indianapolis	C. M. C. Willis
Muncie	Chas. A. Martin, M. D.

Kansas

Coffeyville	Foster Williams
Emporia	C. E. Terry
Hill City	J. W. Glenn
Hutchinson	G. W. Allison, M. D.
Kansas City	T. A. Ross
Newton	S. Ridey
Salina	
Topeka No. 1	Ira O. Guy
Topeka No. 2	G. D. Olen
Wichita	J. A. Cousar

Kentucky

Bowling Green	J. R. Vass
Covington	
Danville	John W. Bates
Frankfort	T. K. Robb
Owensboro	R. B. Bell, M. D.
Paris	J. W. Mebane, M. D.
Lawrenceburg	J. K. Stovall
Georgetown	Manlius Neal
Hopkinsville	E. G. Lamb
Lexington	W. H. Ballard, M. D.
Louisville	W. H. Stewart
Winchester	Rev. H. D. Coleaire
Madisonville	P. R. Cabell, Jr.
Paducah	Charles I. Boyd

Louisiana

Alexandria	W. H. Sawner
Baton Rouge	Henry J. Allen
Crowley	R. U. Clark
Lake Charles	E. B. Foreman
Lake Providence	H. L. Jones
Mansfield	J. T. Henderson
Natchitoches	T. Taylor, M. D.
New Orleans	A. D. DeJoie
Patterson	F. P. Jackson
Shreveport	H. W. Duncan

Maryland

Annapolis	George Adams
Baltimore	Wm. H. Dodd, 1519 Druid Hill Ave.

Cambridge	Cyrus St. Clair
Cumberland	H. W. B. Bates
Salisbury	John F. Stewart
St. Denis	Cornelius Fitzgerald

Massachusetts

Boston	W. A. Johnson
Cambridge (No. 1)	Mrs. Thomas H. Cox
Cambridge (No. 2)	B. H. Pocher
New Bedford	J. R. Barreau
Springfield	W. L. Girardeau

Mississippi

Greenwood	Silas Ransom
Hattiesburg	T. S. Thigpen
Indianola	J. E. Walker, M. D.
Jackson	S. D. Redmond
Meridian	
Michigan City	J. H. Harris
Moss Point	J. E. Thomas
Mound Bayou	
Natchez	Rev. M. E. Davis
Okolona	C. W. Gilliam
Pass Christian	J. W. Randolph
Yazoo City	J. L. Webb

Missouri

Bolton	John Thompson
Kansas City	F. J. Weaver
Leland	J. H. Hawkins
St. Louis	W. C. Garden
St. Joseph	J. B. Jones
Springfield	Luke Dotson

Nebraska

Omaha	C. Wade Obee

New Jersey

Asbury Park	J. Turner Wall
Atlantic City	
Camden	S. N. Fernandess
East Orange	A. A. Hill
Jersey City	
Montclair	W. E. Jackson
Newark	Elisha Weaver
Paterson	Harold Harper
Red Bank	William E. Rock

New York

Brooklyn	
New Rochelle	William J. Brown
New York City	John M. Royall

North Carolina

Asheville	E. W. Pearson
Charlotte	J. T. Sanders
Durham	J. M. Avery
Elizabeth City	G. W. Cardwell, D. D.
Fayetteville	Douglass Williston, M. D
Greensboro	George H. Mitchell
Raleigh	Capt. James E. Hamlin
Reidsville	Rev. J. P. Milton
Rocky Mount	T. W. Thurston
Salisbury	W. H. Goler, D. D.
Statesville	F. F. Chambers
Tarboro	Y. D. Garrett
Wadesboro	B. C. Reid
Greenville No. 1	W. P. Norcotte
Greenville No. 2	James A. Battle, M. D.
Hamlet	W. H. Thomas
Hertford	W. B. Sharp
High Point	A. J. Griffin
Kinston	J. L. Borden
Lexington	H. H. Hayes
Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Washington	W. G. Sanders
Wilmington	Thomas A. Smith
Wilson	S. H. Vick
Windsor	C. H. Lewter
Winton	C. S. Brown

Ohio

Cincinnati	William M. Porter
Greenfield	F. D. Patterson
Springfield	T. W. Burton, M. D.
Columbus	Robt. F. Jones (Sec.)

Oklahoma

Ardmore	S. M. Dillard
Boley	W. A. Kennedy
Coweta	J. W. Simmons
Eufaula	Rev. Wm. R. Beamer
Guthrie	Henry House
Hennessey	George Douglass (Sec.)
Lawton	W. M. Scott
McAlester	E. E. McDaniel
Muskogee	E. M. Guillory
Oklahoma City	J. T. Iter, M. D.
Okmulgee	J. H. Stephens
Wagoner	R. W. Smith, M. D.
Wewoka	E. D. Brown
Rentiesville	F. P. Bronson
Tulsa	J. H. Goodwin

Pennsylvania

East Pittsburgh	N. T. Velar
Ercildoun	William O. Jones
Harrisburg	W. H. Craighead
Philadelphia	C. H. Brooks, 1440 Lombard St.
Pittsburgh	C. W. Posey, 320 12th Ave., Homestead, Pa.

Rhode Island

Newport	D. B. Allen
Providence	F. R. Purnell, 1910 Westminster St.

South Carolina

Beaufort	James Riley
Dalzel	Saymour Howard
Darlington	Edward Sanders
Florence	J. R. Levy, M. D.
Horatio	G. W. Kernshaw
Maysville	
Rembert	Wheeler Dinkins
Rembert (No. 2)	Fuyerson Wilson
Spartanburg	G. W. Sexton, M. D.
Sumter	W. T. Andrews
Weston	J. H. Goodwin, M. D.

Tennessee

Bristol	Robert E. Clay
Brownsville	John Bond
Greenville	W. T. Clem
Jackson	A. C. Cain
Chattanooga	G. W. Franklin
Clarksville	Robert T. Burt, M. D.
Columbia	C. O. Hunter
Nashville	R. H. Boyd
Nashville (No. 2)	A. N. Johnson
Johnson City	J. H. Longly
Knoxville	Prof. C. W. Cansler
Martin	R. Greef
Memphis	Thomas H. Hayes
Shelbyville	W. H. Goslin
Springfield	I. S. Cunningham

Texas

Austin	J. H. Stewart
Clarksville	J. W. Jamison
Cleburne	R. B. Barnes, M. D.
Dallas	H. W. Scott
Denison	A. H. Terrell
Elderville	N. E. Williams
Fort Worth	R. C. Houston
Galveston	James Carr
Houston	J. M. Frierson
Long View	C. P. Davis, M. D.
Marlin	Prof. J. W. Washington
Navasota	F. L. Woodard
Palestine	A. H. Vincen
Paris	B. H. Graham

San Antonio	G. W. Bouldin
Sherman	J. W. Williams
Taylor	J. R. Moore, M. D.
Temple	Robert Wells
Texarkana	G. W. Jamerson, M. D.
Troup	W. H. Hackett
Waxahatchie	C. S. Diggs, M. D.
Oakwood	Rev. G. W. Carter
Victoria	I. H. Swalzey
Waco	J. W. Fridia, M. D.

Virginia

Alexandria	W. A. Carter (Secretary)
Blackstone	L. H. Jackson
Charlottesville	C. P. Inge
Clifton Forge	E. T. Conner, M. D.
Danville	J. R. Wilson
Exmore	J. G. Tolliver
Fredericksburg	W. F. Bass, M. D.
Gordonsville	Westly Frye
Hampton	W. E. Atkins, M. D.
Harrisburg	Euguene Dickson
Lynchburg	A. N. Lushington, M. D.
Newport News	R. T. Stewart
Norfolk	J. T. P. Cross
Petersburg	J. M. Wilkerson
Richmond	R. E. Jones, M. D.
Roanoke	A. F. Brooks
Suffolk	H. B. Fuller, M. D.
Townsend	Arthur Banks
Waynesboro	O. J. Simms

West Virginia

Bluefield	
Clarksburg	D. H. Kyle
Huntington	B. F. White, M. D.
Keystone	M. T. Whittico
Montgomery	P. H. Shepherd
Morgantown	
Wheeling	Prof. J. W. Hughes
Sabraton	Alonzo J. Payne

NEGRO BANKS

The Freedmen's Bank

During the Civil War, military savings banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. These banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress, and on March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, "The Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company was established."

Section V of the Act of Incoporation of the Freedmen's Bank said "that the general business and object of the Corporation hereby created shall be to receive on desposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefore by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested "in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate and double the value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about $57,000,000 were desposited. Sixty-two per cent of the losses have been repaid to the depositors as follows: Nov. 1, 1875, 20 per cent March 20, 1878, 10 per cent; Sept. 1, 1980, 10 per cent; June 1, 1882, 15 per cent; May 12, 1883, 7 percent; depositors who have not received these dividends, or only a portion, may receive them by making the proper certifications to the comptroller of the currency. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at:

Atlanta, Ga	Natchez, Miss
Augusta, Ga	Nashville, Tenn
Baltimore, Md	New Bern, N. C
Beaufort, S. C	New Orleans, La
Charleston, S. C	New York City
Chattanooga, Tenn	Norfolk, Va
Columbus, Miss	Philadelphia, Pa
Columbia, Tenn	Raleigh, N. C
Huntsville, Ala	Richmond, Va
Jacksonville, Fla	Savannah, Ga
Lexington, Ky	Shreveport, La
Little Rock, Ark	Alexandria, La
Louisville, Ky	St. Louis, Mo
Lynchburg, Va	Tallahassee, Fla
Macon, Ga	Vicksburg, Miss
Memphis, Tenn	Washington, D. C
Mobile, Ala	Wilmington, N. C
Montgomery, Ala	

The First Private Negro Banks

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., began business October 17, 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed.

The True Reformers' Bank of Richmond was chartered March 2, 1888. It began business April 3, 1889. This bank failed in 1910.

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was started in 1889 and failed in the panic of 1893.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama, began business October 15, 1890. Failed December 23, 1915.

Present Negro Banks

There are now seventy-two Negro banks capitalized at about $2,500,000. These banks do an annual business of about $35,000,000. Their names, locations and presidents follow:

North Carolina.

Dime Bank	Kinston	H. E. Dunn
Colored Bank	Elizabeth City	E. L. Hoffler
Forsyth Savings and Trust Company	Winston-Salem	J. S. Hill
Holloway, Murphy & Company, Bankers	Kinston	T. B. Holloway
Isaac Smith Trust Company	Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Durham	W. G. Pearson
Mutual Aid and Banking Company	New Bern	J. P. Stanley
Savings Bank	Raleigh	

Ohio.

Star Building and Loan Association	Toledo	E. B. Wango
Savings Bank	Cleveland	
Central Ave. Building and Loan Association	Cleveland	
Building and Loan Association	Springfield	
Building and Loan Association	Hamilton	

Oklahoma.

Boley Bank and Trust Company	Boley	Johnson
People's Bank and Trust Company	Muskogee	L. A. Bell

Pennsylvania.

People's Savings Bank	Philadelphia	George H. White
Brown & Stevens Banking Company	Philadelphia	E. C. Brown
Branch R. W. Hunter Bank of Chicago	Pittsburgh	R. W. Hunter

South Carolina.

Penny Savings and Loan Company	Columbia	
Mutual Savings Bank	Charleston	

Tennessee.

Fraternal Savings Bank and Trust Company	Memphis	J. J. Scott
One Cent Savings Bank	Nashville	R. H. Boyd
People's Savings Bank and Trust Company	Nashville	J. B. Singleton
Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company	Memphis	J. W. Sanford

Texas.

Farmer and Citizens' Savings Bank	Palestine	E. M. Griggs
Farmers' Improvement Bank	Waco	R. L. Smith
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	Tyler	W. A. Redwine
Fraternal Bank and Trust Company	Fort Worth	Thomas Mason
Twentieth Century State Bank and Trust Company	Houston	

Virginia.

Brickhouse Savings Bank	Hare Valley (Exmore, R. F. D.)	B. T. Coard, Jr.
Brown Savings Bank	Norfolk	E. C. Brown
Crown Savings Bank	Newport News	E. C. Brown
Peoples Bank	Kenbridge	L. E. Allen

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS

Name	City	President
Alabama.		
Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank	Tuskegee Institute	Warren Logan
District of Columbia.		
ndustrial Savings Bank	Washington	John W. Lewis
Florida.		
Anderson and Company Bankers	Jacksonville	C. H. Anderson
Progress Savings Bank	Key West	
Savings Bank	Ocala	
Georgia.		
Atlanta State Savings Bank	Atlanta	J. O. Ross
Auburn Savings Corporation	Atlanta	B. J. Davis
Penny Savings, Loan & Investment Co	Augusta	R. S. Williams
Fidelity Savings Bank	Savannah	E. H. Quo
Mechanics' Investment Co	Savannah	Henry Pearson
Liberty Savings and Real Estate Corporation	Macon	R. E. Hartley
Savannah Savings and Real Estate Corporation	Savannah	W. S. Scott
Wage Earners Loan and Investment Company	Savannah	L. E. Williams
Laborers' Penny Savings Loan Co	Waycross	Carlton Gaines
Illinois.		
Binga State Bank	Chicago	Jesse Binga
The R. W. Woodfolk and Co. Bank	Chicago	R. W. Woodfolk
R. W. Hunter Banking & Industrial Company	Chicago	R. W. Hunter
R. W. Hunter Banking and Industrial Co., Branch No. I	Chicago	R. W. Hunter
R. W. Hunter Banking and Industrial Co., Branch No. II	Chicago	R. W. Hunter
Indiana.		
Branch R. W. Hunter Bank of Chicago	Gary	R. W. Hunter
Louisiana.		
Citizen's State Banking Company	New Orleans	J. H. Lowery
Maryland.		
Harry O. Wilson's Bank	Baltimore	H. O. Wilson
Taylor and Jenkins Bankers	Baltimore	
J. Winfield Thomas' Bank	Baltimore	
Massachusetts.		
Eureka Cooperative Bank	Boston	Gilbert C. Harris
Mississippi.		
Mound Bayou State Bank	Mound Bayou	D. A. Carr
Delta Penny Savings Bank	Indianola	J. E. Walker

CRIME

Differences in Number of Prisoners Considered Vitiate Comparison of Crime Rates

From time to time the Census Bureau collects data relating to crime. There has been in each case, however, a considerable variation in the number of prisons, that is jails, penitentiaries, etc., from which data were collected.

In 1904, the prisoners in 1,337 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 50,111 white and 26,661 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year 125,093 white persons and 24,598 colored persons. In 1910, the prisoners, in 3,198 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 72,797 white and 38,701 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year, 368,468 white persons and 110,319 colored persons. The number of penitentiaries and reformatories from which data were collected in 1904, 81; and in 1910, 82, was practically the same. There was, however, information from 1,764 more municipal prisons, jails, and work houses in 1910 than in 1904. The above variations in the number of prisons considered vitiate the comparisons of crime rates for different periods.

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for colored, 325. In 1904 the number was, for whites, 75; for colored, 277. In 1910, the number was, for whites, 89; for colored, 378.

In 1904 the number of commitments to prison per 100,900 of the population was, for whites, 171; colored, 256. In 1910 the number of commitments was for whites, 467; colored, 1,101. The number of colored prisoners in penitentiaries per 100,000 of the colored population was 225 in 1904 and 260 in 1910.

Rate of Crime Higher in the North

There is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that seven-tenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime.

Colored Persons in Prison:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870	2,025	6,031
1880	3,774	12,973
1890	5,635	19,244
1904	7,527	18,550
1910	10,081	28,620

PRISONERS PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION

1870	372	136
1880	515	221
1890	773	284
1904	765	220
1910	722	323

Negro Crime Rate Lower Than Rate for Emigrant Races

It is interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races which are now coming to this country The commitments to prison in 1904 per 1,000 of certain nationalities were; Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4.4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904 the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total population were: all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8*; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4.8; Austrians, 3.2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9; Of those committed to prison for major offenses in 1904, the per cent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9;

Virginia

Savings Bank	Danville	W. Thompson
Sons and Daughters of Peace Penny, Nickel & Dime Savings Bank	Newport News	S. A. Howell
American Home and Missionary Banking Association	Courtland	O. G. Jenkins
Mechanics Savings Bank	Richmond	John Mitchell, Jr.
Nickle Savings Bank	Richmond	R. F. Taniel
People's Dime Savings Bank Trust Co	Staunton	Samuel Lindsay
Southern One Cent Savings Bank	Waynesboro	D. W. Baker
St. Luke's Savings Bank	Richmond	Mrs. Maggie B. Walker
Mutual Savings Bank	Portsmouth	Levi C. Brown
The Phoenix Bank	Suffolk	W. T. Fuller
Tidewater Bank and Trust Company	Norfolk	P. B. Young

West Virginia.

Mutual Savings & Loan Company	Charleston	

Virginia

Savings Bank	Danville	W. Thompson
Sons and Daughters of Peace Penny, Nickel & Dime Savings Bank	Newport News	S. A. Howell
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West Virginia.

Mutual Savings & Loan Company	Charleston	

CRIME

Differences in Number of Prisoners Considered Vitiate Comparison of Crime Rates

From time to time the Census Bureau collects data relating to crime. There has been in each case, however, a considerable variation in the number of prisons, that is jails, penitentiaries, etc., from which data were collected.

In 1904, the prisoners in 1,337 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 50,111 white and 26,661 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year 125,093 white persons and 24,598 colored persons. In 1910, the prisoners, in 3,198 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 72,797 white and 38,701 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year, 368,468 white persons and 110,319 colored persons. The number of penitentiaries and reformatories from which data were collected in 1904, 81; and in 1910, 82, was practically the same. There was, however, information from 1,764 more municipal prisons, jails, and work houses in 1910 than in 1904. The above variations in the number of prisons considered vitiate the comparisons of crime rates for different periods.

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for colored, 325. In 1904 the number was, for whites, 75; for colored, 277. In 1910, the number was, for whites, 89; for colored, 378.

In 1904 the number of commitments to prison per 100,900 of the population was, for whites, 171; colored, 256. In 1910 the number of commitments was for whites, 467; colored, 1,101. The number of colored prisoners in penitentiaries per 100,000 of the colored population was 225 in 1904 and 260 in 1910.

Rate of Crime Higher in the North

There is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that seven-tenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime.

Colored Persons in Prison:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870	2,025	6,031
1880	3,774	12,973
1890	5,635	19,244
1904	7,527	18,550
1910	10,081	28,620

PRISONERS PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION

1870	372	136
1880	515	221
1890	773	284
1904	765	220
1910	722	323

Negro Crime Rate Lower Than Rate for Emigrant Races

It is interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than the emigrant races which are now coming to this country The commitments to prison in 1904 per 1,000 of certain nationalities were; Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4.4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904 the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total population were: all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8*; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4.8; Austrians, 3.2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9; Of those committed to prison for major offenses in 1904, the per cent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9;

all whites, 2.3; foreign white, 2.6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1.3; Poles, 2.1; Mexicans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0 French, 3.1; Austrians, 4.2; Italians, 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7†; The report, 1911, of the Immigration Commission on "Immigration and Crime" gives the following concerning the per cent rape forms of all offenses by Negroes and Whites: of convictions, New York City Court of General Sessions, Negro, .5; foreign whites, 1.8; native whites, .8; of Chicago police arrests, Negroes, .34; foreign whites, .35; native whites, .30; of alien white prisoners, 1908, in the United States, 2.9.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

DIVISIONS	WHITE			NEGRO		
	1890	1904	1910	1890	1904	1910
United States	23.5	29.7	25.7	25.4	34.4	39.2
North Atlantic States	39.6	48.6	34.9	215.4	208.9	199.0
North Central States	21.8	26.9	27.6	147.9	200.7	226.0
South Atlantic States	13.9	20.9	19.2	15.7	23.9	25.1
South Central States	2.8	4.3	7.4	4.3	4.6	10.8
Western States	12.1	28.4	24.0	5.7	45.9	244.5

"It is noticeable that the ratios for the colored are very much higher in the Northern states than in the Southern. The difference may be explained partly by the fact that in the North the provisions made for juvenile delinquents are much more extensive for both the white and the colored than in the South, and partly by the fact that the colored in the South live for the most part in rural districts, while in the North they are mainly in cities. Truancy and similar offenses for which most of the juvenile delinquents are committed are more often punished in cities than in rural communities." Page 230 Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions 1904.

LYNCHING.

Phillips in his "American Negro Slavery," pages 458-563 and 511 572 gives extended information about rapes and the lynchings of Negroes in the days of slavery. He points out that in Virginia from 1780 to 1864 there were seventy-three slaves convicted for rape and thirty-two convicted for attempted rape. In Baldwin County, Georgia, in 1812 a Negro was convicted of rape and sentenced to be hanged. Near Gallatin, Mississippi in 1843 two slaves were lynched for rape and murder.

According to the files of the Liberator three slaves and one free Negro were legally executed for rape and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two Negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a Negro was burned to death at St. Louis, for killing a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the Liberator, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women, three Negroes were legally executed, and four were burned at the stake.

According to statistics obtained from the files of the New York Times, for the three years, 1871-1873, there were seventy-five lynchings—forty-one

*If to the colored all those who are lynched for rape were added, the change in the figures would be less than one-fourth of one per cent.

†The 1904 census figures with reference to rape are used because in the 1910 report; "The term 'rape' was interpreted rather broadly to include offenses defined as 'defiling child,' 'indecent assault,' 'indecent liberties with child,' etc., and also those cases where rape was not actually committed, but only attempted or intended. Perhaps this is one reason why the number of commitments for rape reported at the census of 1910—1,337, after excluding for purposes of comparison the juvenile delinquents (74) and prisoners committed for non-payment of fine (29)—is so much larger than the number reported in 1904, which was 620. No record, however, has been preserved showing what this offense included in 1904, but in any event the increase is altogether too large to represent an actual increase in the occurrence of the offense."

white, thirty-two Negroes, one Malay, and one Indian. Records show that in 1882, there were 114 persons lynched in the United States; in 1883, 134; in 1884, 211.

Beginning with 1885, a consecutive record of lynchings has been kept. This record follows:

Lynchings 1885-1918

Year	White	Negro	Total
1885	106	78	184
1886	67	71	138
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	37	90	127
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	23	84	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	28	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	61	66
1906	8	64	72
1907	3	60	63
1908	7	93	100
1909	14	73	87
1910	9	65	74
1911	8	63	71
1912	4	60	64
1913	1	51	52
1914	3	49	52
1915	13	54	67
1916	4	50	54
1917	2	36	38
1918	4	60	64
Total	1,008	2,881	3,889

From eighty to ninety per cent of the lynchings are in the South. Less than one-fourth of the lynchings of Negroes are due to assaults upon women. The largest number of lynchings are for the crime of murder.

Only sixteen of those put to death in 1918, or one fourth of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for in 1918 were: Alleged complicity in murder, 14; murder, 9; charged with threats to kill, 6. Alleged participation in fight about alleged hog stealing, 3; killing officer of the law, 3; being disloyal, 2; being intimate with woman, 1; assisting man charged with murder to escape, 1; robbing house and frightening women, 1; killing man in dispute about automobile repairs, 1; making unwise remarks, 1; making unruly remarks, 1; killing landlord in a dispute over a farm contract, 1; assault with intent to murder, 1; wounding another, 1; robbery and resisting arrest, 1; disagreement and altercation with plantation landlord, 1.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LYNCHINGS, 1885-1918.

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total
Ga	9	6	4	12	9	17	11	13	11	16	14	8	15	12	11	14	13	9	10	17	11	5	8	14	12	12	21	11	10	8	15	14	6	18	398
Miss	12	12	10	10	22	11	20	11	12	14	13	6	15	12	11	15	11	9	14	18	17	12	13	20	7	5	5	6	9	12	9	1	1	6	381
Tex	20	14	6	10	10	22	13	8	8	10	17	4	14	3	6	2	7	5	6	4	11	6	4	14	13	7	3	3	5	6	5	9	6	6	290
La	2	6	9	7	8	8	14	18	12	11	4	21	10	8	9	9	14	10	11	2	4	8	11	8	7	3	4	8	6	12	2	2	5	9	282
Ala	4	4	4	9	6	8	14	14	17	12	10	13	16	8	5	8	12	4	2	5	3	6	11	4	8	8	2	8	2	2	9	1	4	3	246
Ark	7	3	8	2	5	6	10	20	9	6	7	4	10	10	5	6	5	6	10	17	5	5	3	1	3	9	2	4	3	1	1	5	4	2	206
Tenn	9	6	4	6	5	8	12	20	14	12	11	12	5	7	2	6	9	4	4	2	3	2	2	8	--	2	4	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	198
Fla	3	4	3	2	--	3	8	7	6	7	8	7	6	7	5	3	1	4	2	4	4	1	1	6	4	1	8	--	3	--	5	2	2	1	168
Ky	3	5	6	6	8	5	7	9	11	16	12	6	7	5	3	1	4	8	2	4	3	1	6	7	8	17	7	5	4	4	5	8	1	2	166
S. C	1	4	2	2	5	4	1	5	11	5	5	4	6	3	1	2	5	2	5	5	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	7	2	4	1	2	1	1	119
Mo	6	4	1	1	7	1	1	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	1	--	3	4	3	--	--	2	3	--	5	2	6	1	4	3	3	4	1	1	82
Okla	3	3	2	3	4	--	2	1	5	6	5	4	1	3	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	81
Va	4	2	1	3	7	3	4	5	8	5	2	--	5	4	1	5	2	4	--	4	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	75
N. C	6	2	3	6	3	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	5	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	2	64
Kan	6	2	3	6	3	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
W. Va	5	5	1	3	2	--	--	3	3	3	1	--	--	1	3	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	35
Ind	1	3	3	2	4	--	2	5	--	2	--	1	--	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Cal	--	5	5	--	2	4	3	--	2	2	--	1	1	1	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Neb	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	4	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30
Ill	1	3	4	4	6	2	2	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Col	2	1	--	2	--	--	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	25
Md	1	3	--	4	--	2	2	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Mont	3	1	2	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	3	1	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Ohio	2	--	--	3	2	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	21
Wyo	3	2	1	--	--	--	1	4	--	2	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	17
N. M	--	--	--	1	3	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	17
S. D	3	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Wash	2	--	--	3	--	1	2	1	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Ariz	2	1	--	--	1	--	3	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	13
Ia	1	--	2	2	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Ore	2	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	10
Idaho	3	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	10
Nev	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Pa	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Mich	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Wis	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Minn	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
N. D	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
N. Y	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Conn	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Del	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
N. J	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Mass	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Me	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
N. H	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
R. I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Vt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

CAUSE OF LYNCHING 1889-1918 CLASSIFIED

	Homicide	Felonious assault	Rape	Attempted Rape	Robbery and Theft	"Insults" to white persons	All other causes
1889	41	------	34	4	19	------	29
1890	25	2	26	2	5	------	16
1891	52	2	38	2	28	------	45
1892	88	4	37	12	38	2	27
1893	56	2	34	4	10	2	31
1894	73	2	42	10	16	6	43
1895	71	1	29	13	20	1	41
1896	42	9	29	6	14	------	22
1897	68	5	25	9	23	2	30
1898	74	5	11	7	8	2	12
1899	56	----	5	6	6	------	27
1900	43	10	18	13	7	------	23
1901	48	9	21	8	21	1	27
1902	43	7	19	11	1	------	15
1903	53	8	16	7	------	1	17
1904	36	4	14	6	1	2	24
1905	34	4	15	4	2	------	7
1906	24	7	16	14	1	1	4
1907	20	7	13	11	4	1	7
1908	30	10	14	6	4	3	19
1909	28	12	3	18	1	3	5
1910	38	6	16	8	2	2	2
1911	37	4	9	6	1	4	10
1912	139	------	4	1	1	------	------
1913	20	11	5	5	2	1	8
1914	30	8	6	1	1	------	6
1915	26	10	11	------	9	3	10
1916	20	7	3	9	8	2	5
1917	6	2	7	5	2	2	14
1918	28	2	10	6	2	------	16
Total	1349	160	530	214	257	41	542

INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS OR WHICH RECEIVE THEM.

Alabama.
Mt. Meigs Reformatory, Waugh, (Males).

District of Columbia.
National Training School for Boys.

Florida.
Florida State Reform School, Marianna, (Both sexes).

Georgia.
Chatham County Industrial Farm for Boys, Savannah.
Georgia State Reformatory, Milledgeville, (Males).

Kentucky.
Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale, (Both sexes).
Louisville Industrial School, Louisville (Both Sexes.)

Louisiana.
Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New Orleans, (Males).

Maryland.
Maryland House of Reformation, Cheltenhem, (Males).
Maryland Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale.

Missouri.
Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville.
St. Louis Industrial School, St. Louis, (Both sexes).
State Industrial School for Wayward Colored Girls. Tipton.

South Carolina.
Jenkins Reformatory, Ladson (Males).
Reformatory for Negro Boys, Lexington.
Fairwold Industrial School for Wayward Girls, Columbia.

Tennessee.
Hamilton County Industrial School and Farm, East Chattanooga, (Both sexes).
Tennessee Reformatory for Boys, Nashville.
Knox County Industrial School, Knoxville, (Both Sexes.)

Texas.
Harris County Training School for Colored Delinquent Youths, Houston.
Industrial Training School and Farm for Delinquent Girls, Houston.
Training School for Juveniles, Gatesville, (Males)

Virginia.
Virginia Manual Labor School on Negro Reformatory, Hanover, Males.
Industrail Home for Wayward Girls, Peaks.

West Virginia
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, Industrial.
West Virginia Reform School, Grafton, (Males).

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Yountville:		
Veterans Home of California, Veteran's P. O	State of California	Honorable discharged U. S. veterans
COLORADO.		
Colorado Springs:		
Union Printers Home	International Typographical Union	Aged, indigent, and sick union printers
Denver:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 4901 West Colfax Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen girls and their infants
Monte Vista:		
Colorado Soldiers and Sailors Home	State of Colorado	Aged soldiers
CONNECTICUT.		
Darien:		
Fitch's Home for Soldiers, Noroton Heights P. O	Soldiers Hospital Board of Connecticut	Veterans
Hartford:		
House of the Good Shepherd, 170 Sisson Ave.	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Erring and dependent girls and female inebriates
Open Hearth, 73 Grove St	Private corporation	Homeless men, inebriates, and discharged prisoners
Shelter for Women, 76 Temple St	Private corporation	Wayward girls, unemployed women and children
Widows Home of Farmington Ave. Congregational Church	Private corporation	Elderly deserving widows
Woman's Aid Society Home, 1 Pavilion St	Woman's Aid Society of Hartford	Friendless and fallen women
New Haven:		
Florence Crittenton Mission, 432 Oak St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen girls
Home for the Aged, 238 Winthrop Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Home for the Friendless, 118 Clinton Ave	Private corporation	Aged women and homeless girls
Norwich:		
Johnson Home, 100 Town St	Private corporation	Aged and needy women
Sheltering Arms, Harland Road	United Workers	Sick, aged and infirm women
DELAWARE.		
Wilmington:		
Home for the Aged, 4 Grant Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Layton Home for Colored Persons, Thirty-fifth and Market Sts	Private corporation	Aged men and women
Sarah Ann White Home, 822 French St	Private corporation	Blind and aged men and women
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Washington:		
Good Samaritan Home, 1617 L. S., N. W	Society of St. Vincent de Paul	Temporarily dependent men and wayward boys
Home for the Aged, Third and H. Sts., N. E.	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged men and women
Municipal Lodging House, 12 Twelfth St. N. W	District of Columbia	Homeless and unemployed men
National Colored Home, Eighth and Euclid Sts., N. W	Private corporation	Destitute women and children
National Lutheran Home for the Aged, Langdon	General Synod of the Lutheran Church	Aged men and women

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
ALABAMA		
Birmingham:		
Salvation Army Rescue Home, Thirty-third St. and Avenue E	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their infants
Mobile:		
Colored Old Folks and Orphans Home, Springfield Ave. and Mobile St	Private Association	Homeless aged persons delinquent children and orphans
ARIZONA.		
Phoenix:		
Florence Crittenton Home	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
ARKANSAS.		
Little Rock:		
Adeline M. Smith Industrial Home, 1101 Izard St	Woman's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church	Young Girls
M. W. Gibbs Old Ladies Home, 2900 Center St	Private Corporation	Homeless aged women
CALIFORNIA.		
Los Angeles:		
Door of Hope, 116 W. 25th St	Private Corporation	Needy women and their children
Florence Crittenton Home, 1632 Santee St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and deserted children
Home for the Aged, 2700 E. First St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged men and women
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 2670 North Griffin Ave	Salvation Army	Fallen women and children
Oakland:		
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, 5245 Harrison Ave., R. D. 1, B. 225	Private corporation	Aged men and women
King's Daughters Home for Incurables, Broadway	King's Daughters	Non-contagious incurables
Chabot School of Domestic Arts, 66 6th St	Trustees of Anthony Chabot Endowment	Unemployed women and girls
Peniel Rescue Home, 1510 Third St	Penial Missionary Society	Destitute or fallen women and girls and their infants
San Diego:		
Helping Hand Home, 15th and J. Sts	Private corporation	Destitute women and children
San Francisco:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 344 20th Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and girls
Home for the Aged, Lake St. and 4th Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
St. Catherine's Home and Training School 901 Potrero Ave	Sisters of Mercy	Delinquent, dependent girls and inebriate women
St. Joseph s Home for the Aged and Infirm, Buena Vista Ave	Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart	Aged men and women
San Jose:		
Florence Crittenton Rescue Home, 942 Park Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and girls
Santa Monica:		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Soldiers' Home P. O	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Rock Island:		
Prince Hall Masonic Home	Grand Lodge of Colored Masons	Colored Masons and their families
Wilmington:		
Soldiers', Widows' Home of Illinois	State of Illinois	Wives, widows of Veterans, mothers and daughters
INDIANA		
Evansville:		
Home for the Aged Lincoln Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	
Old People's Home	Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart	Aged men and women
Honey Creek:		
Aged Persons' Home and Orphan Asylum, Middletown P. O., R. D. 2	Church of the Brethren	Aged persons and children
Indianapolis		
Friendly Inn, 52 West Market St	Private organization	Homeless unemployed persons
Home for the Aged, East and Vermont St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Impoverished aged persons
Shelter House, 226 N. Adelaide St	Pentecost Bands	Homeless persons
Lafayette:		
Indiana State Soldiers' Home	State of Indiana	Veterans, their wives and widows
Martha Home, 515 Alabama St	Women's Christian Home Association	Friendless [illegible]
Logansport:		
Logansport Home for the Friendless, 630 Race St	Private corporation	Crippled and homeless women
Marion:		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sa
New Castle:		
Indiana Village for Epileptics	State of Indiana	Epileptic men
Richmond:		
Richmond Home for Friendless Women, 306 South 10th Street	Private Corporation	Friendless women and children
Terra Haute:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 1923 Poplar St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
Friendly Inn, 912 Chestnut St	Terra Haute Society for Organizing Charity	Friendless persons
IOWA:		
Cedar Rapids:		
Sunshine Mission, 101 So. First St	Private corporation (Protestant churches)	Homeless women and children
Des Moines:		
Home for the Aged, 2823 University Ave	Private corporation	Aged men and women
Salvation Army Rescue Home, Main and Indianola Roads (South Des Moines)	Salvation Army	Homeless unemployed men
Fort Dodge:		
Benedict Home, R. D. 3, Box 5a	Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Fallen girls
Marshalltown:		
Iowa Soldiers' Home Station A.	Sate of Iowa	Soldiers, their wives, widows, mothers and army nurses

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Soldiers and Sailors Temporary Home, 301 C. St., N. W.	U. S. Government	Veterans
United States Soldiers' Home	U. S. Government	Discharged soldiers of the regular army
GEORGIA.		
Americus		
Masonic Widow's and Orphan's Home, Lee St.	Grand Lodge of Colored Masons	Widows and Orphans Colored Masons
Atlanta:		
Carter Home, 185 West Mitchell St.	Friendship Baptist Church	Needy aged persons
Savannah:		
Home for the Aged, 37th & Lincoln Sts	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
ILLINOIS.		
Chicago		
Chicago Home for the Friendless, 5051 Vincennes Ave	Private corporation	Destitute women and children
Chicago Industrial School for Girls, 4900 Prairie Ave	Private corporation	Dependent girls committed by the juvenile court
Chicago Refuge for Girls, 5024 Indiana A.	Private corporation	Erring women and delinquent children
Colored Old Folks' Home, 510 West Garfield Boulevard	Private corporation	Aged men and women
Florence Crittenton Anchorage, 2615 Indiana Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and homeless children
Home for the Aged, Fullerton & Sheffield A.	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Home for the Aged, Harrison & Throo Sts	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Home for the Aged, 5148 Prairie Ave. p	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Cripple & St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, 2649 N. Hamlin Ave. (Logan Square Sta.)	Sisters of St. Francis	Aged persons, dependent children, and cripples
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, 1100 South May St.	Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary	Young working girls
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 1332 La Salle Ave.	Salvation Army	Fallen women and theiri nfants
Danville:		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors
Elgin:		
Old People's Home, State St.	Private corporation	Aged men and women
Girard:		
The Home	Church of the Brethren	Aged persons and needy children
Hinsdale:		
Life Boat Rescue Home	Private corporation	Homeless women, fallen girls and their infants
Park Ridge:		
Illinois Industrial School for Girls	Private corporatio n	Dependent girls committed by the juvenile court
Quincy:		
Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home	State of Illinois	Veterans and their wives

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
MARYLAND:		
Baltimore:		
Aged Men and Women's Home, 1622 Druid Hill Ave	Methodist Episcopal Church	Aged persons
Friendly Inn, 307 S. Sharp Street	Private corporation	Homeless men
Home for the Aged, Preston & Valley Sts	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
House of the Good Shepherd, Calverton Rd	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and delinquent girls
Shelter for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons 517 W. Biddle St	Private corporation	Dependent aged persons
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Amesbury:		
Amesbury and Salisbury Home for Aged Women, 276 Main St	Private corporation	Homeless aged women
Beverly.		
Old Ladies' Home, 12 Lovett St	Private Corporation	Destitute aged women
Boston:		
Benoth Israel Sheltering Home, 15 Cooper St.	Private Corporation	Homeless Hebrew travelers and immigrants
Boston Home for Incurables, 2049 Dorchester Ave.	Private Corporation	Incurable
Boston Industrial Home, 17 Davis Ave	Private Corporation	Homeless men and women
Church Rescue Mission, 1066 Washingt'n St	Episcopal City Mission	Homeless unemployed men
City Temporary Home, Chardon St	City of Boston	Homeless women and children
Crellis Consumptives' Home, 560 Blue Hill Ave. (Grove Hall Station)	Private Corporation	Indignent Consumptives
Florence Crittenton League of Compassion, 701 Massachusetts Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
Free Home for Consumptives 428 Quincy St. (Dorchester)	Young Ladies Charitable Association	Indigent consumptives
House of the Good Shepherd, 841 Huntington Ave	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and unprotected girls
Hebrew Ladis Home for Aged, 21 Queen St (Dorchester)	Privae Corporation	Indigent aged Hebrews
Home for Aged Colored Women, 22 Hancock Street	Private Corporation	Indigent aged women
Home for Aged Women, 64 Bartlett St., (Roxbury)	Ladies Unity Club	Homeless aged women
Home for the Aged, 424 Dudley St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Immigrants Home, 72 Marginal St. (East Boston)	Woman's Home Missionary Society M. E. Church	Needy Immigrants
John Howard Industrial Home, 560 Massachusetts Ave	Private corporation	Discharged prisoners
St. Joseph's Home, 41 East Brookline St	Sisters of Charity	Unemployed women
St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, 149 Roxbury St. (Roxbury)	Private corporation (Episcopal)	Needy convalescent women
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 103 Train St (Dorchester)	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their infants
Scandinavian Sailors and Immigrants Home		

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Old Folks Home, R. D. 5	Church of the Brethren	Impoverished aged persons
Sioux City:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 28th & Court St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen girls and their infants
House of the Good Shepherd, 24th & Court St	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Erring girls
KANSAS:		
Ellsworth:		
Mother Bickerdyke Home	State of Kansas	Soldiers, widows and their children
Fort Dodge:		
Kansas State Soldiers' Home	State of Kansas	Civil war veterans and their families
Lawrence:		
Old Folks' Home	Colored Baptist State Convention	Aged and infirm persons
Leavenworth:		
Kansas State Protective Home, 610 5th Ave	Private Corporation	Aged persons and orphans
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors
Topeka:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 23rd and Jefferson Sts	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
Wichita:		
Wichita Rescue Home, 1021 Layfayette Ave	Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	Fallen women
KENTUCKY.		
Lexington:		
Pentecostal Church Home, 441 Kinkead St.	Pentecostal Power Church	Homeless widows and orphans
Louisville:		
House of the Good Shepherd, 518 S. 8th St.	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Wayward and orphan girls
St. James Old Folks' Home, 3031 Greenwood Ave	Private corporation	Aged men and women
LOUISIANA.		
New Orleans:		
Home for the Aged, 3618 Prytania St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Aged persons
House of the Good Shepherd, 2600 Bienville St	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and wayward girls
Lepers' Home, Conti and Chartres St	State of Louisiana	Lepers
Thomy Lafon's Home of the Holy Family, Hospital and Tonti Sts	Sisters of the Holy Family	Aged men and women
MAINE:		
Bangor:		
Good Samaritan Home, 105 Third St	Private corporation	Fallen women, wayward girls and children
King's Daughters' Home, 89 Ohio Street	Kings' Daughters	Homeless and unprotected girls
Portland:		
Temporary Home for Women and Children, Powsland St	Private corporation	Fallen girls, homeless women and children
Togue:		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, National Soldiers Home	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Road	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and wayward girls
Springfield Home for Aged Men, 74 Walnut St	Private corporation	Aged American men
Springfield Home for Aged Women, 471 Chestnut St	Private organization	Aged women
Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children (Adult Dept.) 136 Wms. St	Private corporation	Homeless women
Springfield Rescue Mission Home, 36 Willow St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed men
Worcester:		
Home for Aged Colored People, 10 Liberty St	Private corporation	Homeless aged persons
St. Francis Home, 37 Thorne St	Little Franciscan Sisters of Mary	Aged Persons
St. Joseph's Home for Business Girls, 50 High St	Sisters of Mercy	Young business women
Temporary Home and Day Nursery, 10 Edward St	Private corporation	Temporarily dependent women and children
MICHIGAN.		
Battle Creek:		
James White Memorial Home, 317 Aldack St	Private corporation	Aged persons
Byron Center:		
Michigan Home for Girls, R. D. 64	Private corporation	Homeless or incorrigible girls, fallen women and their infants
Detroit:		
Florence Crittenton Mission, 187 East Elizabeth St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Dependent of erring women and children
Home for the Aged, 45 Scott St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
House of the Good Shepherd, 792 Fort St. W	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and unprotected children
Phyllis Wheatley Home, 176 East Elizabeth St	Private corporation	Aged colored women
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 896 Fort St. West	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Grand Rapids:		
Home for the Aged, 158 Lafayette St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Michigan Soldiers Home	State of Michigan	Veterans, their mothers, wives & sisters
Rest Cottage, 779 East Fulton St	International Apostolic Holiness Union	Homeless girls and fallen women and their infants
Richard Allen Home, 195 Bates St	Woman's Loyal Bible League	Homeless women and children
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 1230 S. Division St	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their infants
Woman's Home and Hospital, 69 Bostwick St	Women's Christian Temperance Union	Homeless aged women
Jackson:		
Handy State Missionary Home, 1317 N. Lansing Ave	African Methodist Episcopal Church	Aged ministers, their wives and other worthy persons

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OF ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
111 Webster St., East Boston	Eastern Missionary Association	Scandinavian Sailors and Immigrants
Talitha Cumi Maternity Home, 206 West Brookline St	New England Moral Reform Society	Fallen wo en and their infants
Temporary Home for Working Women, 453 Shawmut Ave	Private corporation	Unemployed women and girls
Washington Home, 41 Waltham St	Private corporation	Inebriate men
Wayfarers' Lodge, 30 Hawkins St	City of Boston	Unemployed men
Winchester Home for Aged Women, 10 Eden St	Private corporation	Aged women
Cambridge:		
Baptist Home 308 Brooklyn St	Private Corporation (Baptist)	Aged members of the church
Chelsea:		
Soldiers Home in Massachusetts	State of Massachusetts	Veterans
Fall River:		
Fall River Rescue Mission, 63 Fourth St	Private Corporation	Destitute or degraded men
Gardner:		
Gardner Home for Elderly People, 162 Pearl St	Private corporation	Aged Protestant Americans
Haverhill:		
Haverhill Deaconess Home, Lowell Ave., R. D. 2	New England Deaconess Association of Methodist Episcopal Church	Working girls and fresh air children
Lowell:		
Ayer Home, Pawtucket St	Private corporation	Young women and children
St. Patrick's Home, Cross St	Franciscan Sisters	Homeless women
Lynn:		
Lynn Home for Aged Women, 197 North Common St	Private corporation	Aged American Women
Lynn Workingmen's Home, 13 Commercial St	Volunteers of America	Unemployed men
Methuen:		
Henry C. Nevins Home for Aged and Incurables, Broadway	Private corporation	Aged persons
Milton:		
Milton Convalescent Home Edge Hill Road	Private Corporation	Convalescent women and Children
New Bedford:		
Mariners' Home and Seamen's Bethel, 15 Bethel St	New Bedford Port Society	Homeless seamen
New Bedford Home for Aged. 396 West Middle St	Woman's Loyal Union	Aged men and women
St. Mary's Home, Kenyston & Liberty Sts	Sisters of St. Francis	Destitute persons
Workingmen's Home and Woodyard, 25 South Water St	Ladies City Mission Society	Homeless men
Somerville:		
Home for the Aged, 186 Highland Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Springfield:		
House of the Good Shepherd, Wilbraham		

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	State of Nebraska	Civil War veterans, their wives & widows
Omaha:		
House of the Good Shepherd, Fortieth nad Jones Sts	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen or dependent women
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 3824 North 24th St	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
West Point:		
St. Joseph Home for the Aged	Franciscan Sisters of Charity	Aged men and women
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Manchester:		
St. Patrick's Home for Aged Women, 22 Hanover St	Sisters of Mercy	Aged women
Tilton:		
New Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Winter St	State of New Hampshire	Veterans
NEW JERSEY.		
Boonton:		
New Jersey Firemen's Home	State of New Jersey	Aged volunteer firemen
Irvington:		
Colored Aged Home and Orphanage	Private Association	Aged men and women
Jersey City:		
Home for Girls, 41 Belmont Ave	Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Homeless, dependent, or erring women and their children
Newman Industrial Home and Mission, 421 Johnson Ave	Private corporation	Homeless men and boys
Kearney:		
New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Belgrove Drive	State of New Jersey	Veterans
Newark:		
Christian Refuge, 109 Mechanic St	Private corporation	Fallen women and wayward girls
Home for the Aged, Warren & 8th Sts	Little Sisters of the Poor	Needy aged persons
Newark Rescue Home, 15 Spring St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed men
Paterson:		
Home for the Aged, 70 Dey St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Stillman:		
New Jersey State Village for Epileptics	State of New Jersey	Epileptics
Trenton:		
Florence Crittenton Home, W. State St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Homeless or fallen women
Vineland:		
New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives	State of New Jersey	Veterans and their wives
NEW YORK.		
Albany:		
Home for the Aged, 391 Central Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Needy and aged persons
House of Shelter	Private corporation	Fallen women and their infants
House of the Good Shepherd	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and their infants, and delinquent children
Amityville, L. I.:		
Brunswick Home, Broadway	Private corporation	All classes of incurables, except insane

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
MINNESOTA.		
Minneapolis:		
Bethany Home, 3719 Bryant Ave, South	Private corporation	Fallen women and their infants
Florence Crittenton Home, 2014 26th Av. S	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Young girls committed by the court
Home for Children and Aged Women, 3200 Stevens Ave	Private corporation	Aged women and children
Home for the Aged, 215 Broadway	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Minnesota Soldiers Home	State of Minnesota	Veterans, their mothers, wives and widows
Travelers Aid Home, 1714 Stevens Ave	Woman's Christian Association	Girls seeking employment and women traveling
New Ulva:		
St. Alexander's Old People's Home	St. Alexander Hospital	Aged persons and children
St. Paul:		
Colored Orphanage and Old Folks Home, 1537 Randolph St	Private corporation	Homelsss aged persons and children
House of the Good Shepherd, Milton and Blair Sts	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and unprotected girls
St. Paul Bethel, 316 Wabash St	Bethel Association	Working men and women, & needy persons
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 480 North St	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Woman's Christian Home, Albany and Hamlin Sts	Minnesota Magdalen Society	Fallen girls and their infants
MISSISSIPPI.		
Gulfport:		
Jefferson Davis Beauvoir Soldiers Home	State of Mississippi	Confederate veterans, their wives, widows and war body servants
MISSOURI.		
Kansas City:		
Helping Hand Institute, 408 Main St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed persons & children
House of the Good Shepherd, Twentieth and Cleveland Ave	Sister of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and dependent girls
Old Folks and Orphans Home, 2446 Michigan Ave	Colored Peoples Christian Charity Association	Destitute aged persons and orphans
St. Louis:		
Colored Old Folks Home, 9837 Eugenia St	Private corporation	Aged persons
Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, 3740 Marine Ave	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
MONTANA.		
Columbia Falls:		
Montana Soldiers Home	State of Montana	Veterans and their wives
Helena:		
House of the Good Shepherd	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women
NEBRASKA.		
Grand Island:		
Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors Home, Burkett P. O		Veterans, their wives and widows, and army nurses
Milford:		
Nebraska Industrial Home	State of Nebraska	Homeless fallen women and their infants, and dependent children

St. Barnabas House, 304 Mulberry St	Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society	Homeless women and children
St. Francis Home for Chronic Incurables, 609 Fifth St	Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis	Destitute, aged incurables
St. Mary's Home for the Protection of Working Girls	Private corporation	Unemployed working girls and homeless women
St. Rose's Home, 426 Cherry St	Sisters of St. Dominic	Destitute women with incurable cancer
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 316 East Fifteenth St	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 West 8th St	Private corporation	Fallen unprotected girls
West Side Lodging House, 225 West 35th Street	Children's Aid Society	Homeless boys
White Rose Homefor Working Girls, 217 East 86th St	Private corporation	Working girls and women
Brooklyn Borough:		
Baptist Home of Brooklyn, Greene and Throop Aves	Private corporation (Baptist)	Aged members of the church
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, 1095 St. John's Place	Private corporation	Aged men and women
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, 240 Kingston Ave	Private corporation	Consumptives
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants Hospital, 396 Herkimer St	Private corporation	Young children and their mothers
Home for Friendless Women and Children, 20 Concord St	Private corporation	Friendless women and children
Home for the Aged, Bushwick an De Kalb Aves	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Lodging House for Homeless Women, 78 Schermerhorn St	Brooklyn Bureau of Charity	Homeless women and children
Ozanam Home for Friendless Women, 48 Concord St	Society of St. Vincent de Paul	Homeless women
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 1009 Hancock St	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home, 172 Carroll St	Private corporation	Homeless seamen
Second Home for the Aged, 8th Ave. and 16th St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Tillary Street Lodging House, 14 Tillary St	Brooklyn City Mission & Tract Society	Homeless men
Wayside Home, 356 Bridge St	Private corporation	Wayward girls
Sailors' Snug Harbor, Stapleton (S. I.)	Private corporation	Aged and infirm sailors
Ogdensburg:		
City Orphanage and Home for the Aged, 45 King St	Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns)	Aged persons and dependent children
Ossining:		
Bethany Home and Christ Child Day Nursery, 26 Ann St	Private corporation	Aged women and children of working mothers

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
St. Catherine's Infirmary	Sisters of St. Dominic	Aged persons and incurables
Bath:		
New York StateSoldiers' and Sailors' Home	State of New York	Civil War veterans
Buffalo:		
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, 485 Best St	Sisters of Charity of Refuge	Inebriate or fallen women and wayward girls
Erie County Lodging House, 29 Franklin St	County of Erie	Homeless unemployed men
Home for the Friendless, 1500 Main St	Private corporation	Homeless aged women
Ingleside Home, 70 Harvard Place	Private corporation	Aged or erring women, fallen girls and their infants
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 69 Cottage St	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
St. Elizabeth's Home, 73 Pine St	Catholic Aid Society	Unemployed women and girls
Eastview:		
Loeb Convalescent Home, 356 Second Ave., N. Y. (office)	Private corporation	Convalescents
Gerry:		
Gerry Homes (Home Department)	Free Methodist Church	Homeless aged persons
Hawthorne:		
Rosary Hill Home	Sisters of St. Dominic	Destitute persons with incurable cancer
New York City:		
Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 153 Bowery	Young Men's Christian Association	Destitute men
Emergency Shelter for Women with Children, 311 East Twelfth St	Children's Aid Society	Homeless women and their children
Florence Critten Home, 21 Bleeker St	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their children
German Lutherton Emigrant House, 4 State St	Private corporation	German Lutheran immigrants and emigrants
Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St	Children's Aid Society	Homeless boys
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society's Home 229 E. Broadway	Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society	Hebrew immigrants and wayfarers
Home for the Aged, 213 E. 70th St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Home for the Aged, Belmont Ave. and East 183rd St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Home for the Aged, 135 West 106 St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
House of Calvary, 5 Perry St	Private corporation (Roman Catholic)	Destitute women with incurable cancer
House of Mercy, 214th St. and Bolton Rd	Sisters of St. Mary (Episcopal)	Fallen women and incorrigible children
House of Rest for Consumptives, Bolton Rd	Private corporation	Indigent consumptives
Industrial Christian Alliance, 70 Bleeker St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed men
Isaac T. Hopper Home, 110 Second Ave.,	Woman's Prison Association	Discharged women prisoners
Margaret Strachan Home, 103 West 27th St	Private corporation	Fallen girls
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, 92nd St. and Amsterdam Ave	Methodist Episcopal Church	Aged members of the church
Municipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25th St	City of New York	Homeless persons
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 East 68th Street	Sisters of Charity	Homeless mothers and deserted children
New York Magdalen Home, Dyckman St and River Road	Private corporation	Fallen and inebriate women

Home for the Aged, Florence Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Salvation Army Rescue Home, Gilbert and Windsor Aves. (Walnut Hills)	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Cleveland:		
Cleveland Home for Aged Colored People, 2520 East 39th St	Private corporation	Indigent aged persons
Home for the Aged, 2507 East 22nd St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
House of the Good Shepherd, East Thirtieth St. and Carnegie Ave	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women, wayward girls, and unprotected children
St. Anthony's Home for Working Boys, 8301 Detroit Ave	Roman Catholic Diocese of Cleveland	Homeless working boys
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 5905 Kinsman Road	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
The Retreat, 4916 St. Clair Ave	Young Woman's Christian Association	Fallen girls and their infants
Victory Mission, 230 Prospect St	Private corporation	Inebriates and destitute unemployed men
Wayfarers' Lodge, 1440 W. 10th St	Associated Charities	Wayfaring men and women
Columbus:		
Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless, Main St	Private organization	Needy women and children
Dayton:		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors
Lima:		
Lima Rescue Home, 207 East North St	Private organization	Homeless, needy persons
Sandusky:		
Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	State of Ohio	Veterans
Toledo:		
Home for the Aged, 1616 Starr Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
House of the Good Shepherd, 3502 Lagrange St	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Erring women
Lutheran Orphan and Old Folks Home, 2465 Seamen St	Synod of Iowa and other States	Dependent children and homeless men and women
OREGON.		
Portland:		
Florence Crittenton Home, East 31st and Glisan Sts	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
Louise Home, 373 Cable St	Pacific Coast Rescue & Protective Society	Delinquent or fallen girls
Mount St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, E. 320th and Stark Sts	Sisters of Mercy	Aged men and women
Portland Commons Settlement, 22 North Front St	Pacific Coast Rescue & Protective Society	Homeless unemployed men
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 392 East 15th St. North	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Roseburg:		
Oregon Soldiers Home	State of Oregon	Veterans

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Oxford:		
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home	State of New York	Veterans with their wives, veterans widows & mothers & army nurses
Poughkeepsie:		
Old Ladies Home, 50 S. Hamilton St	Private corporation	Aged women
Rochester:		
Door of Hope, 293 Troup Ave	Private corporation	Destitute of fallen women and their infants
People's Rescue Mission, 134 Front St	Private corpration	Homeless men
Rochester Home for the Friendless, 210 E. Ave	Private corporation	Impoverished aged women
Sonyea:		
Craig Colony for Epileptics	State of New York	Epileptics
Sparkill:		
Hope Hall, Box 99	Volunteers of America	Discharged prisoners
Spring Valley:		
St. Elizabeth's Home for Concalescent Women and Girls	Society of St. Vincent de Paul	Convalescent women and girls
Syracuse:		
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, 206 Robert Ave	Private corporation	Unprotected or wayward girls
Tappan:		
Door of Hope	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Troy:		
Home for the Aged, 192 Ninth St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Tuckahoe:		
St. Eleanora's Home for Convalescents, Scarsdale Road	Sisters of Charity	Convalescents
Utica:		
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home (Home department) 724 Columbia St	Sisters of Third Order of St Francis	Aged women
St. Luke's Hospital and Home (Home department) 512 Whitesboro St	Grace Church (Episcopal)	Aged women
Watervliet:		
Bethesda Home, 1627 Third Ave	Private corporation	Homeless women and children
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Fargo:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 713 13th St. S	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Homeless or fallen women and their children
Lisbon:		
North Dakota Soldier's Home	State of North Dakota	Veterans their wives and widows
OHIO.		
Carthage;		
House of the Good Shepherd	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women, wayward girls and destitute children
Cincinnati;		
Home for Aged Colored Women, 2918 Park Ave	Private corporation	Aged women
Home for Incurables	Private corporation	Incurables
Home for the Aged, Clifton Heights	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons

Wayfarers' Lodge No. 1, 1720 Lombard St	Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity	Homeless unemployed men and women and their children
Wayfarers' Lodge No. 2, 1438 N. 6th St	Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity	Homeless unemployed men and women and their children
Pittsburgh:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 1852 Center Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Lemington Ave	Private corporation	Deserving aged women
Home for the Aged, Penn Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Home for the Aged, 501 Washington St., N. Side	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons
Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, Francis St	Private corporation	Colored working girls
Providence Rescue and Mission Home, 24 Sycamore St	Free Methodist Church	Fallen women and their infants
Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Cliff and Manilla Sts	Sisters of Charity	Needy mothers and abandoned infants
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 110 Mead Ave	Salvtion Army	Fallen women and their children
Reading:		
Beulah Anchorage, 417 So. Fifth St	Private corporation	Homeless or fallen women and girls
Hope Rescue Mission, 228 Wood St	Private corporation	Homeless men
House of the Good Shepherd	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Erring women and unprotected girls
Scranton:		
Florence Crittenton Home, 712 Harrison Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Wayward girls, fallen women and their children
Home for Friendless Women and Children, Adams Ave	Private corporation	Needy women and children
Home for the Aged, Adams Ave	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital, 1850 Adams Ave	Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary	Fallen women, abandoned children and orphans
Wilks-Barre:		
Shelter and Day Nursery, 23 Park Ave	Florence Crittenton Circle of Wilkes-Barre	Fallen or homeless unemployed women and dependent children
United Charities Home, 46 N. Washington St	Charity Organization Societyof Wilkes-Barre	Homeless men and women, dependent and delinquent children
Williamsport:		
Aged Colored Women's Home, 149 Sloan Alley	Private corporation	Aged women
York:		
Christian Home, 53 South Beaver St	Private corporation	Fallen women and unprotected children
RHODE ISLAND:		
Bristol:		
Benjamin Church Home for Aged Men 1010 Hope St	Trustees of Benjamin Church Endowment	Aged male natives of Bristol
Rhode Island Soldiers Home	State of Rhode Island	Civil War Veterans
Pawtucket:		
Home for the Aged, 964 Main St.	Little Sisters of the Poor	Destitute aged persons

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Allentown:		
Good Shepherd Home, 6th and St. John Sts	Private corporation (Lutheran)	Crippled and dependent children, disabled ministers and aged persons
Phoebe Deaconess Home, 1923 Turner St	Reformed Church in the United States	Aged persons and crippled children
Braddock:		
Ladies of the G. A. R. Home, Woodstock Ave.	Ladies of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania	Mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters of Civil War veterans
Brookville:		
Pennsylvania Memorial Home	Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Pa.	Veterans, their mothers, sisters, daughters, wives and widows
Erie:		
Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Third and Ash Sts	State of Pennsylvania	Veterans
Oakburne:		
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital & Colony Farm	Private corporation	Epileptics who are not insane
Philadelphia:		
Door of Blessing, 648 N. 33rd St. (West Philadelphia)	Private organization	Discharged female prisoners and their children
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, 4400 Girard Ave	Private corporation	Aged men and women
Home for the Aged, 53rd and Chester Ave (West Philadelphia)	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Home for the Aged, 602 Church Lane (Germantown)	Little Sisters of the Poor	Homeless men and women Homeless men and women
Home for the Aged, North 18th St	Little Sisters of the Poor	Indigent aged persons
Home for the Homeless, 1327 Fitzwater St	Protestant Episcopal Church	Homeless women and children and dependent girls
House of Industry, 716 Catharine St	Private corporation	Homeless women and children
House of the Good Shepherd, Chew and Penn St., Germantown	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women and unprotected young girls
Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 48th and Woodland Ave	Private corporation	Incurables
Philadelphia Rescue Home, 1733 N. Front St. and 8 Palmer St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed men and boys
Rosine Home, 3256 Germantown Ave	Private corporation	Fallen girls and their infants
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 5415 Lansdowne Ave	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their children
Samaritan Shelter for Homeless Men, 411 North Fourth St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed men
Sheltering Arms, 717 Franklin St	Protestant Episcopal Church	Destitute fallen women, deserted wives foundlings, and widows with orphans
Temporary Home, 505 North Sixth St	Private corporation	Homeless unemployed women and their children
United States Naval Home, 24th St. and Gray's Ferry Road	U. S. Government	Aged and disabled officers, seamen and marines

Providence Orphan Asylum and Hospital, North Ave	Sisters of Charity of Providence	Aged persons and destitute children
VIRGINIA.		
Hampton:		
Tents Aged and Orphan Home, North King King St	Fraternity organization	Homeless aged members and their orphans
Norfolk:		
Lekler Old Folks' Home and Orphanage, 71 Johnson Ave	Private corporation	Indigent aged women
Richmond:		
Negro Baptist Old Folks' Home, 508 Baker St	Private corporation	Aged persons
WASHINGTON.		
Orting:		
State Soldiers' Home	State of Washington	Veterans and Militia men
Seattle:		
Florence Crittenton Home of Seattle, Dunlap P. O	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women and their infants
Lebanon Home, 1110 West 65th St	Pacific Coast Rescue & Protective Society	Fallen women
Ryther Child Home, 1262 Dennyway	Private organization	Working women and their children
Spokane:		
Maria Beard Deaconess Old Peoples Home, 1905 East Wellesley Ave	Methodist Episcopal Church	Impoverished aged persons
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 1411 East 13th Ave	Salvation Army	Fallen women and dependent children
Vancouver:		
House of Providence, 10th St. and Reserve	Sisters of Charity of Providence	Homeless old men, orphans and boarding pupils
WEST VIRGINIA:		
Wheeling:		
House of the Good Shepherd, Edington Lane	Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge	Wayward girls and unprotected children
WISCONSIN.		
Green Bay:		
House of the Good Shepherd, Polier and Webster Aves	Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge	Destitute, wayward, or homeless girls, aged women and unprotected children
St. Mary's Mothers' and Infants' Home, 403 Webster Ave	Sisters of Misericorde	Erring women and their infants and abandoned children
La Crosse:		
Home for the Friendless, 11th Street	Private corporation	Homeless women and children
Milwaukee:		
Dayton Home for Incurables, 21st and State Sts	Institution of Protestant Deaconesses	Non-contagious incurables
Milwaukee Home for the Friendless, 378 Van Buren St	Private corporation	Homeless women and children

HOMES FOR THE CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Providence:		
Home for Aged Colored Women, 45 East Transit St	Private corporation	Aged women
House of the Good Shepherd, 275 Eaton St	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Fallen women
New England Rest Cottage, 4 Avon St	Private corporation	Fallen girls and women and their infants
Providence Rescue Home, 41 Beacon Ave	Private corporation (Protestant churches)	Fallen girls and women and their infants
Woonsocket:		
Ballon Home for the Aged, High and Arnold Sts	Private corporation	Aged persons
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Aiken:		
Old Folk's Home, York Street	City of Aiken	Paupers and chronic invalids
Charleston:		
Ashley River Asylum, President St	City of Charleston	Indigent aged persons
Centenary M. E. Church Home, 88 Smith St	Centenary M. E. Church	Homeless aged members of the church
Greenville:		
Salvation Army Rescue Home, Ruthford St	Salvaion Army	Fallen women and their children
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Hot Springs:		
Battle Mountain Sanitarium	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors
South Dakota Soldiers' Home	State of South Dakota	Veterans
TENNESSEE.		
Johnson City:		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors
Memphis:		
Home for Old Folks and Orphans, Hernand Road and Norris Ave	Private corporation	Homeless aged women and orphans
TEXAS.		
San Antonio:		
Home for Destitute Children and Aged Persons, 182 Burnett St	Private corporation	Aged persons and orphans
House of Refuge, Rio Grande and Montana Sts	Sisters of our Lady of Charity of Refuge	Fallen women and dependent children
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 3019 River Ave	Salvation Army	Fallen women and their infants
UTAH.		
Ogden:		
Florence Crittenton Home, Butler Ave	National Florence Crittenton Mission	Fallen women, homeless girls aud children
VERMONT.		
Bennington:		
Soldiers' Home in Vermont, Hunt St	State of Vermont	Veterans
Burlington:		
Home for Friendless Women, 260 Shelburne Road	Private corporation	Fallen women

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT THEM.

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of children Received
CALIFORNIA:		
Bakersfield:		
Kern Co. Children's Shelter, 920 20th St	Private Corporation	Orphan and abandoned children
Fresno:		
Fresno County Orphanage, Venture Ave	Private Association	Orphan and abandoned children
Grass Valley:		
Grass Valley Orphan Asylum, Church St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and abandoned children
Los Angeles:		
Home of the Guardian Angel, W. Washington St., R. D. 7, Box 148	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and abandoned children & boarders
Maud B. Booth Home, 1511 W. 23rd St	Volunteers of America	Dependent children
Victoria Home, 2414 Griffith Ave	Children's Home Society of California	Homeless, neglected and dependent children
Lytton:		
Golden Gate Orphanage	Salvation Army	Orphan, dependent, delinquent, and wayward children
Mission San Jose:		
St. Mary's Orphanage	Sisters of St. Dominic	Orphan, homeless and neglected girls and boarders
Oakland:		
Juvenile Detention Home, 413 19th St	County of Alameda	Children waiting action of court
Sacramento:		
Home of the Merciful Saviour for Invalid Children, 3410 J Street	Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Sacramento	Sick and incurable children
Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum, Palmetto Heights, R. D. Box 24 1-2	Privat Corporation	Orphan, abandoned and delinquent children
Stanford-Lathrop Memorial Home, 800 N. Street	Roman Catholic Diocese of Sacramento	Abandoned and homeless girls
San Anselmo:		
Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm, Fairfax Road	Presbyterian Church	Orphan, abandoned and homeless children
San Bernardino:		
Orphan's Home, 246 Base Line	County of San Bernardino	Orphan, abandoned and other homeless children
San Diego:		
Children's Home, 16th and Ash Sts	Private Corporation	Needy children
San Francisco:		
Babies Aid, 487 Twenty-ninth Ave	Private corporation	Foundlings and abandoned children
Bertha Juilly Home for Children, Lomita Park	Private corporation	Orphan children and foundlings
Boys and Girls Home School, 460 Baker St	Boys' and Girls' Aid Society	Dependent and delinquent boys
Infants' Shelter, 1025 Shotwell St	Private corporation	Working mothers' children
Mount St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum, Silver Ave	Sisters of Charity (St. Vincent de Paul)	Orphan, abandoned and dependent children
Mount St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, N. and Bay vew Streets	Sisters of Charity (St. Vincent de Paul)	Orphan, abandoned and dependent girls and boarders

HOMES FOR THE CARE OR ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHICH ARE FOR NEGROES OR ADMIT NEGROES. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Inmates Received
Milwaukee House of Mercy, 54th and Cedar Sts	Private corporation	Dependent or fallen women and their infants
Milwaukee Rescue Mission	Private corporation	Homeless men
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	U. S. Government	Disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors
Sheyboygan: Home for the Friendless, 721 Ontario Ave	Private organization	Homeless women and unprotected children
WYOMING. Buffalo: Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	State of Wyoming	Honorably discharged U. S. volunteers

Norwalk:		
Fairfield County Temporary Home, Westport Ave	County of Fairfield	Dependent and neglected children
Norwich:		
New London County Temporary Home, Smith Ave	County of New London	Dependent and neglected children
Rock Nook Children's Home	United Workers	Temporarily homeless children
Orange		
New Haven County Temporary Home, Campbell Ave., West Haven P. O	County of New Haven	Dependent and neglected children
Putnam:		
Windham Co. Temporary Home, Box 58	County of Windham	Neglected children
Vernon:		
Tolland Co. Temporary Home, Rockville, R. D. 1	County of Tolland	Dependent and neglected children
Winsted		
William L. Gilbert Home, Williams Ave	Private corporation	Homeless children
DELAWARE:		
Clayton:		
St. Joseph's Industrial School for Colored Boys	Sisters of St. Francis	Orphan and homeless boys
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:		
Washington:		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, Blue Plains	District of Columbia	Destitute and wayward boys
FLORIDA:		
Belleview:		
Bellview Orphan's Home	Woman's Missionary Society	Orphan children
Jacksonville:		
Orphans' & Industrial Home, 1628 Franklin St	Orphans' & Industrial Home Association	Orphan and homeless children
GEORGIA:		
Orange Hill:		
Nettie's Colored Orphan's Home, Chipley, R. D. 3	Private organization	Foundlings and orphan children
Atlanta:		
Carrie Steele Orphanage, 901 E. Fair St	Private corporation	Foundlings and crippled, delinquent, and homeless children
Augusta:		
Shiloh Industrial Orphanage, Carnes Roa (Harrisonville)	Private corporation	Orphan children
Covington:		
Reed Home and Industrial School	Private corporation	Destitute children
Macon:		
Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphans' Home	Private corporation	Orphan and indigent children from 4 to 14
IDAHO:		
Boise:		
Receiving Home, 740 Warmspring Ave	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children
Lewiston:		
Receiving Home for North Idaho, 1806 Eighteenth Ave	Private corporation	Orphan, homeless and abused children
ILLINOIS:		
Chicago:		
Chicago Homes for Boys, 1506 W. Adams St	Protestant Episcopal Church	Homeless boys

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children, Lake St. and 14th Ave	Private corporation	Orphan, abandoned and homeless children
Youth's Directory, 720 Church St	Private corporation	Homeless boys
San Jose:		
Home of Benevolence, Martha and 11th Sts	Privzte corporation	Orphan, homeless and neglected children
San Lorenzo:		
Union Orphanage	State Building Trades Council	Orphan and abandoned children
San Rafael:		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent P. O	Brothers of the Christian Schools	Orphan, dependent and abandoned boys under 14
South Pasadena:		
Home for Friendless Children, Mission St. and Orange Grove Ave	Boys' and Girls' Aid Society	Orphan and other needy children
Vallejo:		
Good Templars' Home for Orphans	Good Templars of California	Orphan & abandoned children & boarders
Watsonville:		
St. Francis' Orphanage	Franciscan Fathers	Orphan, abandoned and neglected boys
COLORADO:		
Denver:		
Children's Home, 3545 Raleigh St	Children's Home Society of Colorado	Homeless and dependent children
Detention Home, 2844 Downing St	City and County of Denver	Children awaiting action of court
State Home for Children, 2305 S. Washington St	State of Colorado	Dependent and neglected children
CONNECTICUT:		
Danbury:		
Children's Home, 57 Toron Hill Ave	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children from 4 to 14
East Windsor:		
Hartford Co. Temporary Home, Gardner St	County of Hartford	Dependent and neglected children
Haddam:		
Middlesex Co. Temporary Home, Main	County of Middlesex	Dependent and neglected children
Hartford:		
Hartford Orphan Asylum, 171 Putnam St	Private corporation	Indigent and dependent children
St. James's Orphan Asylum, 91 Church St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan, destitute and neglected children
Watkinson Juvenile Asylum, 1100 Albany Ave., P., Box 335	Private corporation	Homeless boys over twelve
Litchfield:		
Connecticut George Junior Republic	Connecticut Geo.Jr. Republic Association	Wayward boys
New Britain:		
Polish Orphanage, Gold Street	Bernadine Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi	Orphan and homeless children
The Children's Home, Rockliff Heights	Private corporation	Destitute children
New Haven:		
New Haven Orphan Asylum, 610 Elm St	Private corporation	Orphan, neglected and destitute children
St. Francis Orphan Asylum, Whitney Ave. and Highland St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan, homeless and destitute children
Newington:		
Virginia T. Smith Home for crippled and incurable children	Connecticut Children's Aid Society	Mentally bright but crippled and ailing children

Greencastle:		
Greencastle Orphans' Home	Private corporation	Orphan children
Indianapolis:		
Colored Orphans' Home, 319 W. 21st St	Friends Church	Dependent and delinquent children
Knightstown:		
Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	State of Indiana	Soldiers' and sailors' dependent children and grandchildren
LaFayette:		
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Sisters St. Francis	Orphan, defective, delinquent and homeless boys, orphan and homeless children
LaGrange:		
Rogers Orphans' Home	County of La Grange	Dependent children under 14.
Madison:		
Jefferson Co. Children's Home, 707 East Main Street	County of Jefferson	Neglected and orphan children
Marion:		
Grand County Orphans' Home	Private corporation	Dependent and homeless children
Muncie:		
Deleware County Childrens' Home, Yorktown Pike	Private corporation	Dependent and neglected children
Newport:		
Collett Home for Orphans	Private corporation	County orphan children
Plymouth:		
Julia E. Work Training School	Private organization	Dependent and delinquet children
Terre Haute:		
Vigo County Home for Dependent Children R. D. 5	Board of Children's Guardians	Orphan and dependent children
Wabash:		
White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute	Society of Friends	Dependent and wayward children
IOWA:		
Boone:		
Children's Christian Training Home, 906 W. Second St	Christian Missionary Alliance	Orphan and homeless children
Cedar Rapids:		
Home for the Friendless, 519 N. 15th St	Private corporation	Homeless children
Davenport:		
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 2800 Eastern Ave	State of Iowa	Soldiers' and other orphans and dependent children
Des Moines:		
Iowa Children's Home, 2340 East 9th St	Iowa Children's Home Society	Orphan, dependent and delinquent children
Polk County Juvenile Home, 15th St. and Hull Avenue	County of Polk	Dependent, neglected & delinquent children
Ottumwa:		
Receiving Home, 507 West Fourth St	American Home Finding Association	Homeless and friendless children
Sioux City:		
Boys' and Girls' Home, Twenty-sixth and Douglass Streets	Private corporation	Neglected children under 16

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN—(Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, 1932 Burling Street	Private corporation	Orphans and working women's children
Chicago Orphan Asylum, 5120 S. Park Ave	Private corporation	Orphan children
Juvenile Detention Home, 771 Ewing St	County of Cook	Dependent, truant and delinquent children
Louise Juvenile Home for Dependent Children; 6124 Ada St., Englewood	Private organization	Dependent children
St. Vincent Infant Asylum, 721 Lasalle Ave	Sisters of Charity	Foundlings and destitute children under 7
Douquoin:		
Receiving Home	Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society	Dependent children
Evanston:		
Receiving Home, 826 Ridge Ave	Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society	Dependent children
Glenwood:		
Glenwood Manual Training School	Private corporation	Normal, dependent boys
Harvey:		
Amanda Smith Orphan Home, 305 147th	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
La Grange:		
Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home	Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois	Masons' Orphan children
Lake Villa:		
Allendale Farm	Allendale Association	Dependent, friendless and neglected boys
Maywood:		
Home for Disabled Children, 902 S. 8th Ave	National Children's Home Society	Crippled, deformed and disabled children
Normal:		
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Beech and Lincoln Sts.	State of Illinois	Soldiers and sailors, orphans and other dependent children
Onarga:		
Bethel Home	Western Seamen's Friend Society	Defective children
Paris:		
Edgar Co. Children's Home, R. D. 1	Private corporation	Dependent children
Rockford:		
Boys' Club Association of Rockford, 204 S. Madison St	Private Corporation	Street boys
Children's Home of Rockford, 306 6th St	Private corporation	Dependent Children
Urbana:		
Cunningham Children's Home, Cunningham Ave	Woman's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church	Orphan girls and boys under 8
Woodstock:		
Chicago Industrial Home for Children	Free Methodist Church	Orphan, dependent and homeless children
INDIANA:		
Brookville:		
Franklin Co. Children's Home, R. D. 7	County of Franklin	Dependent children
Crawfordsville:		
Montgomery Co. Orphan's Home	County of Montgomery	Orphan and dependent children under 16
Evansville:		
Evansville Orphan Asylum, W. Indiana St	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children
Fort Wayne:		
Allen Co. Orphan's Home, Bluffton Road	County of Allen	Abandoned and neglected children
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Wells St. and Archer Ave	Sisters, Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ	Orphan and dependent girls from 2 to 14

Universal Progressive School for Orphan & Destitute Colored Children, 1132 Pennsylvania Ave	Private corporation (Baptist)	Orphan, destitute and incorrigible chilldren
Ellicott City:		
Maryland Home for Friendless Colored Children	Private oganization	Homeless children from 3 to 10
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Boston:		
Farm and Trades School, Thompson's Island (Box 1486)	Private corporaion	Worthy poor orphans and other boys from 10 to 14
Home for Destitute Catholic Children, 788 Harrison Avenue	Sisters of Charity	Neglected children
House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon St., Roxbury	Brothers of Charity	Orphan, homeless and wayward boys and boarders
Hunt Asylum for Destitute Children, 10 Eden Street	Private corporation	Destitute Protestant children
Industrial Schools for Girls, Centre Street (Dorchester)	Private corporation	Dependent girls
Martin Luther Orphans' Home, Baker St., West Roxbury	Synodical Conference	German orphan children
Massachusetts Infant Asylum, 106 Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain	Private corporation	Infants under 2 years
Mount Hope Home, Bourne and Florence Streets, Roslindale	Boston North End Mission	Orphan and needy children from 2 to 14
New England Home for Little Wanderers, 202 West Newton Street	Private corporation	Orphan, homeless and destitute children
Nickerson Home for Children, 14 Tyler St	Private corporation	Orphan, homeless and destitute children
St. Mary's Infant Asylum, 90 Cushing Ave., Dorchester	Sisters of Charity	Dependent children
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Camden St. and Shawmut Ave	Sisters of Charity	Orphan girls
Temporary Home, 43 Mt. Vernon St	Massachusetts Society Prevention Cruelty to Children	Neglected or delinquent children
Cambridge:		
Avon Home 309 Mount Auburn St	Private corporation	Destitute children
Fall River:		
Children's Home of Fall River, 427 Robeson Street	Private corporation	Orphan and Homeless children
Fitchburg:		
Fitchburg Union Aid Home for Children, 27 Holt Street	Private corporation	Needy children
Foxboro:		
St. Augustine's Children's Farm and Convalescent Home	Society of St. John the Evangelist	Orphan children
Holyoke:		
Holy Family Institute, Springfield Road	Sisters of Providence	Infants, orphans & destitute boys under 14
Mount St. Vincent	Sisters of Providence	Orphan girls
Hyde Park:		
New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Hale St	Private corporation	Destitute cripples under 12
Lawrence:		
Children's Home, 76 Howard Street	Ladies Union Charitable Society	Orphan and neglected girls from 2 to 12

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
KANSAS:		
Atchison:		
State Orphans' Home	State of Kansas	Dependent children
Hillsboro:		
Industrial School and Hygiene Home for the Friendless, Franklin Street	Crimean Mennonite Brethren	Orphan, homeless and destitute chiildren
Kansas City:		
Orphan Childrens' Home, 852 Washington Boulevard	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Leavenworth:		
Colored Orphan Asylum, R. D. 6	Oblate Sisters of Providence	Homeless and destitute children
Wichita:		
Helen Gould Orphan Children's Home, 1447 River Street	Private organization	Orphan children
KENTUCKY:		
Louisville:		
Colored Orphans' Home, 18th and Dumisnil Sts	Orphans' Home Society	Orphan children
Kentucky Home for Colored Children, 807 Sixth Street	Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children	Destitute and neglected children
LOUISIANA:		
New Orleans:		
Colored Industrial Home, Gentilly Ave	Private corporation	Homeless and destitute children
Lafoun Orphan Asylum for Colored Boys Gentilly Road	Sisters of the Holy Family	Homeless and neglected orphan boys
MAINE:		
Bangor:		
Bangor Children's Home, Ohio Stree	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
Bath:		
Military and Naval Orphan Asylum	State of Maine	Soldiers' and sailors' orphan children and grandchildren
Lewiston:		
Girls' Orphanage, Sabattus Street	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and neglected girls from 3 to 18
Healey Asylum, 81 Ash Street	Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns)	Orphan boys
Portland:		
Female Orphan Asylum, 62 State Street	Private corporation	Orphan children
Maine Home for Friendless Boys, 1383 Forest Ave	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless boys
St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum, 87 High St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and neglected children
MARYLAND:		
Baltimore:		
Johns Hopkins, Colored Orphan Asylum, 31st and Remington Ave	Johns Hopkins Hospital	Orphan girls
	Franciscan Sisters	Foundlings and destitute children
St. Elizabeth's Home, 317 St. Paul Street	Oblate Sisters of Providence	Orphan, homeless and neglected girls
St. Frances' Orphanage, East Chase St		
St. Mary's Home for Little Colored Boys 1601 West Presstman St	All Saints Sisters of the Poor	Destitute boys
St. Peter Calvers' Industrial School for Colored Girls416 W. Biddle St	Institute of Mission Helpers (Catichlo)	Homeless girls

Holt:		
Rocky Beach Orphanage	Private corporation	Orphan, abandoned and illegitimate children under 14
Houghton:		
Good Will Farm	Private corporation	Dependent and homeless children
Kalamazoo:		
Juvenile Detention Home, 819 Clinton Ave	Juvenile Court	Dependent and delinquent children pending court action
Saginaw:		
Home for the Friendless, Howard and McCosky Aves	Private corporation	Friendless and indigent children
St. Joseph:		
Receiving Home, 1424 South State St	Michigan Children's Home Society	Curable, physically defective and dependent children under twelve
St. Vincent Orphan Home, 160 Howard St	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and homeless children
MINNESOTA:		
Duluth:		
Children's Home, 15th Ave., E. & 5th Sts	Private corporation	Orphan and needy children
Little Falls:		
St. Otto's Orphanage, Second Street	Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception	Orphan and homeless children
Minneapolis:		
Catholic Orphan Asylum, Chicago Ave. and Forty-sixth Streets	Sisters of St. Joseph	Orphan and dependent boys
Sheltering Arms, 44th St. and Riverside Boulevard	Private corporation (Episcopal)	Orphan and destitute children
Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, Nicollett Ave and Fiftieth St	Private corporation	Orphan children
Minnetonka Beach:		
Glen Lake Farm School for Boys, Hopkins P. O	County of Hennepin	Delinquent boys
Owatonna:		
State Public School, State Ave	State of Minnesota	Dependent and neglected children
St. Paul:		
Catholic Orphan Asylum, 933 Carroll St	Sisters of S.t Joseph	Orphan and abandoned girls
Twin Valley:		
Wild Rice Orphanage	Norwegian Lutheran Synod	Dependent, indigent and neglected children
Vasa:		
Vasa Orphan's Home	Swedish Lutheran (Augustana Synod)	Orphan children
Wabasha:		
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother	Orphan and neglected children
MISSOURI:		
Kansas City:		
Detention Home, 514 Oak St	County of Jackson	Delinquent children under seventeen pending trial
St. Anthony's Home for Infants, Twenty-third St. and College Ave	Sisters of Charity	Orphan, destitute and abandoned children under two
Normandy:		
St. Francis Orphan Asylum	Oblate Sisters of Provdidence	Orphan, destitute and abandoned girls from 3 to 12
St. Joseph:		
North Western Colored Orphanage, 1816 S. Sixth St	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN—(Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of children Received
Protectory of Mary Immaculate, 189 Maple Ave.	Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns)	Orphan, abandoned and needy children
Lowell:		
Children's Home, 60 Kirk Street	Private corporation	Homeless and neglected children
French-American Orphan Asylum	Sisters of Charity	Orphan children
Malden:		
Volunteer Children's Home, 42 Sea View Ave.	Volunteers of America	Needy children
Millbury:		
St. Joseph's Industrial School	Xaverian Brothers	Orphan, incorrigible and destitute boys
Newton:		
Working Boys' Home, Winchester St., Newton Highlands,	Xaverian Brothers	Wayward and neglected boys
Revere:		
Ingleside Home, 148 Prospect Street	Private corporation	Wayward girls from 13 to 18
Salem:		
Salem Seamen's Children's Home, 7 Carpenter Street	Private corporation	Destitute children
Springfield:		
Springfield Home for Friendless Women and children (Children's department) 37 Buckingham St.	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Taunton:		
Bethlehem Home, 71 Summer Street	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and neglected children under 2
Wellseley Hills:		
Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, Forest Street	Children s Hospital (Boston)	Convalescent children
Worcester:		
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, 46 High Street	Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy	Orphan, neglected and abandoned children
MICHIGAN:		
Assinins:		
St. Joseph's Asylum	Sisters of St. Agnes	Orphan children
Battle Creek:		
Haskell Home, 156 Hubbard Street	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children
Coldwater:		
State Public School	State of Michigan	Dependent, ill-treated and neglected children under fourteen
Detroit:		
Protestant Orphan Asylum 988 Jefferson Ave.	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children from 2 to 12
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 137 McDougall Ave	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and destitute girls
Framington:		
Ford Republic	Boys Home and D'Arcambal Association	Delinquent and homeless boys
Grand Rapids:		
D. A. Blodgett Home for Children, 66 Cherry Street	Private corporation	Foundlings, orphan and homeless children
Highland Park:		
St. Francis Home, 3190 Woodward Ave	Sisters of St. Joseph	Orphan boys

Jersey City:		
Children's Home, 134 Glenwood Ave	Private corporation	Destitute and friendless children
Orphans Home of the Children's Friend, 93 Nelson Ave	Lutheran Ministerium of New York	Orphan children
Kearney:		
Catholic Protectory, Arlington P. O	Sisters of Charity	Wayward and destitute boys from 14 to 18
Italian Protectory, Harrison P. O	Pallotine Sisters of Charity	Orphan homeless boys
New Brunswick:		
Children's Industrial Home, 190 Somerset Street	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Colored Industrial School, 110 Comstock St.	Private corporation	Orphan children over 6
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Easton Ave	Sisters of St. Francis	Orphan and homeless children under 7
Newark:		
Eighth Avenue Baby Shelter and Day Nursery, 61 Eighth Ave	Private corporation	Children under 8
House of Detention, New Street	County of Essex	Delinquent children
Parsippany:		
Morris County Children's Home	Private corporation	Indigent children
Passaic:		
Passaic Home and Orphan Asylum, 64 River Drive	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Summit:		
Blind Babies' Home, Pine Grove Ave	International Sunshine Society	Blind children too young to enter other institutions
Fresh Air and Convalescent	Private corporation	Children convalescent or needing preventative care
Trenton:		
McKinley Receiving Home, Brunswick Ave., (R. D. 2)	New Jersey Children's Home Society	Normal destitute children
NEW YORK:		
Albany:		
Albany Orphan Asylum, New Scotland and South Lake Aves	Private corporation	Destitute and dependent children
Frances Elliott Austin Infants Home, 95 Elm Street	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and destitute children
Holy Cross House, 72 Orange Street	Private corporation (Episcopal)	Abandoned and friendless children
House of Detention, 80 Howard Street	Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society	Delinquent and neglected children
St. Francis De Sales Asylum, Clinton and Catherine Streets	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and abandoned children under 6
St. Margaret's House, Hawk and Elk Sts	Corning Foundation	Orphan, homeless and other infants
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, 391 Western Avenue	Brothers of the Christian Schools	Orphan, destitute and wayward boys
Amsterdam:		
Children's Home, 81 Spring Street	Private corporation	Orphan and needy children
Auburn:		
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, 66 Owasco Street	Private corporation	Homeless and destitute children from 2 to 12

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
St. Louis:		
St. Louis Colored Orphan Home, 4316 Natural Bridge Road	Private corporation	Orphan and neglected children
MONTANA:		
Butte:		
Paul Clark Home, 207 So. Excelsior Ave	Private corporation	Orphan children over 4
Twin Bridges:		
State Orphan's Home	State of Montana	Neglected and dependent children under 16
NEBRASKA:		
Lincoln:		
Detention Home, 746 Rose Street	County of Lancaster	Dependent, neglected and delinquent children
St. Thomas Orphanage	Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns)	Catholic orphan and dependent children
State Public School, 944 H. Street	State of Nebraska	Mentally sound, dependent children under 16
Omaha:		
Child Saving Institute, Forty-second and Jackson St	Private corporation	Dependent and neglected children
NEVADA:		
Carson City:		
State Orphan's Home	State of Nevada	Orphan and homeless children
NEW HAMPSHIRE:		
Dover:		
Dover Children's Home, Locust St	Private corporation	Destitute children and boarders
St. Mary's Orphanage, 38 Court St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and destitute children
Franklin:		
New Hampshire Orphan's Home, Webster Place	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children
Manchester:		
Mercy Home, 86 Mammoth Road	Woman's Christian Temperance Union	Unprotected friendless girls under 14
Notre Dame Orphanage Notre Dame Ave	Sisters of Charity	Orphan girls
St. Joseph's Boys Home, Hanover St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan, destitute and abandoned boys
St. Patrick's Orphanage, 184 Hanover St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan, destitute and abandoned girls
St. Peter s Orphanage, 55 Kelly St	Sisters of Charity	Orphan, destitute and abandoned boys
Nashua:		
Kings Daughters' Day Nursery and Children's Home, 76 Kingsley St	King's Daughters' Benevolent Association	Orphan and destitute children
Protestant Orphanage, 16 Burritt St	Private corporation	Orphan and neglected children from 2 1-2 to 12
St. Joseph's Orphanage, 293 Main St	Grey Nuns	Orphan and abandoned children
Portsmouth:		
Chase Home for Children, 358 Court St	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
NEW JERSEY:		
Atlantic City:		
Children's Sea-Shore Home, Annapolis and Atlantic Aves	Private corporation	Debilitated or diseased indigent city children
Camden:		
West Jersey Orphanage, 6th & Mechonic Sts	Private corporation	Orphan children
Hackensack:		
Bergen County Children's Home, 125 Essex Street	Bergen Co. Children's Aid and S. P. C. C.	Orphan, destitute and homeless children

Lackawanna:		
Our Lady of Victory Infant Home	Sisters of St. Joseph	Foundlings, & orphan & homeless children
St. John's Protectory, Ridge Road	Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children	Homeless and destitute boys from 7 to 14
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Ridge Rd	Sisters of St. Joseph	Orphan boys
Lockport:		
Home for the Friendless, Lake Ave	Private corporation	Homeless and orphan children under 16
Middletown:		
Children's Home, Ridge Street	County of Orange	Dependent children
Mineola, L. I.:		
Children's Home, Willis Ave	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
New York City:		
Colored Orphan Asylum, West 259th St., (Riverdale-on-Hudson)	Private corporation	Destitute children
Forty-fourth Street Boy's Lodging House, 247 East Forty-fourth St	Children's Aid Society	Homeless boys
Home for Destitute Crippled Children, 141 West Sixty-first St	Private corporation	Destitute crippled children
Institution of Mercy 1075 Madison Ave.,	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and indigent children.
New York Nursery and child's Hospital Boarding—out Department) 161 West Sixty-first St.,	Private Corporation	Homeless and indigent children
Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street	Children's Aid Society	Homeless and working boys
New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester P. O.	Roman Catholic Church	Dependent and delinquent children
St. Phillip's Home for Industrial Boys, 417 Broome Street	New York Catholic Protectory	Dependent boys
William H. Davis Free Industrial Schoolfor Crippled Children, 471 W. 57th St.,	Private corporation	Crippled children
Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum 1550 Dean Street	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children from 2 to 16
Children's Society (Receiving Home) 105 Schermerhorn Street	Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	Destitute, neglected and delinquent children
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby Ave	Sisters of Mercy	Destitute children and homeless mothers with infants
St. John's Home, 992 St. Marks Ave	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn	Destitute Catholic boys
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Willoughby and Sumner Aves	Sisters of St. Joseph	Catholic Orphan girls
St. Malachy's Home, Atlantic and Van Sicklen Ave	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn	Dependent children
St. Paul's Industrial School, Congress and Clinton Sts	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn	Catholic orphan girls
St. Michael's Home, 424 W. 34th St., New York (office)	Presentation Nuns	Destitute Roman Catholic children under 16
New Brigton (S. I.):		
Home for Seamen's Children, Castleton Ave.	Society for the Relief of Destitute Children	Seamen's destitute children from 2 to 10
Richmond County S. P. C. C. Home, Castleton Ave.	Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	Ill-treated children, pending court action

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN—(Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of children Received
Bath:		
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children	Private corporation	Orphan girls from 5 to 9
Binghamton:		
St. Mary's Orphan Home, Chestnut St	Sisters of St. Joseph	Orphan and destitute children
Susquehanna Valley Home, Home Ave	Private corporation	Orphan and indigent children
Blauvelt:		
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic	Sisters of St. Dominic	Destitute and neglected children
Brook Haven, L. I.:		
Suffolk Co. Children's Home, Yaphank P. O	County of Suffolk	Destitute children
Buffalo:		
Buffalo Orphan Asylum, 403 Virginia St	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Children's Aid Society's Boys' Home, 261 Delaware Ave	Buffalo Children's Aid Society	Working boys from 10 to 18
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 564 Dodge St	Sisters of Third Order of St. Francis	Orphan and destitute children
St. Agnes Training School for Girls 3233 Main Street	Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge	Delinquent girls
St. Mary's Infant Asylum, 126 Edward St	Sisters of Charity	Orphan children under 5
Working Boys' Home of the Sacred Heart, 35 Niagara Square	Sisters of St. Joseph	Homeless working boys
Canandaigua:		
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Main Street	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Cooperstown:		
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, 3 Beaver Street	Protestant Episcopal Church	Orphan and destitute children
Cortland:		
King's Daughters' Home for Children, 240 Port Watson Street	King's Daughters	Orphan and homeless children
Dunkirk:		
St. Mary's Home and School 319 Washington Ave	Sisters of St. Joseph	Orphan and destitute children
Freeville:		
George Junior Republic	Private corporation	Destitute, neglected and delinquent children
Garden City, L. I.:		
House of St. Giles, the Cripple	Protestant Episcopal Church	Cripple children
Gerry:		
Gerry Home (Orphanage Dept.)	Free Methodist Church	Orphan and homeless destitute children
Hartsdale:		
St. Mary of the Angels	Sisters of Misericorde	Destitute children
Hicksville, L. I.:		
St. John's Protectory	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn	Friendless Catholic boys
Ithaca:		
Ithaca Children's Home, 518 West Seneca Street	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Kingston:		
Industrial Home of the City of Kingston, E. Chester Street	Private corporation	Homeless children

Valhalla:		
Brace Farm School	Children's Aid Society	Homeless boys
Jennie Clarkson Home for Children	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children
Watertown:		
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, 506 Franklin Street	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
Watervliet:		
Fairview Home, Boght Road, R. D	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children from 4 to 16
NORTH CAROLINA:		
Charlotte:		
St. Michael's Training and Industrial School, Mint and West Hill St	Private organization (Episcopal)	Neglected children
Oxford:		
Colored Orphan Asylum	Private corporation	Orphan children
Winston-Salem:		
Colored Orphan Home, 502 E. Fourth St	Private organization	Normal orphan children
NORTH DAKOTA:		
Fargo:		
St. John's Orphanage, Seventh Ave	Presentation Sisters	Orphan children
Children's Home, 804 Tenth St., So	N. Dakota Children's Home Society	Dependent and neglected children
OHIO:		
Akron:		
Summit County Children's Home, 264 Arlington Street	County of Summit	Dependent children
Alliance:		
Fairmount Children's Home, Box 525	Counties of Stark and Columbiana	Destitute and needy children under 16
Ashland:		
Ashland Co. Children's Home, R. D. 8	County of Ashland	Normal children under 16
Ashtabula:		
Children's Home, 37 Main St	Private corporation	Destitute and dependent children
Athens:		
Athens Co. Children's Home	County of Athens	Destitute children
Bellefontaine:		
Logan Co. Children's Home, Sidney Pike	County of Logan	Destitute children
Birmingham:		
Light and Hope Orphanage, Amherst P. O	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
Cadiz:		
Harrison County Children's Home	County of Harrison	Normal indigent children
Cambridge:		
Guernsey County Children's Home, 274 Highland Ave	County of Guernsey	Destitute and dependent children
Canal Dover:		
Tuscarawas Children's Home, Tuscarawas Ave	County of Tuscarawas	Destitute children
Cincinnati:		
Children's Home, 9th Ave. and Plum St	Private corporation	Orphan, neglected, homeless and dependent children
Cincinnati House of Refuge, Box 66	Department of Public Safety	Delinquent and dependent children from 3 to 16.
New Orphan Asylum for Colored Youth, Spillito and Emery Streets	Private corporation	Orphan and abandoned children

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN. (Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
Newburgh:		
Children's Home, High Street	City of Newburgh	Dependent children
Ogdensburg:		
United Helpers' Home, 250 State St	Society of United Helpers	Orphan, destitute and homeless children
Oswego:		
Oswego Orphan Asylum, Ellen St	Private corporation	Orphan, delinquent and homeless children
St. Francis Home, Syracuse Ave	Sisters of the 3rd order of St. Francis	Orphan and homeless children
Peekskill:		
Noyes Memorial Home for Convalescent & Incurable Children, 636 Main St	Sisters of St. Mary (Episcopal)	Convalescent and incurable children
St. Ann's Home for Destitute Children, Mt. Florence Street	Sisters of the Good Shepherd	Destitute, orphan and indigent girls
Peterboro:		
Peterboro Home	Private corporation	Neglected children
Plattsburg:		
Home for the Friendless, 9 Broad St	Private corporation	Destitute and neglected children
Randolph:		
Children's Home	Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children	Homeless and dependent children
Rensselaer:		
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Lawrence St	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and destitute children
Rochester:		
Rochester Orphan Asylum, 1183 Monroe Ave.	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Rye:		
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children	Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	Destitute and homeless children
Saratoga Springs:		
Hawley Home for Children, 64 Ludlow St	Private corporation	Normal children from 3 to 10
Syracuse:		
Onondago Orphans Home, 1007 E. Genesee Street	Private corporation	Destitute and neglected children
Troy:		
Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, Hanover & Bedford Sts	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute boys
Humane Society Home, 77 4th St	Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Soc.	Delinquent and neglected children
St. Joseph's Home, Thompson Street	Sisters of St. Joseph	Foundlings, & orphan & homeless children
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, 180 Eighth Street	Sisters of Charity (St. Vincent de Paul)	Destitute girls
Troy Orphan Asylum, Spring Ave	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children
Utica:		
House of the Good Shepherd, 704 Genesee Street	Private corporation (Episcopal)	Neglected and destitute children under 10
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, 80 John Street	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and homeless girls from 5 to 16
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Green and Addison Streets	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and destitute infants
Utica Orphan Asylum, 475 Genesee St	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children

Malta:		
Morgan County Children's Home	County of Morgan	Orphan and indigent children
Mansfield:		
Richland Co. Children's Home, 259 Hedges St	County of Richland	Indigent children
Marietta:		
Washington County Children's Home	County of Washington	Indigent children under 16
Marion:		
Marion County Children's Home	County of Marion	Orphan and indigent children
Marysville:		
Union Co. Children's Home, R. D. 3	County of Union	Orphan and dependent children
Massillon:		
Charity Rotch School	Private corporation	Indigent children
Maumee:		
Lucas County Children's Home	County of Lucas	Dependent children
New Lexington:		
Perry Co. Children's Home, Mill St	County of Perry	Orphan and homeless children
Norwalk:		
Norwalk Children's Home, 143 Benedict St	Private organization	Orphan and indigent children
Oberlin:		
Lorain County Children's Home, 538 East College Street	County of Lorain	Destitute and dependent children
Pomeroy:		
Meigs County Children's Home	County of Meigs	Orphan and abandoned children under 16
Portsmouth:		
Scioto County Children's Home	County of Scioto	Dependent children
Sandusky:		
Erie Co. Children's Home, Sycamore Line	County of Erie	Orphan and indigent children
Sidney:		
Shelby Co. Children's Home, R. D. 3	County of Shelby	Dependent children
South Euclid:		
Rainbow Cottage, Green Road	Private corporation	Needy, convalescent and crippled children
Springfield:		
Clark Co. Chilren's Home, Homeroad	County of Clark	Orphan and dependent children
Tacoma:		
Belmont County Children's Home	County of Belmont	Orphan, neglected and dependent children
Toledo:		
Lucas County Juvenile Detention Home, 418 Erie Street	County of Lucas	Delinquent and dependent children pending action of court
Toledo Boys' Home, 737 Ontario St	Private corporation	Working boys
Troy:		
Knoop Children's Home, R. D. 6	County of Miami	Orphan, neglected and delinquent children
Urbana:		
Champaign County Children's Home	County of Champaign	Dependent and delinquent children
Warren:		
Trumbull Couny Children's Home, East Market Street	County of Trumbull	Orphan and homeless children
Washington Court House:		
Fayette County Children's Home	County of Fayette	Homeless and indigent children
Waverly:		
Pike County Children's Home	County of Pike	Normal orphan children
West Union:		
Wilson Children's Home	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN.—(Continued.)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
Cleveland:		
Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, 5,000 St. Clair Ave., N. E	Private corporation	Orphan, dependent and neglected children
Infants' Rest, 9014 Cedar Ave	Cleveland Humane Society	Abandoned, dependent and neglected children under 2
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 3409 Woodland Ave	Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine	Foundlings and orphan children
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 3315 Monroe Ave	Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine	Orphan, abandoned and neglected boys
Columbus:		
Franklin County Children's Home	County of Franklin	Orphan and homeless children
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1555 Bryden Rd	Sisters of St. Francis	Dependent children under 5
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 1490 East Main Street	Sisters of St. Francis	Orphan and destitute children
Dayton:		
Holloway Children's Home, 267 Dunbar Av.	Private corporation	Orphan and dependent children under 16
Defiance:		
Defiance County Children's Home	County of Defiance	Dependent children from 1 to 16
Delaware:		
Children's Home of Delaware, Sandusky St.	Private corporation	Homeless and neglected children
Eaton:		
Preble County Children's Home	County of Preble	Dependent children
Findlay:		
Findlay Orphan's Home, West Park St	Private organization	Orphan and destitute children
Flat Rock:		
Ebenezer Orphan Asylum	Evangelical Association	Orphan and homeless children
Gallipolis:		
Gallia Co. Children's Home, R. D. 2	County of Gallia	Orphan and indigent children
Greenville:		
Darke County Children's Home	County of Darke	Orphan and homeless children
Hamilton:		
Children's Home, South D. Street	Private corporation	Orphan, destitute and neglected children
Ironton:		
Lawrence Co. Children's Home, Vernon St.	County of Lawrence	Foundlings, homeless and dependent children
Lancaster:		
Fairfield Co. Children's Home	County of Fairfield	Orphan and homeless children under 16
Lebanon:		
Warren County Orphan Asylum	County of Warren	Orphan and homeless dependent children
Lima:		
Allen Co. Children's Home, Box 498	County of Allen	Indigent children
London:		
Madison Co. Children's Home, R. D. 7	County of Madison	Orphan and indigent children
Louisville:		
St. Louis Orphanage	Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine	Orphan and abandoned boys
McArthur:		
Vinton County Children's Home	County of Vinton	Homeless and indigent children

Philadelphia:		
Catholic Home for Destitute Children, 1720 Race Street	Sisters of St. Joseph	Orphan and destitute girls
Home for Destitute Colored Children, Fifty-fourth and Berks St	Private corporation	Destitute children
House of St. Michael and All Angels, 613 North Forty-third St	Private corporation	Crippled children
House of the Holy-Child, 625 N. 43rd St	Private corporation	Homeless children
St. John's Orphanage, 1722 Rittenhous St	Trustees of J. Edgar Thompson Endow'	Railway employees' orphan girls
St. Vincent's Home, 20th and Race Sts	Sisters of Charity	Destitute infants and foundlings
Shelter for Colored Orphans, Forty-fourth and Wallace Streets	Society of Friends	Orphan and homeless girls from 2 to 7
Pittsburgh:		
Christ Church Home for Babies, Harker St. West End	Young Woman's Guild of Christ M. E. Church	Indigent and neglected children under 3
Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, 2816 Wylie Ave	Private corporation	Delinquent & dependent boys & boarders
Home for Colored Children, Termon Ave	Woman's Christian Association	Orphan and destitute children
Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 2503 Central Avenue	Private corporation	Orphan and neglected babies under one
Pittsburgh News Boys' Home, Stevenson & Locust Streets	Private corporation	Newsboys, waifs and homeless boys
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Troy Hill Rd. (Ewalt Station)	Sisters of Notre Dame	Orphan and destitute children
St. Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, 552 Vine St	Diocese of Pittsburgh (Roman Catholic)	Homeless and dependent boys from 12 to 20
Pottsville:		
Children's Home of Pottsville	Pottsville Benevolent Association	Destitute, neglected and homeless children
Reading:		
St. Catherine's Female Orphan Asylum, 1026 Franklin Street	Sisters of Charity	Indigent girls
Scotland:		
Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School	State of Pennsylvania	Soldiers' destitute orphan children
Scranton:		
St. Patricks' Orphanage, 1425 Jackson St	Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary	Orphan and destitute children
Warminster:		
Christ's Home for Children, 983 North Fifth St., Philadelphia (office)	Band of Workers	Homeless and destitute children
Washington:		
Children's Home, R. D. 10	County of Washington	Indigent, dependent and neglected children
Waynesburg:		
Greene County Children's Home	County of Greene	Neglected and homeless children
Williamsburg:		
Industrial Training Home	County of Blair	Homeless and needy children
Williamsport:		
Goldy Home, 819 Meade Street	Private corporation	Homeless children
Zelienople:		
Orphans' Home and Farm School	Institution of Protestant Deaconesses	Destitute orphan children
RHODE ISLAND:		
Barrington:		
St. Andrew's Industrial School	Private corporation (Episcopal)	Orphan, neglected and indigent boys

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN (Continued.)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of Children Received
Wilmington:		
Clinton County Children's Home	County of Clinton	Dependent children
Woodsfield:		
Monroe County Children's Home	County of Monroe	Normal, indigent children under 16
Wooster:		
Wayne County Children's Home	County of Wayne	Orphan children
Xenia:		
Greene Co. Children's Home, Dayton Pike	County of Greene	Homeless and indigent children
Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	State of Ohio	Soldiers' and sailors' orphan children others needing education
Youngstown:		
Glenwood Children's Home, Glenwood Ave.	County of Mahoning	Orphan and homeless children
OREGON:		
Parkplace:		
St. Agnes' Foundling Asylum	Sisters of Mercy	Indigent children under 5
Portland:		
Baby Home, E. 36th and Ellsworth Sts	Private corporation	Homeless children under 3
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society Home, East 29th & Irving Sts. (Station C)	Boys' and Girls' Aid Society	Dependent and neglected children
Children's Home, Corbett & Gaines Sts	Ladies' Relief Society	Orphan and other needy children
PENNSYLVANIA:		
Chambersburg:		
Children's Home	Children's Aid Society of Franklin Co	Homeless, indigent and neglected children
Chester Springs:		
Soldiers' Orphan School	State of Pennsylvania	Soldiers' orphan children
Easton:		
Easton Home for Friendless Children, 1440 Washington Street	Private corporation	Orphan children from 2 to 10
Eddington		
St. John Orphan Asylum	Christian Brothers	Orphan boys
Erie:		
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Third St	Sisters of St. Joseph	Destitute and indigent children
Harrisburg:		
Children's Industrial Home, Nineteenth & Swatara Streets	Private corporation	Orphan and homeless children
Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, Derry Street	Sisters of Mercy	Orphan and indigent girls
Lancaster:		
Children's Home, S. Ann & Chester Sts	Private corporation	Orphan and neglected children from 3 to 12
Mars:		
St. John's Lutheran Orphanage	Joint Synod of Ohio & Other States	Orphan and deserted children
Meadowbrook:		
Seybert Institution, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia (office)	Private organization	Dependent children
New Derry:		
Seraphic Home	Seraphic Work of Charity	Indigent and destitute boys

WASHINGTON:		
Everett:		
Orphans' Home, 22nd and Highland St	Snohomish County Orphanage Association	Orphan children
Seattle:		
Detention Home, 500 Ninth Ave	County of King	Neglected and delinquent children pending action of court
Seattle Children's Home, West Ninth and McGraw St	Ladies Relief Society of Seattle	Orphan and indigent children
Seattle Parental School, Mercer Island (E. Seattle)	Seattle Public Schools	Truant boys
Seattle Receiving Home, 65th & Jones St	Washington Children's Home Society	Dependent children for adoption
Spokane:		
Home of the Friendless, Hemlock St. and Euclid Ave	Ladies Benevolent Society	Orphan and neglected children
Spokane Receiving Home, 605 N. River St	Washington Children's Home Society	Dependent children for adoption
WEST VIRGINIA:		
Huntington:		
Colored Orphans' Home, R. D. 2	Private corporation	Orphan and abandoned children
WISCONSIN:		
Appleton:		
Children's Receiving Home	Children's Home Society of Wisconsin	Normal dependent children for "homing"
LaCrosse:		
St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, R. D. 1	Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration	Dependent and neglected children
Milwaukee:		
Detention Home, Eleventh & Galena Sts	County of Milwaukee	Delinquent and dependent children pending action of court
Protestant Orphan Asylum, North & Prospect Aves	Private corporation	Orphan, homeless and neglected children
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, Lake Drive and East North Avenue	Sisters of Charity	Orphan and destitute girls
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, 483 Greenfield Ave	Sisters of Charity	Foundlings, orphans and dependent children under 5
St. Francis:		
St. Aemilianus Orphan Asylum	Private corporation	Orphan and neglected boys
Sparta:		
State Public School	State of Wisconsin	Dependent and neglected children
Superior:		
Children's Home & Refuge, 2002 Ohio Ave.	Private corporation	Homeless child ren under 11
Wauwatosa:		
Home for Dependent Children	County of Milwaukee	Destitute children

INSTITUTIONS FOR CARE OF CHILDREN—(Continued)

Name and Location	Supervised or Conducted by	Class of children Received
Providence:		
Providence Shelter for Colored Children, 20 Olive Street	Private corporation	Orphan and indigent children
Rhode Island S. P. C. C. Receiving Home, 98 Doyle Ave	Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children	Neglected, abused and abandoned children
St. Aloysius' Home, 473 Prairie Ave	Sisters of Mercy	Orphans from 6 to 12
St. Vincent De Paul's Infant Asylum, Regent Ave	Sisters of Divine Providence	Orphans and abandoned children under 6
State Home and School	State of Rhode Island	Dependent, neglected and abused children
SOUTH CAROLINA:		
Charleston:		
Jenkins' Orphanage, 20 Franklin St	Orphan Aid Society	Orphan and destitute children
Columbia:		
Industrial Home	Private corporation	Orphan and destitute children from 1 to 14
Mount Pleasant:		
Home for Destitute Children	Private organization	Homeless and destitute children
SOUTH DAKOTA:		
Sioux Falls:		
Receiving Home, Tenth St. & Sherman Ave	S. Dakota Children'sHome Society	Neglected, dependent and needy children
TENNESSEE:		
Chattanooga:		
Steele Orphanage, 1 Strait Street	Private corporation	Destitute children under 14
UTAH:		
Salt Lake City:		
Kearn's St. Ann's Orphanage, Twelfth St. S. and Fourth St. E	Sisters of the Holy Cross	Indigent children
Orphan's Home and Day Nursery, Twelfth St., S. and Tenth St., E	Private corporation	Orphan children
VERMONT:		
Burlington:		
Home for Destitute Children, Shelburne Rd	Private corporation	Destitute children
St. Joseph's Orphanage, North Ave	Sisters of Charity of Providence	Destitute children
St. Albans:		
Warner Home for Little Wanderers, High St., and Chauncey Place	Private corporation	Orphan, homeless, neglected and indigent children
VIRGINIA:		
Boydton:		
Bethany Home	Colored Orphan and Relief Society	Colored orphan children
Hampton:		
Weaver Orphan Home	Tidewater Orphan Association	Orphan, dependent and neglected children
Norfolk:		
Day Nursery and Children's Home, 511 Chapel Street	Private organization	Orphan and dependent children
Richmond:		
Friends' Orphan Asylum, 112 W. Charity St	Private corporation	Orphan and abandoned children
Holy Innocent Foundling Asylum, 709 N. First St	St. Joseph Society for Colored Missions	Abandoned Colored Infants

HEALTH.

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The population of this area is white, 71,621,632, or 78 per cent of the total white population; and colored, 4,716,957 or 43 per cent of the total colored population. The total number of deaths in the registration area in 1916 was, white, 905,213; Negro, 92,899.

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The following tables appear to indicate that the death rate for Negroes is decreasing.

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COLOR	1910	1911	1912	1916	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1901 to 1905	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1906 to 1910
White	16.8	16.0	15.7	14.8	17.7	16.6
Colored	28.8	28.9	27.8	25.9	29.8	29.1

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 FOR WHOLE REGISTRATION AREA

COLOR	1910	1911	1912	1916
White	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.5
Colored	24.2	23.6	22.9	20.5

Conclusions drawn from military examinations and experiences of the past few years appear to indicate that the Negro is constitutionally a better physiological machine than the white man. This conclusion was expressed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 17, 1919. In discussing the relative resistance to disease it was pointed out that:

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NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION AMONG WHITE AND COLORED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN 1911, 1913 AND 1916.

AREA	YEAR	Typhoid Fever		Tuberculosis of Lungs		Cancer		Cerebral hemorrhage and softening		Diseases of heart		Pneumonia		Brights Disease		Congenital Debility and Malformation		Diarrhea and Enteritis	
		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Total Registration Area	1911	19.9	14.9	126.2	405.3	75.0	57.0	76.1	84.2	137.8	211.8	128.4	252.2	94.3	170.4	77.8	108.2	75.9	111.0
	1913	16.8	38.6	115.7	350.4	80.0	57.3	76.1	82.0	135.8	192.4	127.7	218.7	99.5	166.2	82.2	99.0	74.3	91.3
	1916	11.9	33.5	110.5	312.7	83.8	53.5	82.5	84.5	148.1	178.0	132.0	212.0	101.9	151.6	75.6	103.8	64.4	82.0
Registration States	1911	19.7	40.6	125.1	409.8	74.6	57.0	77.7	78.4	138.4	201.3	125.9	236.2	92.4	141.2	78.4	101.7	72.7	99.6
	1913	16.8	40.3	114.5	347.0	79.6	56.4	77.4	78.7	136.2	184.5	125.4	207.1	98.0	146.8	83.1	96.5	71.4	89.1
	1916	11.9	33.7	109.6	304.3	83.5	51.7	84.1	82.2	148.7	173.0	132.2	210.7	101.3	140.2	76.4	107.3	60.9	82.7
Rural Parts Registration States	1911	21.3	52.3	110.5	378.4	66.6	43.4	80.9	66.9	132.1	143.9	102.8	174.1	74.3	99.1	71.6	75.7	55.0	83.2
	1913	15.2	35.2	100.8	301.1	70.7	42.2	80.7	62.4	127.9	136.8	100.0	134.0	80.1	105.5	76.5	76.8	58.8	78.1
	1916	13.7	37.6	98.2	260.2	74.0	37.8	88.5	64.4	138.2	129.4	107.9	149.4	86.2	103.2	73.5	104.9	52.0	73.0
All Registration Cities	1911	18.8	41.2	139.5	418.5	82.2	63.6	72.0	92.7	142.6	245.3	250.2	290.5	111.3	205.5	83.1	124.2	93.7	124.6
	1913	15.4	34.4	128.5	387.7	88.0	68.8	72.2	97.0	142.5	234.6	151.4	283.0	116.0	212.3	87.2	115.7	87.6	101.3
	1916	10.2	27.7	121.7	387.8	92.8	76.0	76.9	113.2	157.1	247.4	154.0	301.5	116.2	220.9	77.6	102.2	75.7	94.8

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The following series of charts first exhibited at the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference in 1914, show the death rate of Negroes, diseases most fatal to them, the number who die annually, the possible decrease in their death rate in the next fifty years and the money cost of their sickness to them and to the South.

THE
FORWARD LOOK
1913-1963

50 YEARS
OF NEGRO
HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT
IN
PREPARATION
FOR
EFFICIENCY

THE DEATH RATE
PER 1,000
AMONG NEGROES
1913
22

BY
1963
THE RATE
CAN BE DECREASED
TO
12 PER 1,000

THERE
IS NO
IRON LAW
OF
MORTALITY

LENGTH OF LIFE
INCREASES
WHEREVER
SANITARY SCIENCE
AND
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
ARE APPLIED

AVERAGE LENGTH
OF
NEGRO LIVES
IN
1913
ABOUT 35 YEARS

BY
1963
AVERAGE LENGTH
OF
NEGRO LIVES
CAN BE 50 YEARS

THE THREE GRACES
OF HEALTH

PURE FOOD
PURE AIR
PURE WATER

A SUFFICIENCY
OF
PURE FOOD
PURE AIR
PURE WATER
WOULD ADD
AT ONCE
10 YEARS
TO THE
AVERAGE OF NEGRO LIVES

INCREASE LENGTH
OF LIFE
IN A CENTURY
THE
17th and 18th
4 YEARS

FIRST HALF
19th
9 YEARS

LAST HALF
19th
17 YEARS

20th
GERMANY 27 YEARS

DURATION
OF
LIFE
IN
INDIA
25 YEARS
MASSACHUSETTS
45 YEARS

DENMARK
AND
SWEDEN
50 YEARS

450,000 NEGROES
IN SOUTH
SERIOUSLY ILL
ALL THE TIME

18 DAYS
A YEAR
FOR EACH
NEGRO
INHABITANT

ANNUAL COST
OF
SICKNESS
OF THESE
450,000 NEGROES
$75,000,000

112,000
NEGRO WORKERS
IN THE SOUTH
SICK
ALL THE TIME

THEIR ANNUAL
LOSS IN EARNINGS
$45,000,000

45 PER CENT
OF ANNUAL
DEATHS
AMONG
NEGROES
PREVENTABLE

225,000
NEGROES
IN THE SOUTH
DIE ANNUALLY

100,000
OF THESE
DEATHS
CAN BE
PREVENTED

600,000
NEGROES
OF PRESENT POPULATION
WILL DIE
FROM TUBERCULOSIS
150,000
OF THESE
CAN BE
SAVED

ANNUAL FUNERAL
EXPENSES
OF NEGROES
IN THE SOUTH
$15,000,000

$6,500,000
COULD BE
SAVED

ANNUAL LOSS
TO SOUTH
IN POTENTIAL
EARNINGS
BECAUSE
OF
PREVENTABLE DEATHS
AMONG NEGORES
$170,000,000

SICKNESS
AND
DEATHS
COST NEGROES
OF THE SOUTH
$100,000,000
ANNUALLY

$50,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

FARMING INTERESTS
OF SOUTH
LOSE ANNUALLY
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
$200,000,000

ANNUAL
ECONOMIC LOSS
TO SOUTH
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
$300,000,000

$150,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

THIS
$150,000,000
WOULD PROVIDE

GOOD SCHOOL HOUSES
AND
SIX MONTHS' SCHOOLING
FOR EVERY
CHILD
WHITE AND BLACK
IN THE SOUTH

IT WOULD PAY
THE SOUTH
TO SPEND
$100,000,000 ANNUALLY
TO IMPROVE
NEGRO HEALTH

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE SOUTH

CITY	Estimated Negro population	Number of Negroes seriously sick all the time	Loss in earnings	Cost of doctor's bills, etc.	No. of Negro deaths	Funeral expense	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to city because of Negro sickness and deaths	Est'd an'ual amt. that might be saved thro' san'tary im-provem'nt
Atlanta	56,000	3,360	$ 420,000	$ 672,000	1,494	$ 89,000	$1,100,000	$2,270,000	$1,500,000
Baltimore	86,000	5,160	645,000	1,032,000	2,644	58,000	2,000,000	3,855,000	2,600,000
Birmingham	63,000	3,780	500,000	756,000	1,308	90,000	1,000,000	2,266,000	1,450,000
Charleston	31,000	1,860	232,000	372,000	1,252	70,000	957,000	1,631,000	1,180,000
Charlotte	12,000	720	90,000	144,000	244	15,000	186,000	435,000	250,000
Galveston	8,300	500	62,000	100,000	194	12,000	128,000	300,000	186,000
Jacksonville	33,000	2,000	250,000	400,000	841	50,000	643,000	1,343,000	876,000
Louisville	41,000	2,460	300,000	492,000	1,064	63,000	813,000	1,668,000	1,100,000
Memphis	53,000	3,180	397,000	636,000	1,506	90,000	1,152,000	2,275,000	1,526,000
Mobile	24,000	1,440	180,000	280,000	714	42,000	546,000	1,048,000	700,000
Montgomery	20,000	1,200	150,000	240,000	644	38,000	492,000	920,000	600,000
Nashville	38,000	2,280	285,000	456,000	1,092	65,000	835,000	1,641,000	1,100,000
New Orleans	92,000	5,200	690,000	1,104,000	2,834	170,000	2,168,000	4,132,000	2,820,000
Norfolk	26,500	1,600	200,000	320,000	1,032	61,000	789,000	1,370,000	980,000
Richmond	48,500	2,900	363,000	580,000	1,346	80,000	1,029,000	2,052,000	1,370,000
San Antonio	11,500	690	80,000	138,000	248	15,000	190,000	423,000	267,000
Savannah	38,000	2,280	281,000	456,000	1,300	78,000	994,000	1,809,000	1,265,000
Washington	98,000	5,800	725,000	1,116,000	2,559	153,000	1,957,000	3,951,000	2,620,000

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO STATES OF THE SOUTH

STATE	Estimated Negro population	No. of Neroes seriously sick all time	Loss in earnings	Cost of doctor's bills, etc.	Annual No. of Negro deaths	Funeral expenses	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to state because of Negro sickness and deaths	Est'd annual amount that might be saved thro' sanitary improvement
Alabama	938,000	56,300	$5,600,000	$ 11,000,000	19,760	$ 988,000	$ 15,000,000	$ 32,588,000	$ 20,800,000
Arkansas	460,000	27,600	2,700,000	5,000,000	9,200	400,000	7,000,000	15,160,000	9,700,000
Florida	330,000	19,800	1,900,000	3,500,000	6,600	330,000	5,050,000	10,780,000	6,960,000
Georgia	1,217,000	73,000	7,300,000	14,000,000	24,300	1,200,000	18,580,000	41,000,000	26,000,000
Kentucky	265,000	15,900	1,500,000	3,000,000	5,300	260,000	4,050,000	8,800,000	5,630,000
Louisiana	741,000	44,400	4,400,000	8,500,000	14,800	740,000	11,320,000	24,960,000	15,860,000
Maryland	237,000	14,200	1,400,000	2,500,000	4,700	230,000	3,590,000	7,720,000	4,960,000
Mississippi	1,041,000	62,400	6,200,000	12,000,000	20,800	1,000,000	15,900,000	35,000,000	22,300,000
North Carolina	728,000	43,600	4,300,000	8,650,000	14,500	720,000	11,190,000	24,860,000	15,740,000
South Carolina	857,000	51,400	5,100,000	10,000,000	17,100	850,000	13,030,000	29,030,000	18,390,000
Tennessee	481,000	29,000	2,900,000	5,500,000	9,600	480,000	7,340,000	16,220,000	10,300,000
Texas	725,000	43,500	4,300,000	8,600,000	14,500	720,000	11,190,000	24,800,000	18,390,000
Virginia	686,000	41,000	4,100,000	8,000,000	13,700	680,000	10,480,000	23,260,000	14,740,000

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE SOUTH

CITY	Estimated Negro population	Number of Negroes seriously sick all the time	Loss in earnings	Cost of doctor's bills, etc.	No. of Negro deaths	Funeral expense	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to city because of Negro sickness and deaths	Est'd an'ual amt. that might be saved thro' san'tary improvem'nt
Atlanta	56,000	3,360	$ 420,000	$ 672,000	1,494	$ 89,000	$1,100,000	$2,270,000	$1,500,000
Baltimore	86,000	5,160	645,000	1,032,000	2,644	58,000	2,000,000	3,855,000	2,600,000
Birmingham	63,000	3,780	500,000	756,000	1,308	90,000	1,000,000	2,266,000	1,450,000
Charleston	31,000	1,860	232,000	372,000	1,252	70,000	957,000	1,631,000	1,180,000
Charlotte	12,000	720	90,000	144,000	244	15,000	186,000	435,000	250,000
Galveston	8,300	500	62,000	100,000	194	12,000	128,000	300,000	186,000
Jacksonville	33,000	2,000	250,000	400,000	841	50,000	643,000	1,343,000	876,000
Louisville	41,000	2,460	300,000	492,000	1,064	63,000	813,000	1,668,000	1,100,000
Memphis	53,000	3,180	397,000	636,000	1,506	90,000	1,152,000	2,275,000	1,526,000
Mobile	24,000	1,440	180,000	280,000	714	42,000	546,000	1,048,000	700,000
Montgomery	20,000	1,200	150,000	240,000	644	38,000	492,000	920,000	600,000
Nashville	38,000	2,280	285,000	456,000	1,092	65,000	835,000	1,641,000	1,100,000
New Orleans	92,000	5,200	690,000	1,104,000	2,834	170,000	2,168,000	4,132,000	2,820,000
Norfolk	26,500	1,600	200,000	320,000	1,032	61,000	789,000	1,370,000	980,000
Richmond	48,500	2,900	363,000	580,000	1,346	80,000	1,029,000	2,052,000	1,370,000
San Antonio	11,500	690	80,000	138,000	248	15,000	190,000	423,000	267,000
Savannah	38,000	2,280	281,000	456,000	1,300	78,000	994,000	1,809,000	1,265,000
Washington	98,000	5,800	725,000	1,116,000	2,559	153,000	1,957,000	3,951,000	2,620,000

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO STATES OF THE SOUTH

STATE	Estimated Negro population	No. of Neroes seriously sick all time	Loss in earnings	Cost of doctor's bills, etc.	Annual No. of Negro deaths	Funeral expenses	Value of lives that could have been saved	Financial loss to state because of Negro sickness and deaths	Est'd annual amount that might be saved thro' sanitary improvement
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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

ANNUAL
ECONOMIC LOSS
TO SOUTH
FROM
SICKNESS AND DEATHS
AMONG NEGROES
$300,000,000

$150,000,000
OF THIS AMOUNT
COULD BE
SAVED

THIS
$150,000,000
WOULD PROVIDE

GOOD SCHOOL HOUSES
AND
SIX MONTHS' SCHOOLING
FOR EVERY
CHILD
WHITE AND BLACK
IN THE SOUTH

IT WOULD PAY
THE SOUTH
TO SPEND
$100,000,000 ANNUALLY
TO IMPROVE
NEGRO HEALTH

NEGRO PHYSICIANS.

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States. Born a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skilled that when sold to a new master he was employed as his assistant.

Derham eventually purchased his freedom, moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in NewYork City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazes.

DeGrasse, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to become a member of a Medical Association. In 1854 he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The census of 1900 reported 1,734, and of 1910, 3,777. There were also 478 dentists and 2,433 trained nurses. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race are to their credit. Dr. Daniel H. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully perform an operation on the human heart. In the organization at Chicago in 1913, of the American College of Surgeons, which is modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dr. Williams was chosen from among the many surgeons of America, who are of note as one of the "two thousand of the fittest morally, technically, and surgically" to become the charter members of the college. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, has discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that has attracted wide attention in medical circles. In the July, 1911, number of the New York Medical Journal, Dr. Jackson describes the results of his experiments.

First Negro Medical Journal.—It was the M edical and Surgical Observer. It was established in December, 1892, at Jackson, Tennessee by M. V. Lynk, M. D., the founder and president of the University of West Tennessee. It was a monthly publication and was issued for about eighteen months.

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

National Medical Association.—President, J. P. Turner, M. D., Philadelphia, Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., 14 Webster Place, Orange, N. J. Meets annually, Fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Pellagra Commission of National Medical Association.—H. M. Green, M. D, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. N. Holman, M. D., Bacteriologist, Nashville, Tenn.; H. C. Hardy, M. D., Spartanburg, South Carolina; C. H. Henderson, M. D., Greenwood, South Carolina; A. M. Townsend, M. D., Memphis, Tennessee.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.—President, J. H. Howard, M. D., Holly Springs, Miss.; Secretary, R. B. Pruitt, M. D., Jackson, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical Association of Indiana, Kentuky and Ohio.—President, A. H. Wilson, M. D., Muncie; Ind. Secretary, H. W. Armistead, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tri-State Medical Association of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.—President, I. W. Young, M. D., Boley, Okla.; Secretary, J. E. Perry, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Tri-State Dental Association of Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.—President, D. A. Ferguson, D. D. S. Richmond, Va.; Secretary, J. M. C. Ramsey, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.

Inter-State Dental Association.—President, C. A. Dunston, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.; Secretary, J. M. C. Ramsey, M. D., Richmond, Va.

Northeastern Inter-State Medical Association.—President, George E. Cannon, M. D., Jersey City, N. J.; Secretary, B. T. Withers, D. D. S., New York, N. Y.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, J. W. Anderson, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.; Secretary, J. A. Deramus, M. D., Montgomery, Ala. Meets annually in April.

Southwest Arkansas Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society.—President, J. E. Swayze, M. D., Arkadelphia; Secretary, G. P. A. Forde, M. D., Ashdown.

Arkansas Medical Association.—President, J. T. Clowers, M. D., Little Rock; Secretary, P. A. Forde, M. D.

Medical Society of the District of Columbia.—President, Dr. Wilson; Secretary, Dr. Triplette.

Florida, Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, R. R. Williams, M. D., Ocala; Secretary, Mrs. Carrie E. Hampton, M. D., Ocala.

Georgia Association of Colored Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, R. H. Brooks, M. D., Rome; Secretary, R. A. Carter, M. D., Atlanta.

Illinois Medical Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, A. H. Kennibrew, M. D., Jacksonville; Secretary, E. G. Covington, M. D., Bloomington.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, H. L. Hummons, M. D., Indianapolis.

Kentucky Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. H. Pickett, M. D., Louisville, A. C. McIntyre, M. D. Secretary, Louisville.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. H. Welther, M. D., Baton Rouge; Secretary, J. I. Scott, M. D., Baldwin.

Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. F. Brown, M. D., Baltimore; Secretary, J. C. Brown, M. D., Baltimore.

Massachusetts Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, T. E. A. McCurdy, M. D.; Secretary, E. I. Wright, D. D. S.

Mississippi Medical, Dental, pharmaceutical and Surgical Association.—President, D. W. Sherrod, M. D., Meridian; Secretary, L. R. Young, M. D., Hattiesburg.

Pan-Missouri Medical Association.—President, J. A. Crossland, M. D., St. Louis, Secretary, William J. Thompkins, M. D. Kansas City.

State Medical Society of Missouri.—President, W. P. Curtis, M. D., St. Louis.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey.—President, William Park, M. D., Secretary, G. A. Kyles, D. D. S., Patterson.

Eastern Carolina Medical and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, Dr. Burnett; Secretary, Dr. Douglass.

North Carolina Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Association.—President, P. W. Burnett, M. D., Rocky Mount; Secretary, Clyde Donnell, M. D., Durham.

Ohio Medical Association.—President, S. S. Jordon, M. D., Chillicothe; Secretary, W. A. Method, M. D., Columbus.

Oklahoma State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. L. Haywood, M. D., Oklahoma City; Secretary, T. H. Wright, M. D., Guthrie.

Palmetto Medical Association.—President, W. H. Johnson, M. D., Charleston; Secretary, J. H. Thomas, M. D., Camden.

Tennessee Medical Association.—President, C. A. Kelley, M. D., Clarksville; Secretary, J. T. Phillips, M. D., Nashville.

The Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, Charles A. Jackson, Houston, Texas; Secretary, E. D. Moten, M. D., Denton, Texas. Meets annually in October.

Old Dominion Medical Society of Virginia.—President, Wilbur A. Drake, M. D.

Old Dominion State Dental Society.—President, G. C. Strong, D. D. S., Norfolk; Secretary, John T. Lattimore, D. D. S., Hampton.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia.—President, W. T. Jones, M. D.; Secretary, Jos. J. France, M. D.

West Virginia State Medical Society.—President, R. C. Harrison, M. D., Kimball; Secretary, R. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston.

Upper East Tennessee Medical Council.—President, R. B. McArthur, M. D., Bristol.

South Atlantic Medical Society, Savannah, Georgia.—President, G. W. Smith, M. D.; Secretary, O. C. Clayborne, M. D. Meets first Friday in each month.

Asheville Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, Asheville, N. C.—R. H. Bryant, M. D., President; T. A. Evans, D. D. S., Secretary.

Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society of Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama.—President, A. M. Brown, M. D.; Secretary, Joel A. Boykin, D. D. S.

The Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, Atlanta, Georgia.—President, Charles H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, E. B. Wallace, M. D.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists Club of Chicago.—President, A. W. Williams, M. D.; Secretary, C. G. Roberts, M. D.

Chicago Dental Association.—President, H. W. Garnes, D. D. S.; Secretary, N. Thorne, D. D. S.

Guilford County Colored Medical Association Greensboro, N. C.—President, J. W. V. Cordice, M. D.; Secretary, C. C. Stewart, M. D.

The Falls City Medical Association, Louisville, Kentucky. -President, W. S. Adams, M. D.; Secretary, C. F. Sneed, M. D.

Magic City Medical Association, Birmingham, Ala.—President, J. B. Clayton, M. D.; Secretary, E. R. Dudley, M. D.

Manhattan Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, New York City.—President, A. S. Reed, M. D.; Secretary, B. T. Wither, D. D. S.

Mound City Medical Association, St. Louis, Missouri.—President, W. P. Curtis, M. D.; Secretary, Charles L. Thomas, M. D., 2607 Lawter Ave.

Kansas City Medical Society, Kansas City, Missouri.—President, E. C. Bunch, M. D.; Secretary, C. A. M. Kane, M. D.

Medico-Odonto-Pharmo Society of Pittsburgh.—President, Frank F. Bishop, M. D.; Secretary, A. C. Kyles, M. D.

Raleigh Medical Association, Raleigh, North Carolina.—President, P. F. Roberts, M. D.; Secretary, J. T. Northam, M. D.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Allied Sciences.—President, F. C. Antoine, M. D.; Secretary, John P. Turner, M. D. Meets third Monday of each month.

Charleston County Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—President, M. M Edwards, M. D.; Secretary, W. H. Miller, M. D.

Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Memphis, Tennessee.—President, Dr. G. W. Atkins; Secretary, Dr. N. H. C. Henderson.

Knoxville Medical and Surgical Society.—President, D. W. Crawford, M. D., Secretary, S. M. Clark, M. D.

Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Nashville, Tennessee.—President, F. A. Stewart, M. D.; Secretary, L. A. Fisher, M. D.

Dallas Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. M. Sunday, M. D.; Secretary, G. W. White, M. D.

The Norfolk County Dental Society, Norfolk, Virginia.—President, J. L. McGriff, D. D. S.; Secretary, S. F. Coppage, D. D. S.

The Richmond Medical Society of Richmond Virginia.—President, H. A. Allen M. D.; Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, Jr., M. D.

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and that facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now about 118 hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. Their names and locations follow:

ALABAMA

Name of Hospital	Location
Bienville Infirmary	751 St. Louis St., Mobile
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infirmary and Nurse Training School	Decatur
Sanitarium Oakwood Manual Training School	Huntsville
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery
Talladega College Hospital	Talladega
John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital	Tuskegee Institute
Virginia McCormick Hospital	A. and M. College, Normal
Home Hospital	Birmingham
Northside Hospital	Birmingham

ARKANSAS

Pythian Sanitarium	415 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs
Bush Memorial	Little Rock
Lucy Memorial Hospital	15th and State Sts., Pine Bluff
Fraternal Hospital	815 W. 9th Street, Little Rock

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Freedmen's Hospital	Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Brewster Hospital	Jacksonville
McLeod Hospital of Daytona Industrial School	Daytona
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School	Ocala
Mercy Hospital	Jacksonville
Nurse Training Department A. and M. College	Tallahassee
Pine Ridge Hospital	Palm Beach

GEORGIA

Burrus's Sanitarium	Augusta
Charity Hospital	Savannah
East Side Sanitarium	Savannah
Georgia Infirmary	Savannah
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training School	Augusta
McVicar Hospital	Spelman Seminary, Atlanta
Fair Haven Hospital	Morris Brown University, Atlanta
The Statesboro Hospital	Statesboro

ILLINOIS

Evanston Sanitarium	1818 Asbury Ave., Evanston
Provident Hospital	Chicago
The Home Sanitarium	Jacksonville
Lake Park Hospital	4147 Lake Park Ave., Chicago

INDIANA

Charity Hospital	Indianapolis
Colored Hospital	Evansville
Lincoln Hospital	Indianapolis

KANSAS

Douglass Hospital and Training School	Kansas City
Mitchell Hospital	Leavenworth
Topeka Industrial Institute Hospital	Topeka

KENTUCKY

Anderson Sanitarium	Somerset
King's Daughters Hospital	Shelbyville
Citizens' National Hospital	Louisville
Red Cross Sanitarium	Louisville
Colored Annex Mercy Memorial Hospital	Paris
Booker T. Washington Hospital	Middleboro

LOUISIANA

Charity Hospital	New Orleans
Dr. F. T. Jones' Sanitarium	Shreveport
Provident Sanitarium	New Orleans
Flint Goodrich Hospital and Nurse Training School	New Orleans

MARYLAND

Provident Hospital	Baltimore
Victory Hospital	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth Hospital and Training School	Boston

MICHIGAN

Dunbar Memorial Hospital	Detroit

MISSISSIPPI

Nurse Training Department, Alcorn College	Alcorn
The Dumas Infirmary	Natchez
Rosedale Colored Hospital	Rosedale

MISSOURI

City Public Hospital for Colored	Garrison and Lawton Ave., St. Louis
Colored Maternity Home and Infirmary	2916 Lucas Ave., St. Louis
Peoples' Hospital	3447 Pine St., St. Louis
Wheatley Provident Hospital	Paseo and 18th Sts., Kansas City

NEW YORK

Lincoln Hospital	E. 141st St and Southern Boulevard, New York City

NEW MEXICO

Hawkins Sanitarium	Box 252, Silver City

NORTH CAROLINA

Colored Hospital and Sanitarium	Asheville
Good Samaritan Hospital	Charlotte
Lincoln Hospital	Durham
Quality Hill Sanitarium	Monroe
Slater Hospital	Winston-Salem
St. Agnes Hospital	St. Augustine School, Raleigh
Leonard Hospital	Shaw University, Raleigh
Wilson Hospital and Tuberculosis Home	Wilson

OHIO

Tawawa Hospital	Wilberforce

OKLAHOMA

Morrison Hospital	1129 S. 23rd Street, Muskogee
Dr. Conrad's Sanitarium	Guthrie
Frissell Memorial Hospital	314 E. Brady Street, Tulsa
Park Sanitarium	Guthrie

PENNSYLVANIA

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Nurse Training School	Philadelphia
Jackson's Sanitarium	770 South 18th St., Philadelphia
Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses	Philadelphia
The Booker T. Washington Hospital and Nurse Training School	Pittsburgh

SOUTH CAROLINA

Booker T. Washington Hospital, Vorhees Industrial School	Denmark
Colored Hospital and Nurse Training School	Charleston
Benedict College Hospital	Columbia
The Good Samaritan Hospital	Columbia
St. Lukes Hospital	Columbia

Peoples Infirmary	Columbia
Nurse Training Department State College	Orangeburg

TENNESSEE

Collins Chapel Hospital	Memphis
George W. Hubbard Hospital	Nashville
Cottage Hospital	1211 Cedar St., Nashville
Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital	Knoxville College, Knoxville
Negro Baptist Hospital	698 Williams Ave., Memphis
Old Folks Home and Hospital	Memphis
Millie E. Hale Hospital	523 7th Ave., South, Nashville
St. Anthony's Hospital for Colored	Memphis
Waldon Hospital	Chattanooga

TEXAS

Moore Sanitarium	4050 Avenue N., Galveston
People's Sanitarium	Houston
Tent Colony for Colored People	324 W. Commerce St., San Antonio
Physicians and Surgeons Infirmary	711 North Center St., San Antonio
Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School	Dallas
Morgan-Busch Sanitarium	Dallas
Dt. Sheppard's Sanitarium	214 N. Wellington St., Marshall
Booker Washington Sanitarium	Gainsville
The Hubbard Sanitarium	Galveston
Union Hospital	Houston

VIRGINIA

Baker Emergency Hospital	Richmond
Burrell-Memorial Hospital	Roanoke
Christianburg Industrial Institute Hospital	Christiansburg
Dixie Hospital	Hampton
Epps Memorial Hospital	Petersburg
Richmond Hospital	Richmond
Tidewater Hospital	Norfolk
Woman's Central League Hospital	Richmond
Piedmont Sanitarium	Richmond
Whittaker Memorial Hospital	Newport News

WEST VIRGINIA

Mercer Hospital	Bluefield
Harrison Hospital	Kimball
Barnett Hospital	Huntington

NECROLOGY 1916-1918

1916

January—

4 Page, William Nelson, of Pittsburgh, Manager Pittsburgh Courier.

10 Milady, Samuel (Sam Lucas), of New York City. The dean of Colored actors. The original Uncle Tom of the dramatized "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He was also a composer and wrote "My Grandfather's Clock," etc. He also made a reputation in ministry.

11 Huston, Solomon T., of Salisbury, Md., wealthy banker and influential in religious and political affairs of his state.

20 Carney, Felix Grundy, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Educator.

24 Duke, J. C., of Pine Bluff, Ark. Prominent in political and fraternal circles. He was at one time coroner for the city of Pine Bluff.

26 Tyler, James S., of Columbus, Ohio. Prominent in political affairs of his state as they related to the colored people.

February

5 Fisher, A. J., of New Orleans. Prominent in political and fraternal circles.
Joy, Mrs. Louise R., of Washington. She was the last of the eighteen sons and daughters of Paul and Amelia Edmundson, seven of whom were associated with seventy others in an effort to escape from slavery on the steamer Pearl in 1848.

9 Lee, Mrs. Christiana H., of Quincy, Mass. She was proprietress of Lee's Inn at Squantum, one of the noted sea shore restaurants on the Massachusetts coast.

April—

7 Cox, Wayne W., of Indianola, Miss. A successful business man and banker.

15 Moore, Miss Joana P., (white), of Nashville, Tenn. The founder of Fireside Schools and the paper "Hope," had worked for over fifty-three years under the auspices of the Home Mission Society of the Baptist Church, as missionary among the colored people of the South.

May—

27 Hall, Rev. Thomas, of Batavia, Ill. He was one of the oldest ministers in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Pioneer Preacher and underground railroad worker.

June—

12 Francis, Rev. Cyrus W., (white), of Hartford, Conn. He was from 1873 to 1894 professor of Systematic Theology and Ethics in Atlanta University.

28 Millsaps, Major R. W., (white), of Jackson, Miss. Prominent business man and friend of the Negro race.

July—

24 Sadlinger, Mrs. John, (white), of San Jose, Cal. She was the youngest daughter of

John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame. Her sister, Sarah Brown, died at the same place three weeks before.

22 Lange, John, of Kansas City, Mo. He had been for thirty-seven years manager of the Blind Boone Concert Company.

August—

4 Ferguson, Bishop Samuel D., of Monrovia, Liberia. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia.

8 Douglas, Miss Esther, (white), of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She was one of the first white women to go South during the Civil War as a teacher of Negro children. She taught in the South more than thirty years.

24 Ward, William Hayes, (white), of New York City. He was editor emeritus of The Independent. For more than fifty years, he was a staunch friend of the Negro and advocated their rights.

30 Townsend, Thomas W., of Huntsville, Ala. Lawyer, capitalist and member of the Alabama legislature during the reconstruction period.

September—

6 Hill, John Leubrie, of New York City. Actor, playwright and song writer.

11 Johnson, William, of Chicago, Ill. He was the Billy Johnson of the original and noted theatrical team of Cole and Johnson.

17 Low, Seth, (white), of New York City. A friend of the Negro race, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and a former President of Columbia University.

November—

20 Snedicor, Dr. J. G., (white), Evangelization Superintendent of colored work and President of Stillman Institute. A prominent leader in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

29 Hunton, William A., of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the senior colored secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee. He began his Y. M. C. A. work in 1888.

December—

4 Bush, John E., of Little Rock, Ark. He is reported to have been the wealthiest Negro in that state. He was prominent in politics and was one of the founders of the Mosaic Templars of America, and was its National Grand Secretary.

8 Field, William D. Cromwell, (white), of New York City. Philanthropist and friend of the Negro race.

11 Garrison, Francis Jackson, (white), of Newtonville, Mass. He was the youngest son of William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist. He was a member of the publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin Company.

17 Lovinggood, R. S., President of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.

1917

January—

1 Arnett, Mrs. B. W., Wilberforce, Ohio. Widow of the late Bishop B. W. Arnett.

23 Scott, W. T., of Springfield, Ill. He was candidate for president on the ticket of the Liberty Party in 1896. It is said that he was the only Negro ever nominated for president by a regularly constituted delegate convention in which most of the states were represented.

26 Stearns, Frank P., (white), of Medford, Mass. During the Civil War period he was associated with his father in recruiting the 54th and 55th Massachusetts (Colored) Regiments.

February—

1 Walters, Bishop Alexander, of New York City. The senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

6 Allain, T. T., of Chicago, Ill. He was prominent in politics in Louisiana during the reconstruction period and at one time was a member of the Senate of the legislature of that state.

9 Murray, Phillip H., of St. Louis, Mo., Editor and Lecturer.

12 Corrothers, James D., of Philadelphia, Pa. Author and poet.

20 Haller, Nathan H., of Houston, Texas. Politician and member of the Senate of the Texas legislature in the reconstruction period.

March—

2 Mitchell, Henry J., of Chicago, Ill. Politician. He was the first Negro to be elected to the office of the South-town clerk.

8 Gilbert, M. W., of Nashville, Tenn. He was a noted preacher and a former President of Selma University of Selma, Alabama.

10 Smith, Joseph, of Chattanooga, Tenn. He was for thirty-eight years pastor of the congregational church of that city.

21 Mason, Cassius M. Clay, of St. Louis. He was a prominent minister of the Episcopal Church.

27 Burrus, John H., of Nashville, Tenn. Lawyer and a former president of Alcorn A. and M. College of Mississippi.

April—

1 Joplin, Scott, of New York City. Composer of syncopated music.

12 Antoine, F. C., of New Orleans. Politician. He had been a member of the Louisiana Legislature, Harbor Master, Federal Inspector and Port Superintendent.

24 Churchman, Rev. James E., of East Orange, New Jersey. He was the National organizer of the National Equal Rights League.

May—

5 Morehouse, Henry Lyman, (white), of New York City. Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Association, Morehouse College of Atlanta was named in honor of him.

10 Foraker, Joseph Benson, (white), of Cincinnati, Ohio. Lawyer, statesman and soldier. A special friend of the Negro. He was the principal defender of the Battalion of the 24th Infantry when it was charged with having shot up Brownsville, Texas.

11 Caldwell, C. P., of Philadelphia. He was editor of the Philadelphia Courant.

June—

.. Johnson, Bishop James, of Lagos, West Africa. He was the Episcopa Bishop of the Niger Delta Pastorate and was a native African.

9 Bass, Henry W., of Philadelphia. Lawyer, Politician, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.
24 Harris, Bishop C. R., of Salisbury, N. C. Retired Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

July—
12 Ponton, M. M., of Atlanta, Georgia. Prominent minister and educator of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Ex-president of Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.
20 Dejoie, Arstide, of New Orleans. Politician, former member of the Louisiana State Legislature.
31 Johnson, Rev. W., Bishop, of Washington, D. C. Pastor of the Second Baptist church of that city and President of the New England Baptist Convention.

August—
5 Frissell, Hollis B., Principal of Hampton Institute. He was the successor of General Armstrong and was one of the most noted educators of Negroes.
29 Payton, Philip A., of New York City. Business man. Real estate dealer.

September—
6 Cummings, Harry Smythe, of Baltimore. Lawyer and politician. He was a memer of the Baltimore City Council.
24 Ryder, Charles Jackson, (white), of New York City. He was one of the secretaries of the American Missionary Association and for over forty years he was active in promoting the education of Negroes.

October—
8 King, G. M. P., (white), of Richmond, Va. He was a Professor in the Virginia Union University and for thirty years was President of Wayland Seminary, formerly located in Washington.
13 Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Washington. She was the owner of Fort Stevens, District of Columbia. Her home was demolished and this fort erected to save the city of Washington in the Civil War from the threatened attack of the Confederate forces under General Early.
24 Curtis, James L., of New York City. Lawyer and minister to Liberia.

November—
4 Bell, John Brown, of Houston, Texas, business man and one of the wealthiest Negroes in Texas.
16 May, Butler, (String Beans) of Montgomery, Alabama. Noted Vaudevillian.

December—
6 Scott, William Bennett, of Knoxville, Tenn. Editor. He published in 1865 the first Negro newspaper published in Tennessee.

1918

January—
24 Powell, Bartow, F., of Albany, Georgia. Plantation owner and contractor. One of the wealthiest Negroes of the South.

February—
1 Danbridge, Dollie, of Lexington, Kentucky. She was known the country over as "The White House Cook," having served in this capacity during President Harrison's administration. She was a friend of President McKinley and made the Bridal Cake for Alice Roosevelt's Wedding.
25 Kealing, Hightower T., President, Western University, Kansas City, Kansas. Noted as an educator and publicist.
26 Hunter, S. J. founder and principal of the Noxubee Industrial High School of McLeod, Miss.
26 Sanborn, Mrs. Louise Levitt, of Concord, Mass. Widow of the late Frank B. Sanborn, Abolitionist and friend of the Negro race.
28 Evans, Wilson Bruce, of Washington, prominent educator.

March—
7 Steward, Mrs. Susan McKinney, of Wilberforce, Ohio. Noted physician and writer.
9 Wooley, Mrs. Alice Parker, (white), of Chicago. Founder and Head resident of the Frederick Douglas Center. She was a Unitarian minister and was prominent in the religious and civic life of Chicago.
29 Thurman, Mrs. Lucy, of Jackson, Michigan. Former Superintendent of work among Colored people for the Women's Union Temperance Union and also a former president of the National Association of Colored Womens' Clubs.

April—
7 Sykes, W. R., of Memphis, Tennessee. Grand Recorder of the Tennessee Knight Templars.
9 Walker, Major James E., of Washington. He was formerly commander of the First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard.
11 Johnson, L. James. President of Turner Normal College, Shelbyville, Tenn.
22 Waters, Phillip Henry, of Charleston, W. Va. He was prominent in the politics and was assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

May—
2 Howard, B. F., of Covington, Kentucky. He was the founder of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.
4 Slatter, Horace D., of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He was one of the best known Negro newspaper correspondents.
12 Moore, H. P. Principal of the public schools of Dawson, Ga. President Cleveland sent him on a special mission to Liberia, to investigate and report as to the conditions of the Negro colonists who had gone to Liberia from the Southern states.
19 Jamison, M. F., of Marshall, Texas. He was a Bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

June—
2 Howard, Rev. George B., of Pittsburgh, prominent minister of the Baptist Church.
16 Miller, Dr. T. S. P., of New York City. He was the oldest Negro physician practicing in New York City.
27 Danell, Samuel B., (white), of Hokettstown, N. J. Retired minister and former President of the Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Florida.

July—
13 Blyden, Mrs. Edward W., of Liberia and widow of the late Edward W. Blyden, the noted educator and scholar.

15 Nevilles, George H., Galveston, Texas. Prominen politician and office holder.

August—

3 Crump, Thomas M., of Richmond, Virginia. He was Secretary, manager of the Southern Aid Society.

12 Kellogg, William Pitt, (white), of Washington. He was a Republican Governor of Louisiana and United States Senator from that state during the reconstruction period.

28 Griffin, Miss Emma O'Banna, of Chicago. She was one of the famous Griffin Sisters Singers.

31 Byron, Benjamin F., of Chicago. He was one of the famous musical Byrons, an organization consisting of six brothers.

September—

12 Jones, Jenkin Lloyd, (white), of Chicago. Minister, publicist and philanthropist. Pastor, All Souls Church and Director Abraham Lincoln Center. He was during a long life time a devoted friend and champion of the Negro.

16 Emilie, Captain Louis F., (white), of New York City. He was an officer in the 54th Massachusetts Infantry and was in the assault on Fort Wagner.

28 Fielding, Dr. A. A., of Knoxville, Tenn. He was the first Negro physician to practice in that city.

October—

Bouchet, Edward, of New Haven, Connecticut. An educator and one of the few Negroes to be awarded the Phi Beta Kappa and a Ph. D. from Yale University.

9 Trotter, Mrs. Geraldine Louise, the wife of William M. Trotter, the editor of the Boston Guardian. She was associated with him in the editorship of that paper.

12 Swaney, Captain John, (white), of McNabb, Ill. Abolitionist and Under Ground Rail Road Worker.

30 Hood, James Walker, of Fayetteville, N. C. He was a retired Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

November—

1 Johnston, James ("Battling Jim"), of Newark, N. J. Noted heavy weight pugilist.

29 Carter, James P., of Norfolk, Virginia. Prominent retired business man.

December—

24 Flipper, Mrs. Amanda Isabella, of Atlanta, Ga. She was the wife of Bishop J. S. Flipper of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

28 White, George H., of Philadelphia. Lawyer, member of Congress from North Carolina, during the reconstruction period.

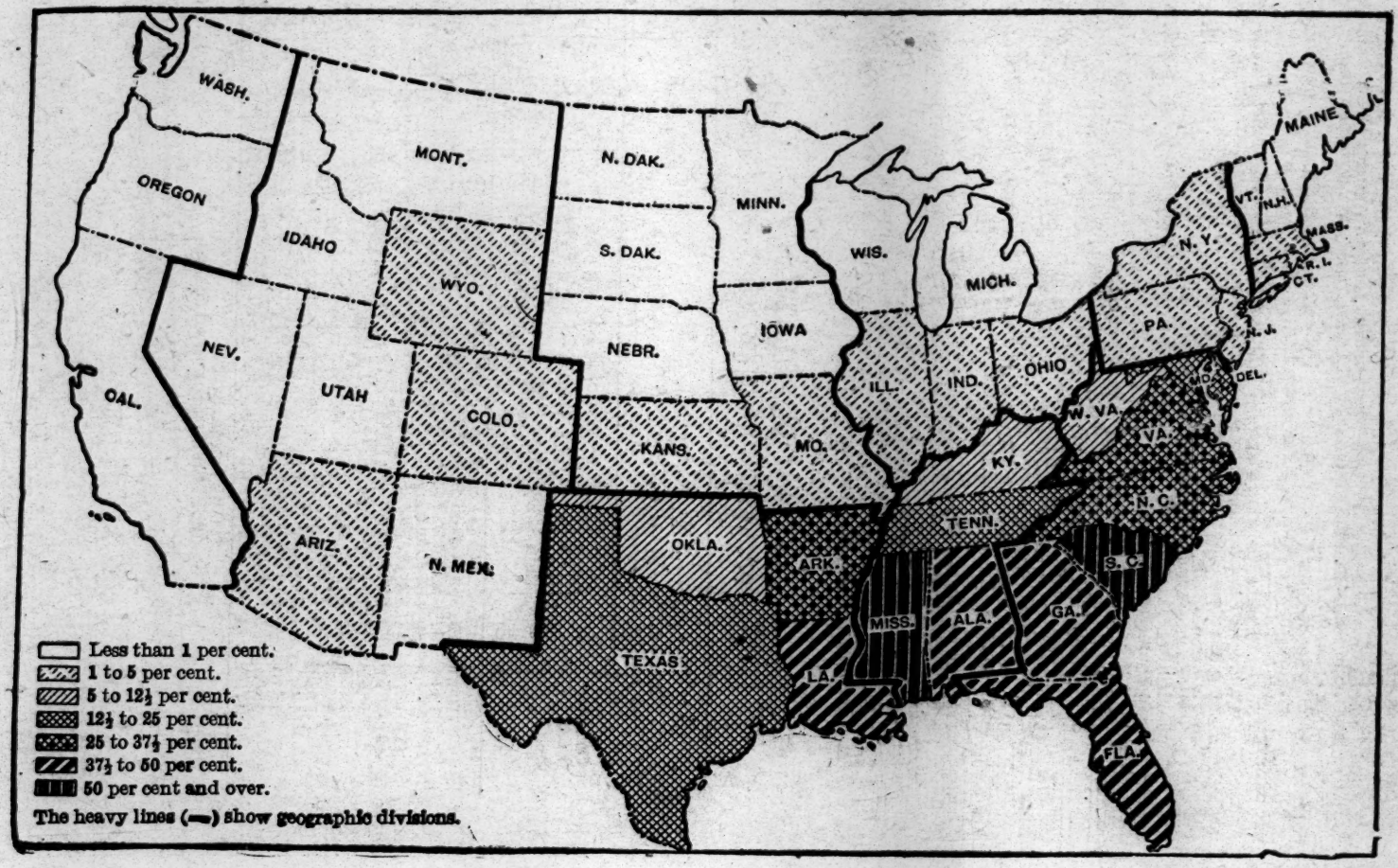
POPULATION

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1790-1910

Census Year	Number				Per cent			Pr ct of Increase of White & Negro Population	
	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro	Indian Chinese. Japs and others	White	Negro
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	88.9	10.7	0.4	-----	-----
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,99	4351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5	35.8	32.3
1890	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6	36.1	37.5
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	0.3	34.2	28.6
(1) 1870	38,558,371	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	87.1	12.7	0.2	33.9	31.4
(2) 1870	39,818,449	34,337,292	5,392,172	88,985	86.2	13.5	0.2	34.7	23.4
1860	31,443,321	26,992,537	4,441,830	78,954	85.6	14.1	0.3	37.7	26.6
1850	23,191,876	19,553,068	3,638,808	--------	84.3	15.7	----	37.7	22.1
1840	17,069,453	14,195,805	2,873,648	--------	83.2	16.8	----	24.8	9.9
1830	12,866,020	10,537,378	2,328,642	--------	81.9	18.1	----	29.2	34.9
1820	9,638,453	7,866,797	1,771,656	--------	81.6	18.4	----	26.7	13.5
1810	7,239,881	5,862,073	1,377,808	--------	81.0	19.0	----	21.2	18.0
1800	5,308,483	4,306,446	1,002,037	--------	81.1	18.9	----	22.3	11.3
1790	3,929,214	3,172,006	757,208	--------	80.7	19.3	----	-----	-----

(1) As enumerated
(2) Estimated corrected figures

PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.



BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION

Census Year	NEGRO POPULATION			PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	Total	Black	Mulatto	Black	Mulatto
1910	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	79.1	20.9
1890	7,488,676*	6,337,980	1,132,060	84.8	15.2
1870	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	88.0	12.0
1860	4,441,830	3,853,467	588,363	86.8	13.2
1850	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	88.8	11.2

*Includes 18,636 enumerated in Indian Territory, not distinguished as Black and Mulatto.

Concerning the above Census report for 1910, General report and analysis page 129 says:

"Considerable uncertainty necessarily attaches to this classification, however since the accuracy of the distinction made depends largely upon the judgment and care of the enumerators. Moreover, the fact that the definition of the term, "mulatto" adopted at different censuses has not been entirely uniform may affect the comparability of the figures in some degree. At the census of 1910 the instructions were to report as "black" all persons who were "evidently full-blood Negroes" and as "mulatto" all other persons having "some proportion or perceptible trace of Negro blood." The instructions were substantially the same at the census of 1870; but at the census of 1890 the term "black" included all persons "having three-fourths or more black blood," other persons with any proportion of "black" blood being classified as "mulattoes," "quadroons," or "octoroons;" and at the censuses of 1850 and 1860 the terms "black" and "mulatto" appear not to have been defined.

PROPORTION MULATTO: 1850-1910.

Section	Negro Population				
	Total	Black	Mulatto		Mulattoes to 1,000 blacks
			Number	Per cent	
1910					
United States	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	20.9	264
The South	8,749,427	6,988,567	1,760,860	20.1	252
The North	1,027,674	754,115	273,559	26.6	363
The West	50,662	34,395	16,267	32.1	473
1890					
United States	7,488,676	6,337,980	1,132,060	15.2	179
The South	6,760,577	5,816,997	924,944	13.7	159
The North	701,018	504,506	196,512	28.0	390
The West	27,081	16,477	10,604	39.2	644
1870					
United States	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	12.0	136
The South	4,420,811	3,931,107	489,704	11.1	125
The North	452,818	360,744	92,074	20.3	255
The West	6,380	4,109	2,271	35.6	553
1850					
United States	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	11.2	126
The South	3,352,198	3,017,490	334,708	10.0	111
The North	285,369	214,617	70,752	24.8	329
The West	1,241	950	291	23.4	306

INCREASE OF THE BLACK AND MULATTO ELEMENTS.

Increase of The Negro Population

Section	Number			Per cent			
	Total	Black	Mulatto	Total	Black	Mulatto	Mulattoes to 1,000 Blacks
1850–1910							
United States	6,188,955	4,544,020	1,644,935	170.1	140.5	405.4	362
The South	5,397,229	3,971,077	1,426,152	161.0	131.6	426.1	359
The North & West	791,726	572,943	218,783	276.2	265.8	308.0	382
1890–1910							
United States	2,357,723	1,439,097	918,626	31.2	22.7	81.1	638
The South	2,007,486	1,171,570	835,916	29.7	20.1	90.4	714
The North	326,656	249,609	77,047	46.6	49.5	39.2	309
The West	23,581	17,918	5,663	87.1	108.7	53.4	316
1870–1890							
United States	2,590,031	2,042,020	548,011	53.5	47.5	93.8	268
The South	2,321,130	1,885,890	435,240	52.5	48.0	88.9	231
The North	248,200	143,762	104,438	54.8	39.9	113.4	726
The West	20,701	12,368	8,333	324.5	301.0	366.9	674
1850–1870							
United States	1,241,201	1,062,903	178,298	34.1	32.9	43.9	168
The South	1,068,613	913,617	154,996	31.8	30.3	46.3	170
The North	167,449	146,127	21,322	58.7	68.1	30.2	146
The West	5,139	3,159	1,980	414.1	331.7	680.4	627

CLASSIFICATION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX

In 1910 the divison of the Negro population by sex was: Males, 4,885,881; females, 4,941,882. The number of males to 100 females was 98.9. In the urban Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 90.8; in the rural Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 102.1. In the New England States the number was 97.8; in the Middle Atlantic States, 94.9; East North Central States, 108.3; West North Central States, 107.5; Mountain States, 121.3; Pacific States, 102.4; Atlantic States, 97.5; East South Central 98.4; West South Central, 100.4.

PROPORTION MULATTO BY SEX: 1910, 1870 AND 1860

Year and Class of Population	Negro Population.							
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Excess		Males to 1000 females	Percentage of distribution by color	
				Of males	Of females		Males	Females
1910								
Total	9,827,763	4,885,881	4,941,882	------	56,001	989	100.0	100.0
Black	7,777,077	3,922,332	3,854,745	67,587	------	1,018	80.3	78.0
Mulatto	2,050,686	963,549	1,087,137	------	123588	886	19.7	22.0
1870								
Total	4,880,009	2,393,263	2,486,746	------	93,483	962	100.0	100.0
Black	4,295,960	2,115,367	2,180,593	------	65,226	970	88.4	87.7
Mulatto	584,049	277,896	306,153	------	28,257	908	11.6	12.3
1860								
Total	4,441,830	2,216,744	2,225,086	------	8,342	996	100.0	100.0
------	3,853,467	1,936,536	1,916,931	19,605	------	1,010	87.4	86.2
------	588,363	280,208	308,155	------	27,947	909	12.6	13.8

MARITAL CONDITIONS

In 1910 there were 3,059,312 Negro males fifteen years of age and over. 1,083,472 of these were single, 1,749,228 were married, 189,970 were widowed, and 20,146 were divorced. Of the 3,103,344 females, fifteen years of age and over, 823,996 were single; 1,775,949 were married, 459,831 were widowed and 33,286 were divorced.

Negro Population in the North and in the South

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,904; an increase of 167,879 or 18.4 per cent.

Negro Population of Northern and Western States

Division of States	Population	
	1900	1910
New England:		
Maine	1,319	1,363
New Hampshire	662	564
Vermont	826	1,621
Massachusetts	31,974	38,055
Rhode Island	9,092	9,529
Connecticut	15,226	15,174
Middle Atlantic:		
New York	99,232	134,191
New Jersey	69,844	89,760
Pennsylvania	156,845	193,919
East North Central:		
Ohio	96,901	111,452
Indiana	57,505	60,320
Illinois	85,078	109,049
Michigan	15,816	17,115
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900
West North Central:		
Minnesota	4,959	7,084
Iowa	12,693	14,973
Missouri	161,234	157,452
North Dakota	286	617
South Dakota	465	817
Nebraska	6,269	7,689
Kansas	52,003	54,030
Mountain:		
Montana	1,523	1,834
Idaho	293	65
Wyoming	940	2,235
Colorado	8,570	11,453
Arizona	1,848	2,009
Utah	672	1,144
New Mexico	1,610	1,628
Nevada	134	513
Pacific:		
Washington	2,514	6,058
Oregon	1,105	1,492
California	11,045	21,645

MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION

It appears that there was to 1910 greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the Negro. 15.2 per cent of the former in 1910, and 9.9 per cent of the latter were living outside the division of birth. The per cent of Negroes living outside the division of birth were: For the New England Division of States, 18.5; Middle Atlantic, 10.5; East North Central, 16.2; West North Central, 18.2, South Atlantic, 10.0; East South Central, 12.4; West South Central, 3.6; Mountain, 43.9; Pacific, 26.4.

Of 1,035,935 native born Negroes living in the North and West, 440,534 were born in the South and 595,401 were born in the North. There appears to have been up to 1910 an increasing migration of Negroes from the North to the South. In 1900 there were 27,734, or 1,000 more than in 1890, living in the South who had been born in the North. In 1910 there were of Negroes born in the North, 41,489, or 13,755 more than in 1900, living in the South.

The four States which up to 1910 had the greatest gain in Negro population by migration are: Arkansas, 105,516; Pennsylvania, 85,485; Oklahoma, 85,062; Florida, 84,664.

PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE SOUTH AND IN THE NORTH AND WEST

Native Negro Population

Year	Total	Born in the South	Born in the North & West	Other	Percentage		
					Born in the South	Born in the N. & W'st	Other
Living in the South							
1910	8,738,858	8,668,619	41,489	28,750	99.2	0.5	0.3
1900	7,915,406	7,866,807	30,3 7	18,202	99.4	0.4	0.2
1890	6,753,917	6,667,014	23,268	63,635	98.7	0.3	0.9
1880	5,948,406	5,926,322	22,039	45	99.6	0.4	-------
1870	4,416,788	4,400,132	15,583	1,073	99.6	0.4	-------
Living in the North and West.							
1910	1,048,566	440,534	595,401	12,631	42.0	56.8	1.2
1900	898,252	349,651	539,692	8,909	38.9	60.1	1.0
1890	714,780	241,855	457,833	15,092	33.8	64.1	2.1
1880	618,370	198,029	420,318	23	32.1	68.0	--------
1870	453,576	149,100	304,073	403	32.9	67.0	--------

MIGRATION FROM AND TO THE SOUTH

Native Negro Population

Year	Born in the South			Born in the North and West		
	Total	Living in the North & West		Total	Living in the South	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1910	9,109,153	440,534	4.8	636,890	41,489	6.5
1900	8,216,458	349,651	4.3	570,089	30,397	5.3
1890	6,908,869	241,855	3.5	481,101	23,268	4.8
1880	6,124,351	198,029	3.2	442,357	22,039	5.0
1870	4,548,991	149,100	3.3	319,897	15,583	4.9

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900 AND 1910

State and Division	White		Negro		Per cent of total population in				Per cent of increase 1900-1910	
					1910		1900			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	White	Negro	White	Negro		
THE SOUTH	20,547,455	16,521,970	8,749,427	7,922,969	69.9	29.8	67.4	32.3	24.4	10.4
South Atlantic	8,071,603	6,706,058	4,112,488	3,729,017	86.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	20.4	10.3
Delaware	171,102	153,977	31,181	30,697	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	11.1	1.6
Maryland	1,062,639	952,424	232,250	235,064	72.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	11.6	*1.2
Dist. of Columbia	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	61.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	23.3	8.9
Virginia	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.7	16.5	1.6
West Virginia	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	26.4	47.5
North Carolina	1,500,511	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.7	11.7
South Carolina	679,161	557,807	835,843	782,321	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	21.8	6.8
Georgia	1,431,802	1,181,294	1,176,987	1,034,813	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	21.2	13.7
Florida	443,634	297,333	308,669	230,730	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.6	49.2	33.8
E. SO. CENTRAL	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,652,513	2,499,886	68.4	31.5	66.8	34.1	14.1	6.1
Kentucky	2,027,955	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.9	8.1
Tennessee	1,711,432	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	11.1	*1.5
Alabama	1,228,832	1,001,152	908,282	827,307	57.5	42.5	54.8	43.2	2.7	9.8
Mississippi	786,111	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	43.7	56.2	41.3	55.5	0.6	11.2
W. SO. CENTRAL	6,721,491	4,771,065	1,984,426	1,694,066	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas	1,131,026	944,580	442,891	366,854	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	19.7	20.7
Louisiana	941,086	729,612	713,874	650,806	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	29.0	9.7
Oklahoma	1,444,531	670,204	137,612	55,682	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	115.5	147.1
Texas	3,204,848	2,426,669	690,049	60,728	82.2	17.7	79.6	20.4	32.1	11.2

PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1910

CENSUS YEAR	Total	White	Negro	All others*	PER CENT OF TOTAL		
					White	Negro	All others
1880	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	†
1890	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.3
1900	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910	29,389,249	20,547,455	8,749,427	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.4

*Indian, Chinese and Japanese.

†Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900 AND 1910

State and Division	White		Negro		Per cent of total population in				Per cent of increase 1900-1910	
					1910		1900			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	White	Negro	White	Negro		
THE SOUTH	20,547,455	16,521,970	8,749,427	7,922,969	69.9	29.8	67.4	32.3	24.4	10.4
South Atlantic	8,071,603	6,706,058	4,112,488	3,729,017	86.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	20.4	10.3
Delaware	171,102	153,977	31,181	30,697	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	11.1	1.6
Maryland	1,062,639	952,424	232,250	235,064	72.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	11.6	*1.2
Dist. of Columbia	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	61.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	23.3	8.9
Virginia	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.7	16.5	1.6
West Virginia	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	26.4	47.5
North Carolina	1,500,511	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.7	11.7
South Carolina	679,161	557,807	835,843	782,321	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	21.8	6.8
Georgia	1,431,802	1,181,294	1,176,987	1,034,813	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	21.2	13.7
Florida	443,634	297,333	308,669	230,730	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.6	49.2	33.8
E. SO. CENTRAL	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,652,513	2,499,886	68.4	31.5	66.8	34.1	14.1	6.1
Kentucky	2,027,955	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.9	8.1
Tennessee	1,711,432	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	11.1	*1.5
Alabama	1,228,832	1,001,152	908,282	827,307	57.5	42.5	54.8	43.2	2.7	9.8
Mississippi	786,111	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	43.7	56.2	41.3	55.5	0.6	11.2
W. SO. CENTRAL	6,721,491	4,771,065	1,984,426	1,694,066	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas	1,131,026	944,580	442,891	366,854	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	19.7	20.7
Louisiana	941,086	729,612	713,874	650,806	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	29.0	9.7
Oklahoma	1,444,531	670,204	137,612	55,682	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	115.5	147.1
Texas	3,204,848	2,426,669	690,049	60,728	82.2	17.7	79.6	20.4	32.1	11.2

PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1910

CENSUS YEAR	Total	White	Negro	PER CENT OF TOTAL			
				All others*	White	Negro	All others
1880	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	†
1890	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.3
1900	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910	29,389,249	20,547,455	8,749,427	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.4

*Indian, Chinese and Japanese.

†Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION

It appears that there was to 1910 greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the Negro. 15.2 per cent of the former in 1910, and 9.9 per cent of the latter were living outside the division of birth. The per cent of Negroes living outside the division of birth were: For the New England Division of States, 18.5; Middle Atlantic, 10.5; East North Central, 16.2; West North Central, 18.2, South Atlantic, 10.0; East South Central, 12.4; West South Central, 3.6; Mountain, 43.9; Pacific, 26.4.

Of 1,035,935 native born Negroes living in the North and West, 440,534 were born in the South and 595,401 were born in the North. There appears to have been up to 1910 an increasing migration of Negroes from the North to the South. In 1900 there were 27,734, or 1,000 more than in 1890, living in the South who had been born in the North. In 1910 there were of Negroes born in the North, 41,489, or 13,755 more than in 1900, living in the South.

The four States which up to 1910 had the greatest gain in Negro population by migration are: Arkansas, 105,516; Pennsylvania, 85,485; Oklahoma, 85,062; Florida, 84,664.

PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE SOUTH AND IN THE NORTH AND WEST

Native Negro Population

Year	Total	Born in the South	Born in the North & West	Other	Percentage		
					Born in the South	Born in the N. & W'st	Other
Living in the South							
1910	8,738,858	8,668,619	41,489	28,750	99.2	0.5	0.3
1900	7,915,406	7,866,807	30,387	18,202	99.4	0.4	0.2
1890	6,753,917	6,667,014	23,268	63,635	98.7	0.3	0.9
1880	5,948,406	5,926,322	22,039	45	99.6	0.4	-------
1870	4,416,788	4,400,132	15,583	1,073	99.6	0.4	-------
Living in the North and West.							
1910	1,048,566	440,534	595,401	12,631	42.0	56.8	1.2
1900	898,252	349,651	539,692	8,909	38.9	60.1	1.0
1890	714,780	241,855	457,833	15,092	33.8	64.1	2.1
1880	618,370	198,029	420,318	23	32.1	68.0	--------
1870	453,576	149,100	304,073	403	32.9	67.0	--------

MIGRATION FROM AND TO THE SOUTH

Native Negro Population

Year	Born in the South			Born in the North and West		
	Total	Living in the North & West		Total	Living in the South	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1910	9,109,153	440,534	4.8	636,890	41,489	6.5
1900	8,216,458	349,651	4.3	570,089	30,397	5.3
1890	6,908,869	241,855	3.5	481,101	23,268	4.8
1880	6,124,351	198,029	3.2	442,357	22,039	5.0
1870	4,548,991	149,100	3.3	319,897	15,583	4.9

MOVEMENT TO CITIES

The rate of increase for whites in cities from 1900 to 1910 was more rapid than that for Negroes. Between 1890 and 1900 the white population of cities increased 35.5 per cent and 38.7 per cent between 1900 and 1910. The Negro population of cities between 1890 and 1900 increased 35.4 per cent and 34.0 per cent for the decade 1900-1910. In the rural districts of the South the rate of increase for whites from 1890 to 1900 was 22.4, and from 1900 to 1910, 17.2 per cent. The rate of increase for Negroes in the rural sections of the South from 1890 to 1900 was 14.5 per cent, and 5.1 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910.

Year	Number		Per cent		Increase in Urban Proportion	Decrease in Rural Proportion
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
1910	2,689,229	7,138,534	27.4	72.6	4.7 (1900–1910)	4.7 (1900–1910)
1900	2,005,972	6,828,022	22.7	77.3	2.8 (1890–1900)	2.8 (1890–1900)
1890	1,481,142	6,007,534	19.4	80.6		

PER CENT INCREASE OF NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES 1890-1910

	Urban	Rural
Increase 1900-1910	34.0	4.5
Increase 1890-1900	35.4	13.6

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

Year	Number		Per cent		Increase in Urban Proportion	Decrease in Urban Proportion
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
1910	1,854,455	6,894,972	21.2	78.8	4.0	4.0
1910	1,364,796	6,558,173	17.2	82.8	1.9	1.9
1890	1,033,235	5,727,342	15.3	84.7		

PER CENT INCREASE OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. 1890-1910

	Urban	Rural
Increase 1900-1910	35.8	5.1
Increase 1890-1900	32.0	14.5

NEGRO URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

Division and class of community	Rural	Urban	Per Cent		Per cent Negro of Total Population	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
United States	7,138,534	2,689,229	72.6	27.4	14.5	6.3
New England States	5,429	60,877	8.2	91.8	0.5	1.1
Mid. Atlantic States	78,624	339,246	18.8	81.2	1.4	2.5
E. No. Cen. States	70,294	230,542	23.4	76.6	0.8	2.4
W. No. Cen. States	78,361	164,301	32.3	67.7	1.0	4.2
So. Atlantic States	3,202,968	909,520	77.9	22.1	35.2	29.4
E. So. Cen. States	2,143,416	509,097	80.8	19.2	31.4	32.3
W. So. Cen. States	1,548,588	435,838	78.0	22.0	22.7	22.3
Mountain States	6,021	15,446	28.0	72.0	0.4	1.6
Pacific States	4,833	24,362	16.6	83.4	0.3	1.0

STATES, COUNTIES, AND CITIES HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1910 it was 1,176,987. The State of Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes, 56.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population of Mississippi in 1910, 1,009,487.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 94.1 per cent, 10,560 Negroes and 611 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 94.1 per cent, 15,613 Negroes and 1,446 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 90.6 per cent, 16,910 Negroes and 1,728 whites.

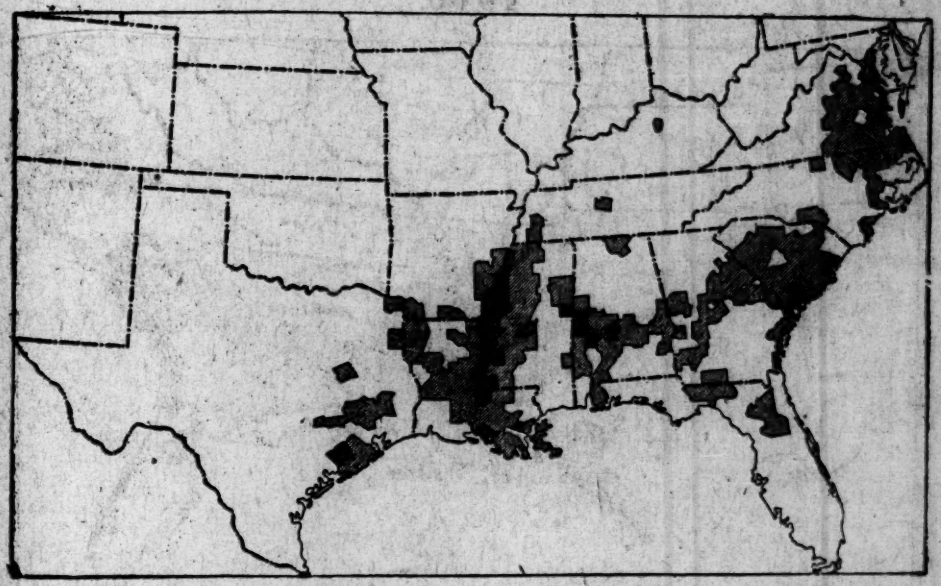
The five cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: Washington, D. C., 94,446; New York, N. Y., 91,709; New Orleans, La, 89,262; Baltimore, Md, 84,749, and Philadelphia, Pa., 84,459. There are four cities in the United States, having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They are: Jacksonville, Fla, 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,329 white; Montgomery, Ala, 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,802 white; Charleston, S. C., 52.8 per cent, 31,056 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 whites.

COUNTIES HAVING HALF OR MORE OF THEIR POPULATION NEGROES

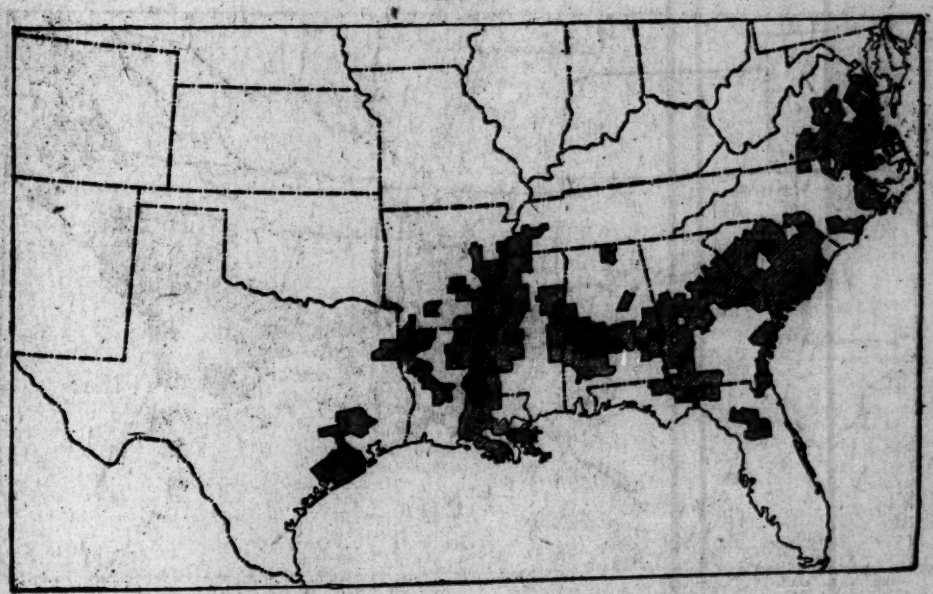
In 1860 there were in the South 244 counties in which half or more of the population were Negroes. Fifty years later, 1910, there were in the South 263 such counties, an increase of nineteen or 7.8 per cent Of the counties which were black in 1860, 187 were black in 1910. Although in fifty years the number of black counties in the South have slightly increased and some which were black are now white, the location and area occupied by this black population were practically the same in 1860 and 1910. See maps below.

COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

1860



1880



50 to 75 per cent
75 per cent and over

TOTAL AND BLACK COUNTIES IN THE SOUTH 1860-1910

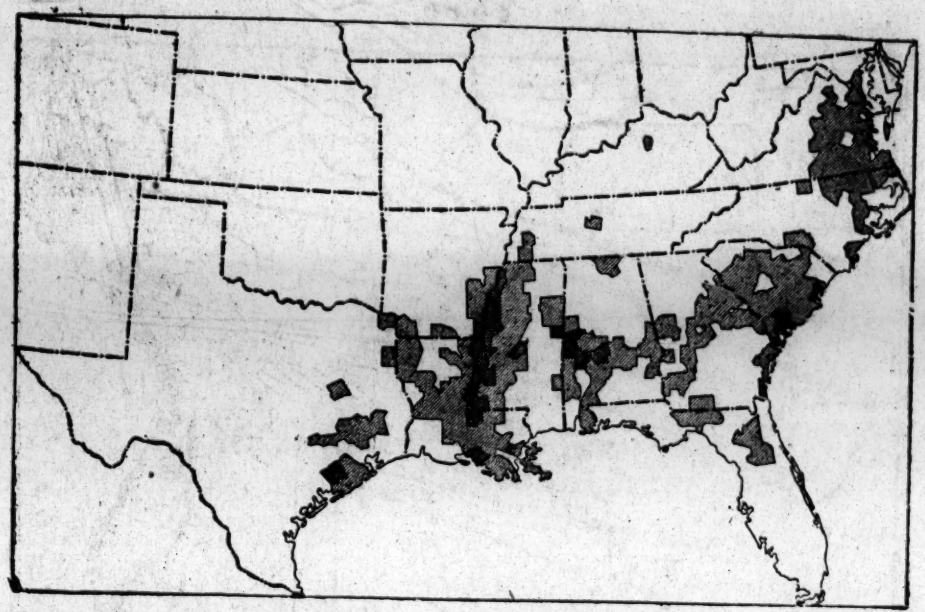
STATES	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900		1910		Counties 1910 which were black in 1860
	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	
Alabama	52	19	65	22	66	24	66	20	66	22	67	21	16
Arkansas	55	6	61	7	75	16	75	16	75	15	75	14	4
Florida	37	6	38	8	39	9	39	10	45	11	47	10	6
Georgia	132	44	32	53	137	63	137	63	137	66	116	66	43
Kentucky	109	1	15	------	117	------	119	------	119	------	119	------	------
Louisiana	48	33	53	33	58	36	58	32	58	33	60	25	19
Mary and	22	5	23	3	24	3	24	2	24	2	24	1	1
Mississippi	60	30	65	31	75	40	75	39	75	38	79	38	28
North Carolina	86	20	90	16	94	21	94	16	94	18	98	14	13
South Crolina	30	20	31	21	33	25	35	26	40	31	43	33	21
Tennessee	84	3	85	2	94	5	96	3	96	3	96	2	2
Texas	124	13	136	11	185	14	241	14	246	12	245	8	4
Virginia	98	44	99	42	99	41	100	35	100	36	100	31	29
Total	937	244	993	249	1,096	294	1,159	276	1,175	287	1,199	263	187

TOTAL AND BLACK COUNTIES IN THE SOUTH 1860-1910

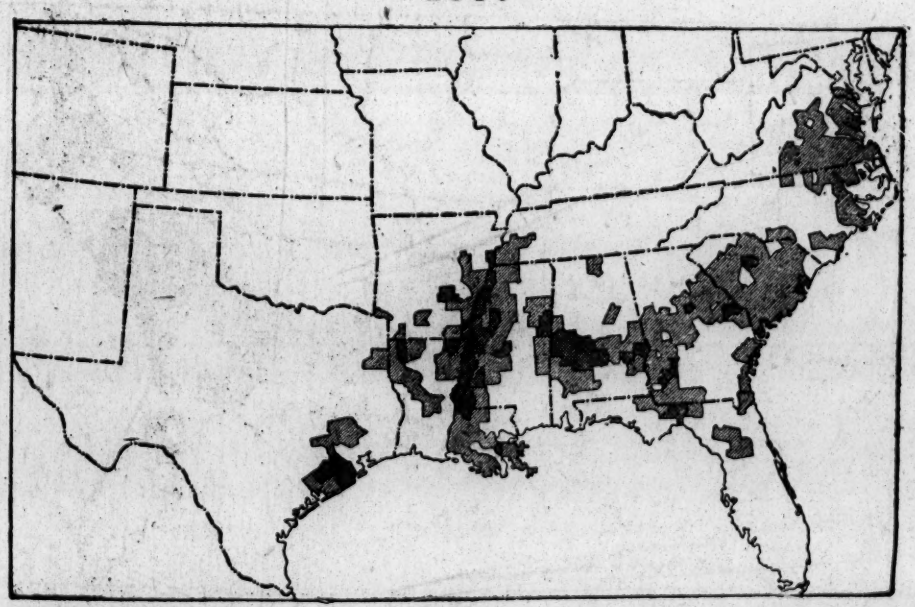
STATES	1860		1870		1880		1890		1900		1910		Counties 1910 which were black in 1860
	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	Total	Black	
Alabama	52	19	65	22	66	24	66	20	66	22	67	21	16
Arkansas	55	6	61	7	75	16	75	16	75	15	75	14	4
Florida	37	6	38	8	39	9	39	10	45	11	47	10	6
Georgia	132	44	32	53	137	63	137	63	137	66	116	66	43
Kentucky	109	1	15	-----	117	-----	119	-----	119	-----	119	-----	-----
Louisiana	48	33	53	33	58	36	58	32	58	33	60	25	19
Mary and	22	5	23	3	24	3	24	2	24	2	24	1	1
Mississippi	60	30	65	31	75	40	75	39	75	38	79	38	28
North Carolina	86	20	90	16	94	21	94	16	94	18	98	14	13
South Crolina	30	20	31	21	33	25	35	26	40	31	43	33	21
Tennessee	84	3	85	2	94	5	96	3	96	3	96	2	2
Texas	124	13	136	11	185	14	241	14	246	12	245	8	4
Virginia	98	44	99	42	99	41	100	35	100	36	100	31	29
Total	937	244	993	249	1,096	294	1,159	276	1,175	287	1,199	263	187

COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

1860

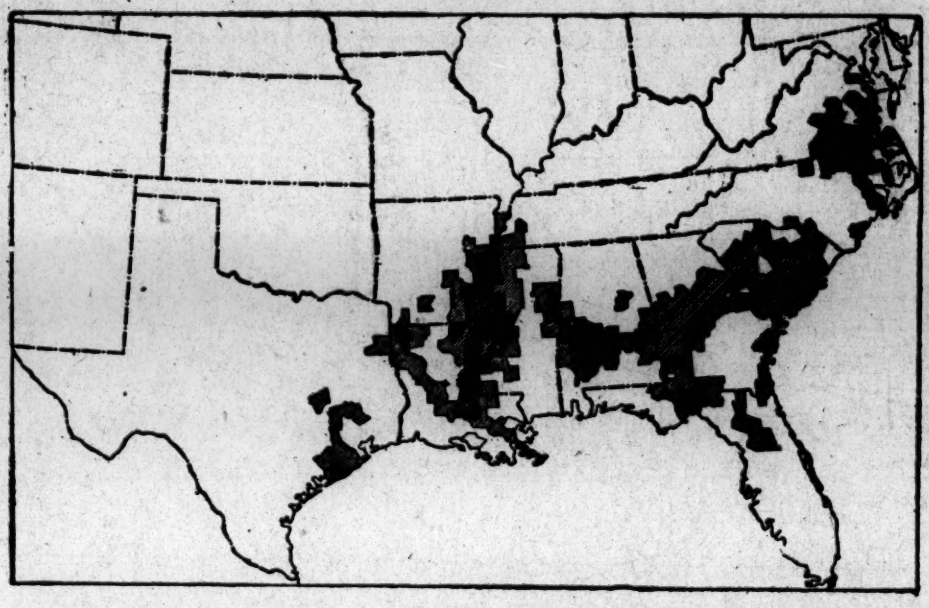


1880

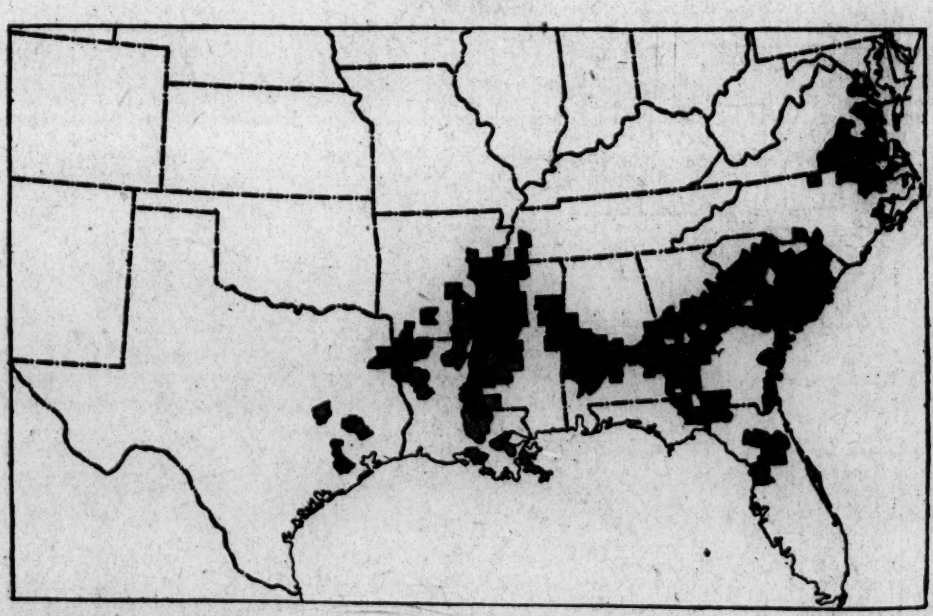


50 to 75 per cent
75 per cent and over

1900



1910



50 to 75 per cent
75 per cent and over

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1910.

	Total Population	Negro Population
Alabama:		
Anniston	12,794	4,570
Bessemer	10,864	6,210
Birmingham	132,685	52,305
Decatur	4,228	2,499
Dothan	7,016	3,483
Eufaula	4,259	2,155
Gadsden	10,557	3,435
Huntsville	7,611	3,309
Mobile	51,521	22,763
Montgomery	38,136	19,322
Opelika	4,734	2,228
Selma	13,649	7,863
Talladega	5,854	2,793
Troy	4,961	2,543
Tuscaloosa	8,407	4,148
Tuskegee	2,803	2,137
Union Springs	4,055	2,719
Arizona:		
Arkansas:		
Argenta	11,138	4,210
Fort Smith	23,975	4,456
Helena	8,772	5,596
Hot Springs	14,434	3,827
Little Rock	45,941	14,539
Marianna	4,810	2,991
Pine Bluff	15,102	6,124
Texarkana (part)	5,655	2,101
Texarkana (total)	15,445	5,319
California:		
Los Angeles	319,198	7,599
Oakland	150,174	3,055
Colorado:		
Denver	213,381	5,426
Connecticut:		
New Haven	133,605	3,561
Delaware:		
Wilmington	87,411	9,081
District of Columbia:		
Washington	331,069	94,446
Florida:		
Fernandina	3,482	2,407
Gainesville	6,183	3,079
Jacksonville	57,699	29,293
Key West	19,945	5,515
Miami	5,471	2,258
Ocala	4,370	2,179
Palatka	3,799	2,239
Pensacola	22,982	10,214
Quincy	3,204	2,150
St. Augustine	5,494	2,116
Tallahassee	5,018	3,237
Tampa	37,782	8,951
Georgia:		
Albany	8,190	4,812
Americus	8,063	4,574
Athens	14,913	6,316
Atlanta	154,839	51,902
Augusta	41,040	18,344
Bainbridge	4,217	2,314
Brunswick	10,182	5,587
Columbus	20,554	7,644
Cordele	5,883	3,209
Cuthbert	3,210	2,113
Dawson	3,827	2,216
Dublin	5,795	2,769
Elberton	6,483	2,919
Fitzgerald	5,795	2,151
Griffin	7,478	3,425
La Grange	5,587	2,063
Macon	40,665	18,150
Marietta	5,949	2,192
Milledgeville	4,385	2,560
Newnan	5,548	2,180
Rome	12,099	3,758
Savannah	65,064	33,246
Thomasville	6,727	3,789
Valdosta	7,656	3,844
Waycross	14,485	6,729
Idaho:		
Illinois:		
Cairo	14,548	5,434
Chicago	2,185,283	44,103
East St. Louis	58,547	5,882
Springfield	51,678	2,961

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1910
(Continued.)

	Total Population	Negro Population
Indiana:		
Evansville	69,647	6,266
Indianapolis	233,650	21,816
Terre Haute	58,157	2,593
Iowa:		
Des Moines	86,368	2,930
Kansas:		
Atchison	16,429	2,618
Kansas City	82,331	9,286
Leavenworth	19,363	2,477
Topeka	43,684	4,538
Wichita	52,450	2,457
Kentucky:		
Bowling Green	9,173	2,486
Covington	53,270	2,899
Frankfort	10,465	2,851
Henderson	11,452	3,016
Hopkinsville	9,419	4,187
Lexington	35,099	11,011
Louisville	223,928	40,522
Owensboro	16,011	3,115
Paducah	22,760	6,047
Winchester	7,156	2,688
Louisiana:		
Alexandria	11,213	5,854
Baton Rouge	14,896	7,899
Lafayette	6,392	2,792
Lake Charles	11,449	4,437
Monroe	10,209	5,320
Morgan City	5,477	2,351
New Iberia	7,499	3,480
New Orleans	339,075	89,262
Opelousas	4,623	2,491
Plaquemine	4,955	2,673
Shreveport	28,015	13,896
Maine:		
Maryland:		
Annapolis	8,609	3,184
Baltimore	558,485	84,749
Cambridge	6,407	2,000
Massachusetts:		
Boston	670,585	13,564
Cambridge	104,839	4,707
New Bedford	96,652	2,885
Michigan:		
Detroit	465,766	5,741
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis	301,408	2,592
St. Paul	214,744	3,144
Mississippi:		
Brookhaven	5,293	2,732
Canton	3,929	2,398
Clarksdale	4,079	2,478
Columbus	8,988	4,401
Greenville	9,610	6,010
Greenwood	5,836	3,062
Hattiesburg	11,733	4,357
Jackson	21,262	10,554
Laurel	8,465	3,103
Meridian	23,285	9,321
Natchez	11,791	6,700
Vicksburg	20,814	12,053
West Point	4,864	2,772
Yazoo	6,796	4,154
Missouri:		
Columbia	9,662	2,246
Kansas City	248,381	23,566
St. Joseph	77,403	4,249
St. Louis	687,029	43,960
Montana:		
Nebraska:		
Omaha	124,096	4,426
New Hampshire:		
New Jersey:		
Atlantic City	46,150	9,834
Camden	94,538	6,076
Jersey City	267,779	5,960
Montclair	21,550	2,485
Newark	347,469	9,475
Orange	29,630	2,479
Trenton	96,815	2,581
New Mexico:		

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 2,000 or MORE NEGROES IN 1910
(Continued.)

	Total Population	Negro Population
New York:		
New York City	4,766,883	91,709
Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	60,534
Bronx Borough	430,980	4,117
Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	22,708
Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
North Carolina:		
Asheville	18,762	5,359
Charlotte	34,014	11,752
Durham	18,241	6,869
Elizabeth City	8,412	3,977
Fayetteville	7,045	3,293
Goldsboro	6,107	2,521
Greensboro	15,895	5,710
Greenville	4,101	2,221
Henderson	4,503	2,484
High Point	9,525	2,099
Kinston	6,995	3,027
Newbern	9,961	5,649
Raleigh	19,218	7,372
Rocky Mount	8,051	3,069
Salisbury	7,153	2,432
Washington	6,211	3,072
Wilmington	25,748	12,107
Wilson	6,717	2,998
Winston	17,167	7,828
Ohio		
Cincinnati	363,591	19,639
Cleveland	560,663	8,448
Columbus	181,511	12,739
Dayton	116,577	4,842
Springfield	46,921	4,933
Xenia	8,706	2,052
Oklahoma:		
Guthrie	11,654	2,976
McAlester	12,954	2,997
Muskogee	25,278	7,831
Oklahoma City	64,205	6,546
Oregon:		
Pennsylvania:		
Chester	38,537	4,795
Harrisburg	64,186	4,535
Philadelphia	1,549,008	84,459
Pittsburgh	533,905	25,623
Rhode Island:		
Providence	224,326	5,316
South Carolina:		
Abbeville	4,459	2,122
Aiken	3,911	2,289
Anderson	9,654	3,370
Charleston	58,833	31,056
Chester	4,754	2,041
Columbia	26,319	11,546
Florence	7,057	3,536
Georgetown	5,530	3,650
Greenville	15,741	6,319
Greenwood	6,614	2,943
Orangeburg	5,906	3,017
Rock Hill	7,216	2,167
Spartanburg	17,517	6,873
Sumter	8,109	4,125
Union	5,623	2,027
South Dakota:		
Tennessee:		
Bristol (total)	13,395	2,217
Chattanooga	44,604	17,942
Clarksville	8,548	4,285
Columbia	5,754	2,336
Jackson	15,779	5,719
Knoxville	36,346	7,638
Memphis	131,105	52,441
Murfreesboro	4,679	2,030
Nashville	110,364	36,523
Texas:		
Austin	29,860	7,478
Beaumont	20,640	6,896
Brenham	4,718	2,129
Corsicana	9,749	2,842
Crockett	3,947	2,254
Dallas	92,104	18,024
Denison	13,632	2,799
Fort Worth	73,312	13,280

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE NEGROES. (Continued.)

	Total Population.	Negro Population.
Galveston	36,981	8,036
Houston	78,800	23,929
Longview	5,155	2,253
Marshall	11,452	4,997
Palestine	10,482	3,554
Paris	11,269	3,131
San Antonio	96,614	10,716
Sherman	12,412	2,220
Temple	10,993	2,814
Texarkana (part)	9,790	3,218
Tyler	10,400	2,954
Waco	26,425	6,067
Utah:		
Vermont:		
Virginia:		
Alexandria	15,329	4,188
Charlottesville	6,765	2,524
Danville	19,020	6,207
Hampton	5,505	2,182
Lynchburg	29,494	9,466
New Port News	20,205	7,259
Norfolk	67,452	25,039
Petersburg	24,127	11,014
Portsmouth	33,190	11,617
Richmond	127,628	46,733
Roanoke	34,874	7,924
Staunton	10,604	2,476
Suffolk	7,008	2,806
Washington:		
Seattle	237,194	2,296
West Virginia:		
Bluefield	11,188	2,238
Charleston	22,996	3,086
Huntington	31,161	2,440
Wisconsin:		
Wyoming		

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE

CITY	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Albany, New York	100,253	1,037
Atlanta, Georgia	154,839	51,902
Baltimore, Maryland	558,485	84,749
Birmingham, Alabama	132,685	52,305
Boston, Massachusetts	670,585	13,564
Bridgeport, Connecticut	102,054	1,332
Buffalo, New York	423,715	1,773
Cambridge, Massachusetts	104,839	4,707
Chicago, Illinois	2,185,283	44,103
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	19,639
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842
Denver, Colorado	213,381	5,426
Detroit, Michigan	465,766	5,741
Fall River, Massachusetts	119,295	355
Grand Rapids, Michigan	112,571	665
Indianapolis, Indiana	233,650	21,816
Jersey City, New Jersey	267,779	5,960
Kansas City, Missouri	248,381	23,566
Los Angeles, California	319,198	7,599
Louisville, Kentucky	223,928	40,522
Lowell, Massachusetts	106,294	133
Memphis, Tennessee	131,105	52,441
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	373,857	980
Minneapolis, Minnesota	301,408	2,592
Nashville, Tennessee	110,364	36,523
New Haven, Connecticut	133,605	3,561
New Orleans, Louisiana	339,075	89,262
New York, New York	4,766,883	91,709
Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	60,534
Bronx Borough	430,980	4,117
Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	22,708
Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
Newark, New Jersey	347,469	9,475
Oakland, California	150,174	3,055
Omaha, Nebraska	124,096	4,426
Paterson, New Jersey	125,600	1,539
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,549,008	84,459
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	533,905	25,623

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Providence, Rhode Island	224,326	5,316
Richmond, Virginia	127,628	46,733
Rochester, New York	218,149	879
St. Louis, Missouri	687,029	43,960
St. Paul, Minnesota	214,744	3,144
San Francisco, California	416,912	1,642
Scranton, Pennsylvania	129,867	567
Seattle, Washington	237,194	2,296
Spokane, Washington	104,402	723
Syracuse, New York	137,249	1,124
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	1,877
Washington, D. C	331,069	94,446
Worcester, Massachusetts	145,986	1,241

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS.

Mobile, Alabama	51,521	22,763
Montgomery, Alabama	38,136	19,322
Little Rock, Arkansas	45,941	14,539
Berkeley, California	40,434	247
Pasadena, California	30,291	744
Sacramento, California	44,696	486
San Diego, California	39,578	597
San Jose, California	28,946	182
Colorado Springs, Colorado	29,078	1,107
Pueblo, Colorado	44,395	1,498
Hartford, Connecticut	98,915	1,745
Meriden, Connecticut	27,265	133
New Britain, Connecticut	43,916	94
Norwich, Connecticut	28,219	627
Stamford, Connecticut	25,138	332
Waterbury, Connecticut	73,141	775
Wilmington, Delaware	87,411	9,081
Jacksonville, Florida	57,699	29,293
Tampa, Florida	37,782	8,951
Augusta, Georgia	41,040	18,344
Macon, Georgia	40,665	18,150
Savannah, Georgia	65,064	33,246
Aurora, Illinois	29,807	293
Bloomington, Illinois	25,768	809
Danville, Illinois	27,871	1,465
Decatur, Illinois	31,140	776
East Saint Louis, Illinois	58,547	5,882
Elgin, Illinois	25,976	171
Joliet, Illinois	34,670	497
Peoria, Illinois	66,950	1,569
Quincy, Illinois	36,587	1,596
Rockford, Illinois	45,401	197
Springfield, Illinois	51,678	2,961
Evansville, Indiana	69,647	6,266
Fort Wayne, Indiana	63,933	572
South Bend, Indiana	53,684	604
Terre Haute, Indiana	58,157	2,593
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	213
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	432
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	320
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	569
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	2,930
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	96
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828	305
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	24
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	9,286
Topeka, Kansas	43,684	4,538
Wichita, Kansas	52,540	2,457
Covington, Kentucky	53,270	2,899
Lexington, Kentucky	35,099	11,011
Newport, Kentucky	30,309	569
Shreveport, Louisiana	28,015	13,896
Lewiston, Maine	26,247	47
Portland, Maine	58,571	273
Brockton, Massachusetts	56,878	531
Brookline, Massachusetts	27,792	221
Chelsea, Massachusetts	32,452	242
Chicopee, Massachusetts	25,401	7
Everett, Massachusetts	33,484	795
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	37,826	42
Haverhill, Massachusetts	44,115	397
Holyoke, Massachusetts	57,730	45

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS (Continued)

CITY	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Lawrence, Massachusetts	85,892	265
Lynn, Massachusetts	89,336	700
Malden, Massachusetts	44,404	486
New Bedford, Massachusetts	96,652	2,885
Newton, Massachusetts	39,806	467
Pittsfield, Massachusetts	32,121	320
Quincy, Massachusetts	32,642	45
Salem, Massachusetts	43,697	163
Somerville, Massachusetts	77,236	217
Springfield, Massachusetts	88,926	1,475
Taunton, Massachusetts	34,259	297
Waltham, Massachusetts	27,834	62
Battle Creek, Michigan	25,267	575
Bay City, Michigan	45,166	160
Flint, Michigan	38,550	397
Jackson, Michigan	31,433	354
Kalamazoo, Michigan	39,437	685
Lansing, Michigan	31,229	354
Saginaw, Michigan	50,510	313
Duluth, Minnesota	78,466	410
Joplin, Missouri	32,073	801
St. Joseph Missouri	77,403	4249
Springfield, Missouri	35,201	1,995
Butte, Montana	39,165	240
Lincoln, Nebraska	43,973	733
South Omaha, Nebraska	26,259	717
Manchester, New Hampshire	70,063	36
Nashua, New Hampshire	26,005	15
Atlantic City, New Jersey	46,150	9,834
Bayonne, New Jersey	55,545	561
Camden, New Jersey	94,538	6,076
East Orange, New Jersey	34,371	1,907
Elizabeth, New Jersey	73,409	1,381
Hoboken, New Jersey	70,324	120
Orange, New Jersey	29,630	2,479
Passaic, New Jersey	54,773	535
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	32,121	165
Trenton, New Jersey	96,815	2,581
West Hoboken, New Jersey	35,403	56
Amsterdam, New York	31,267	118
Auburn, New York	34,668	527
Binghamton, New York	48,443	635
Elmira, New York	37,176	513
Jamestown, New York	31,297	108
Kingston, New York	25,908	630
Mount Vernon, New York	30,919	896
New Rochelle, New York	28,867	1,754
Newburgh, New York	27,805	604
Niagara Falls, New York	30,445	266
Poughkeepsie, New York	27,936	699
Schenectady, New York	72,826	274
Troy, New York	76,813	651
Utica, New York	74,419	357
Watertown, New York	26,730	76
Yonkers, New York	79,803	1,549
Charlotte, North Carolina	34,014	11,752
Wilmington, North Carolina	25,748	12,107
Akron, Ohio	69,067	657
Canton, Ohio	50,217	291
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279	725
Lima, Ohio	30,508	978
Lorain, Ohio	28,883	375
Newark, Ohio	25,404	346
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	4,933
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	1,936
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	1,384
Muskogee, Oklahoma	25,278	7,831
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	64,205	6,546
Allentown, Pennsylvania	51,913	134
Altoona, Pennsylvania	52,127	453
Chester, Pennsylvania	38,537	4,795
Easton, Pennsylvania	28,523	284
Erie, Pennsylvania	66,525	340
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	64,186	4,535
Hazleton, Pennsylvania	25,452	19
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	55,482	442

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25.000 TO 100.000 INHABITANTS (Continued)

City	Total Population 1910	Negro Population 1910
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	47,227	803
McKeesport, Pennsylvania	42,694	799
New Castle, Pennsylvania	36,280	529
Norristown, Pennsylvania	27,875	1,015
Reading, Pennsylvania	96,071	787
Shenandoah, Pennsylvania	25,774	8
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	67,105	673
Williamsport, Pennsylvania	31,860	957
York, Pennsylvania	44,750	1,231
New Port, Rhode Island	27,149	1,600
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	51,622	234
Warwick, Rhode Island	26,629	173
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	38,125	20
Charleston, South Carolina	58,833	31,056
Columbia, South Carolina	26,319	11,546
Chattanooga, Tennessee	44,604	17,942
Knoxville, Tennessee	36,346	7,638
Austin, Texas	29,860	7,478
Dallas, Texas	92,104	18,024
El Paso, Texas	39,279	1,452
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	13,280
Galveston, Texas	36,981	8,036
Houston, Texas	78,800	23,929
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	10,716
Waco, Texas	26,425	6,067
Ogden, Utah	25,580	203
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	737
Lynchburg, Virginia	29,494	9,446
Norfolk, Virginia	67,452	25,039
Portsmouth, Virginia	33,190	11,617
Roanoke, Virginia	34,874	7,924
Tacoma, Washington	83,743	778
Huntington, West Virginia	31,161	2,140
Wheeling, West Virginia	41,641	1,201
Green Bay, Wisconsin	25,236	45
LaCrosse, Wisconsin	30,417	59
Madison, Wisconson	25,531	143
Oshkosh, Wisconsin	33,062	98
Racine, Wisconson	38,002	112
Sheboygan, Wisconsin	26,398	9
Superior, Wisconson	40,384	182

NEGROES IN 1910, OF VOTING AGE, SCHOOL AGE, AND ILLITERATES BY STATES

STATES	Number of Voting Age	Number of School Age	Per Ct. Attending School	Num. o Negro Illiterates 10 yrs. and Over	Per Cent Negroes 10yrs of Age & Over Illiterates
United States	2,458,873	3,422,157	47.3	2,227,731	30.4
New England States	22,074	15,539	65.6	4,341	7.8
Maine	476	355	63.1	93	8.0
New Hampshire	200	138	55.8	51	10.6
Vermont	975	251	52.2	69	4.8
Massachusetts	12,591	8,797	66.5	2,584	8.1
Rhode Island	3,967	2,277	62.5	752	9.5
Connecticut	4,765	3,721	67.1	792	6.3
Middle Atlantic	138,750	95,194	57.5	27,811	7.9
New York	45,877	27,192	55.9	5,768	5.0
New Jersey	28,001	21,832	59.1	7,405	9.9
Pennsylvania	64,272	46,170	57.8	14,638	9.1
E. North Central	107,170	72,837	60.0	28,071	11.0
Ohio	39,188	27,830	61.9	10,460	11.1
Indiana	20,651	15,560	62.3	6,959	13.7
Illinois	39,983	24,825	58.7	9,713	10.5
Michigan	6,266	3,994	64.1	826	5.7
Wisconsin	1,082	628	63.2	113	4.5
W. North Central	83,219	64,085	58.1	30,436	14.9
Minnesota	3,390	1,189	65.7	215	3.4
Iowa	5,443	3,866	64.5	1,272	10.3
Missouri	52,921	41,682	54.7	23,062	17.4
North Dakota	311	103	58.3	26	4.8
South Dakota	341	184	66.3	38	5.5

NEGROES IN 1910 OF VOTING AGE, SCHOOL AGE, AND ILLITERATES BY STATES.—Continued.

STATES	Number of Voting Age	Number of School Age	Per Ct. Attending School	Number of Negro Illiterates 10 yrs, and over	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs of Age and over Illiterates
Nebraska	3,225	1,512	61.5	482	7.2
Kansas	17,580	15,549	64.6	5,341	12.0
South Atlantic	955,364	1,504,019	47.0	969,432	32.5
Delaware	9,050	10,078	57.7	6,345	25.6
Maryland	63,968	73,230	52.5	42,289	23.4
Dist. of Columbia	27,621	25,593	59.3	10,814	13.5
Virginia	159,593	242,413	47.2	148,950	30.0
W. Virginia	22,757	18,481	53.1	10,347	20.3
North Carolina	146,752	264,025	54.2	156,303	31,9
South Carolina	169,155	331,429	45.8	226,242	38.7
Georgia	265,814	439,485	42.1	308,639	36.5
Florida	89,659	101,285	44.1	59,503	25.5
E. South Central	642,460	944,880	47.3	681,507	34.8
Kentucky	75,694	81,876	53.7	57,900	27.6
Tennessee	119,142	163,397	47.2	98,541	27.3
Alabama	213,923	327,176	40.7	265,628	40.1
Mississippi	233,701	372,331	51.8	259,438	35.6
W. South Central	488,815	715,597	43.8	483,022	33.1
Arkansas	111,365	159,431	48.6	86,398	26.4
Louisiana	174,211	254,580	28.9	254,148	48.4
Oklahoma	36,841	48,718	63.8	17,858	17.7
Texas	166,398	252,868	51.7	124,618	24.6
Mountain	8,992	4,170	60.7	1,497	8.0
Montana	851	300	61.3	114	7.0
Idaho	328	80	------	37	6.4
Wyoming	1,325	286	49.7	102	5.0
Colorado	4,283	2,468	62.7	856	8.6
New Mexico	644	363	59.0	191	14.2
Arizona	764	416	60.3	122	7.2
Utah	568	196	77.1	49	4.8
Nevada	229	52	------	26	5.5
Pacific	12,029	5,836	60.9	1,614	6.3
Washington	3,120	906	56.8	239	4.3
Oregon	766	198	53.0	46	3.4
California	8,143	2,936	62.0	1,329	7.1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1890, 1900, 1910 and Estimate for 1919

DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF VOTING AGE IN						ESTIMATE FOR	
	1890		1900		1910		1919	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
United States	15,199,856	1,740,455	18,918,697	2,060,302	24,357,514	2,458,873	30,805,000	2,944,440
New England	1,394,781	15,410	11,684,707	18,761	1,992,996	22,074	2,322,000	27,840
Maine	200,609	300	216,856	445	234,855	476	252,000	520
New Hampshire	117,889	246	130,648	230	136,393	200	143,000	220
Vermont	101,369	280	108,027	289	112,513	975	117,000	1,100
Massachusetts	657,042	7,967	830,049	10,456	1,006,431	12,591	1,200,000	16,000
Rhode Island	197,756	2,261	124,001	2,765	160,412	3,067	200,000	4,000
Connecticut	220,116	3,976	275,126	4,576	342,392	4,765	410,000	6,000
Middle Atlantic	3,571,380	73,668	4,441,289	104,567	5,770,811	138,750	7,250,000	202,000
New York	1,745,418	24,231	2,145,057	31,425	2,783,371	45,877	3,500,000	72,000
New Jersey	398,966	14,564	532,750	21,474	744,848	28,601	1,000,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	1,426,996	34,873	1,763,482	51,668	2,242,597	64,272	2,750,000	90,000
East North Central	3,697,893	65,467	4,532,027	85,382	5,489,013	107,170	6,430,000	202,000
Ohio	990,542	25,922	1,180,599	31,235	1,444,477	39,188	1,700,000	75,000
Indiana	581,987	13,079	701,761	18,186	801,431	20,651	910,000	30,000
Illinois	1,054,463	18,200	1,370,209	29,762	1,701,042	39,983	2,020,000	76,000
Michigan	611,008	4,500	712,245	5,193	862,222	6,266	1,000,000	15,000
Wisconsin	459,893	900	576,213	1,006	679,841	1,082	800,000	6,000
West North Central	2,378,399	61,142	2,839,805	70,319	3,398,100	83,219	3,924,000	104,350
Minnesota	374,027	2,009	502,384	2,168	636,903	3,390	780,000	5,000
Iowa	517,006	3,326	630,665	4,441	657,914	5,443	680,000	7,400
Missouri	667,451	38,257	809,797	46,418	919,480	52,921	1,029,000	64,000
North Dakota	55,769	90	93,237	115	171,941	311	185,000	500
South Dakota	96,177	100	107,353	184	172,722	341	250,000	550
Nebraska	297,281	1,800	297,817	2,298	348,915	3,225	400,000	5,500
Kansas	370,688	12,543	398,552	14,695	490,225	17,588	600,000	21,500
South Atlantic	1,338,368	677,210	1676,493	817,224	2,112,547	955364	2,569,000	1,090,000
Delaware	40,007	7,552	45,592	8,374	52,804	9,050	60,000	11,000
Maryland	218,843	51,895	260,979	60,406	303,561	63,963	348,000	68,000
District of Columbia	46,159	18,346	60,318	23,072	75,765	27,621	91,000	32,000
Virginia	248,035	130,747	301,379	146,122	363,659	159,593	430,000	174,000
West Virginia	172,198	9,202	233,129	14,786	315,498	22,757	400,000	33,000
North Carolina	233,307	109,346	289,263	127,114	357,611	146,752	425,000	161,000
South Carolina	102,657	132,949	130,375	152,860	165,769	169,155	200,000	186,000
Georgia	219,094	179,028	277,496	223,073	353,569	266,814	435,000	318,000
Florida	58,068	38,145	77,962	61,417	124,311	89,659	180,000	110,000
East South Central	1,002,055	447,115	1,227,076	566,371	1,452,776	642,460	1,807,000	686,000
Kentucky	387,371	63,421	469,206	74,728	527,661	75,694	687,000	77,000
Tennessee	310,014	92,462	375,046	112,236	433,431	119,142	500,000	124,000

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1890, 1900, 1910 and Estimate for 1919

DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF VOTING AGE IN						ESTIMATE FOR	
	1890		1900		1910		1919	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
United States	15,199,856	1,740,455	18,918,697	2,060,302	24,357,514	2,458,873	30,805,000	2,944,440
New England	1,394,781	15,410	11,684,707	18,761	1,992,996	22,074	2,322,000	27,840
Maine	200,609	300	216,856	445	234,855	476	252,000	520
New Hampshire	117,889	246	130,648	230	136,393	200	143,000	220
Vermont	101,369	280	108,027	289	112,513	975	117,000	1,100
Massachusetts	657,042	7,967	830,049	10,456	1,006,431	12,591	1,200,000	16,000
Rhode Island	197,756	2,261	124,001	2,765	160,412	3,067	200,000	4,000
Connecticut	220,116	3,976	275,126	4,576	342,392	4,765	410,000	6,000
Middle Atlantic	3,571,380	73,668	4,441,289	104,567	5,770,811	138,750	7,250,000	202,000
New York	1,745,418	24,231	2,145,057	31,425	2,783,371	45,877	3,500,000	72,000
New Jersey	398,966	14,564	532,750	21,474	744,843	28,601	1,000,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	1,426,996	34,873	1,763,482	51,668	2,242,597	64,272	2,750,000	90,000
East North Central	3,697,893	65,467	4,532,027	85,382	5,489,013	107,170	6,430,000	202,000
Ohio	990,542	25,922	1,180,599	31,235	1,444,477	39,188	1,700,000	75,000
Indiana	581,987	13,079	701,761	18,186	801,431	20,651	910,000	30,000
Illinois	1,054,463	18,200	1,370,209	29,762	1,701,042	39,983	2,020,000	76,000
Michigan	611,008	4,500	712,245	5,193	862,222	6,266	1,000,000	15,000
Wisconsin	459,893	900	576,213	1,006	679,841	1,082	800,000	6,000
West North Central	2,378,399	61,142	2,839,805	70,319	3,398,100	83,219	3,924,000	104,350
Minnesota	374,027	2,009	502,384	2,168	636,903	3,390	780,000	5,000
Iowa	517,006	3,326	630,665	4,441	657,914	5,443	680,000	7,400
Missouri	607,451	38,267	809,797	46,418	919,480	52,921	1,029,000	64,000
North Dakota	55,769	90	93,237	115	171,941	311	185,000	500
South Dakota	96,177	100	107,353	184	172,722	341	250,000	550
Nebraska	297,281	1,800	297,817	2,298	348,915	3,225	400,000	5,500
Kansas	370,688	12,543	398,552	14,695	490,225	17,588	600,000	21,500
South Atlantic	1,338,368	677,210	1676,493	817,224	2,112,547	955364	2,569,000	1,090,000
Delaware	40,007	7,552	45,592	8,374	52,804	9,050	60,000	11,000
Maryland	218,843	51,895	260,979	60,406	303,561	63,963	348,000	68,000
District of Columbia	46,159	18,346	60,318	23,072	75,765	27,621	91,000	32,000
Virginia	248,035	130,747	301,379	146,122	363,659	159,593	430,000	174,000
West Virginia	172,198	9,202	233,129	14,786	315,498	22,757	400,000	33,000
North Carolina	233,307	109,346	289,263	127,114	357,611	146,752	425,000	161,000
South Carolina	102,657	132,949	130,375	152,860	165,769	169,155	200,000	186,000
Georgia	219,094	179,028	277,496	223,073	353,569	266,814	435,000	318,000
Florida	58,068	38,145	77,962	61,417	124,311	89,659	180,000	110,000
East South Central	1,002,055	447,115	1,227,076	566,371	1,452,776	642,460	1,807,000	686,000
Kentucky	387,371	63,421	469,206	74,728	527,661	75,694	687,000	77,000
Tennessee	310,014	92,462	375,046	112,236	433,431	119,142	500,000	124,000

NEGROES IN 1910 OF VOTING AGE, SCHOOL AGE, AND ILLITERATES BY STATES.—Continued.

STATES	Number of Voting Age	Number of School Age	Per Ct. Attending School	Number of Negro Illiterates 10 yrs, and over	Per Cent Negroes 10 yrs of Age and over Illiterates
Nebraska	3,225	1,512	61.5	482	7.2
Kansas	17,580	15,549	64.6	5,341	12.0
South Atlantic	955,364	1,504,019	47.0	969,432	32.5
Delaware	9,050	10,078	57.7	6,345	25.6
Maryland	63,968	73,230	52.5	42,289	23.4
Dist. of Columbia	27,621	25,593	59.3	10,814	13.5
Virginia	159,593	242,413	47.2	148,950	30.0
W. Virginia	22,757	18,481	53.1	10,347	20.3
North Carolina	146,752	264,025	54.2	156,303	31,9
South Carolina	169,155	331,429	45.8	226,242	38.7
Georgia	265,814	439,485	42.1	308,639	36.5
Florida	89,659	101,285	44.1	59,503	25.5
E. South Central	642,460	944,880	47.3	681,507	34.8
Kentucky	75,694	81,876	53.7	57,900	27.6
Tennessee	119,142	163,397	47.2	98,541	27.3
Alabama	213,923	327,176	40.7	265,628	40.1
Mississippi	233,701	372,331	51.8	259,438	35.6
W. South Central	488,815	715,597	43.8	483,022	33.1
Arkansas	111,365	159,431	48.6	86,398	26.4
Louisiana	174,211	254,580	28.9	254,148	48.4
Oklahoma	36,841	48,718	63.8	17,858	17.7
Texas	166,398	252,868	51.7	124,618	24.6
Mountain	8,992	4,170	60.7	1,497	8.0
Montana	851	300	61.3	114	7.0
Idaho	328	80	----	37	6.4
Wyoming	1,325	286	49.7	102	5.0
Colorado	4,283	2,468	62.7	856	8.6
New Mexico	644	363	59.0	191	14.2
Arizona	764	416	60.3	122	7.2
Utah	568	196	77.1	49	4.8
Nevada	229	52	----	26	5.5
Pacific	12,029	5,836	60.9	1,614	6.3
Washington	3,120	906	56.8	239	4.3
Oregon	766	198	53.0	46	3.4
California	8,143	2,936	62.0	1,329	7.1

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1890, 1900, 1910, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1919.

Division and State	1890		1900		1910		Estimate for 1919	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
United States	89.7	9.6	89.5	9.7	90.2	9.1	90.6	8.7
New England	98.9	1.1	98.6	1.1	98.7	1.1	98.7	1.2
Maine	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.2	99.6	0.2	99.6	0.2
New Hampshire	99.8	0.2	99.7	0.2	99.8	0.1	99.8	0.1
Vermont	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Massachsetts	98.8	1.2	98.4	1.2	98.5	1.2	98.5	1.3
Rhode Island	97.7	2.0	97.5	2.2	97.9	1.9	97.8	1.9
Connecticut	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.6	98.5	1.4	98.5	1.4
Middle Atlantic	98.0	2.0	97.4	2.3	97.5	2.3	97.1	2.7
New York	98.6	1.4	98.2	1.4	98.1	1.6	98.0	2.1
New Jersey	96.5	3.5	95.9	3.9	96.1	3.7	96.1	3.8
Pennsylvania	97.6	2.4	97.0	2.8	97.1	2.8	96.8	3.1
East North Central	98.3	1.7	98.0	1.8	97.9	1.9	96.2	3.3
Ohio	97.4	2.6	97.4	2.6	97.3	2.6	95.7	4.2
Indiana	97.8	2.2	97.4	2.5	97.4	2.5	96.6	3.0
Illinois	98.3	1.7	97.8	2.1	97.6	2.3	96.3	3.6
Michigan	99.0	1.0	99.0	0.7	99.0	0.7	98.4	1.5
Wisconsin	99.6	0.4	99.4	0.2	99.4	0.2	99.1	0.7
West North Central	97.5	2.5	97.2	2.4	97.3	2.4	97.2	2.5
Minnesota	99.5	0.5	99.1	0.4	99.1	0.5	99.2	0.6
Iowa	99.4	0.6	99.3	0.7	99.1	0.8	98.9	1.0
Missouri	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.4	94.5	5.4	94.1	5.8
North Dakota	99.7	0.3	97.9	0.1	98.9	0.2	98.9	0.2
South Dakota	99.4	0.6	95.3	0.2	96.9	0.2	96.9	0.2
Nebraska	98.6	1.0	98.9	0.8	98.7	0.9	90.6	1.3
Kansas	96.7	3.3	96.3	3.6	96.4	3.5	96.5	3.4
South Atlantic	66.4	33.6	67.1	32.7	68.8	31.1	70.2	29.7
Delaware	84.1	15.9	84.4	15.5	85.3	14.6	84.4	15.5
Maryland	80.8	19.2	81.1	18.8	82.5	17.4	83.6	16.3
District of Columbia	71.6	28.4	72.0	27.5	73.0	26.6	73.7	26.0
Virginia	65.5	34.5	67.3	32.6	69.5	30.5	71.1	28.8
West Virginia	94.9	5.1	94.0	6.0	93.2	6.7	92.3	7.6
North Carolina	68.1	31.9	69.3	30.4	70.7	29.0	72.5	27.4
South Carolina	43.6	56.4	46.0	54.0	49.5	50.5	51.8	48.2
Georgia	55.0	45.0	55.4	44.5	57.0	43.0	57.3	42.7
Florida	60.4	39.6	55.8	44.0	58.0	41.9	62.1	37.9
East South Central	69.1	30.9	68.4	31.6	69.3	30.6	72.5	27.5
Kentucky	85.9	14.1	86.3	13.7	87.4	12.5	90.0	10.0
Tennessee	77.0	23.0	77.0	23.0	78.4	21.6	80.2	19.8
Alabama	56.7	43.3	56.1	43.8	58.3	41.7	61.7	38.3
Mississippi	44.5	55.5	43.1	56.7	45.1	54.7	19.5	50.5
West South Central	72.5	27.5	74.7	24.3	77.6	21.6	79.4	19.8
Arkansas	73.0	27.0	72.2	27.8	71.8	28.1	71.9	28.0
Louisiana	52.2	47.8	54.6	45.2	57.8	42.0	60.9	38.1
Oklahoma	95.2	4.8	86.9	6.8	88.4	8.2	91.3	8.7
Texas	81.0	19.0	81.3	18.6	83.3	16.6	85.6	14.3
Mountain	95.0	1.0	93.8	1.2	95.4	1.0	95.6	0.9
Montana	94.7	0.6	93.1	0.7	95.9	0.5	95.9	0.5
Idaho	93.8	0.1	93.3	0.2	96.9	0.3	96.5	0.4
Wyoming	96.3	1.0	95.7	1.3	94.5	2.1	94.0	2.8
Colorado	97.6	1.4	97.8	1.7	97.4	1.6	97.4	1.6
New Mexico	92.3	1.2	92.3	1.4	93.8	0.7	94.1	0.4
Arizona	89.3	1.5	79.2	2.5	87.9	1.0	88.0	0.6
Utah	97.7	0.4	97.1	0.5	96.5	0.5	96.5	0.6
Nevada	81.2	0.3	82.7	0.4	91.5	0.6	91.5	0.6
Pacific	88.0	0.5	91.0	0.6	93.5	0.7	93.5	0.8
Washington	96.6	0.5	94.1	0.6	95.8	0.7	95.8	0.6
Oregon	91.4	0.2	90.9	0.7	95.4	0.3	95.6	0.2
California	84.4	0.5	90.0	0.7	91.9	0.9	95.9	1.1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1890, 1900, 1910 and Estimate for 1919.

DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF VOTING AGE IN						ESTIMATE FOR	
	1890		1900		1910		1919	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	184,059	140,763	232,294	181,471	298,943	213,923	370,000	230,000
Mississippi	120,611	150,469	150,530	197,936	192,741	233,701	150,000	255,000
West South Central	771,292	292,242	1,183,844	385,353	1,755,641	488,815	2,352,000	598,000
Arkansas	188,296	69,572	226,597	87,157	284,301	111,365	360,000	140,000
Louisiana	130,748	119,815	177,878	147,348	240,001	174,211	315,000	194,000
Oklahoma	18,238	923	179,408	13,973	395,377	36,841	700,000	66,000
Texas	434,010	101,932	599,961	136,875	835,962	166,398	1,278,000	198,100
Mountain	411,413	5,100	528,651	6,824	871,401	8,992	1,340,000	12,250
Montana	61,948	400	94,873	711	148,733	851	220,000	1,000
Idaho	29,525	95	50,328	130	107,469	328	200,000	800
Wyoming	26,050	250	36,262	481	59,698	1,325	95,000	26,000
Colorado	161,015	2,500	181,616	3,215	264,603	4,283	370,000	6,000
New Mexico	41,478	450	50,804	775	88,733	644	150,000	700
Arizona	21,160	650	34,911	11,084	65,097	764	118,000	750
Utah	53,235	250	65,205	358	100,436	568	150,000	950
Nevada	17,002	50	14,652	70	36,632	229	75,000	350
Pacific	634,275	4,500	804,805	5,501	1,514,229	12,029	2,700,000	22,000
Washington	141,934	950	183,999	1,230	422,679	3,120	854,000	5,000
Oregon	102,113	350	131,261	560	245,343	766	450,000	1,000
California	390,228	24,001	489,545	3,711	846,207	8,143	1,400,000	16,000

MALES AND FEMALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1910

Division and State	Number Voting Age						Per Cent Distribution	
	Males		Females		Total			
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	White	Negro
United States	24,357,514	2,458,873	22,059,236	2,4277,42	46,416,750	,886,615	91.5	9.5
New England	1,992,996	22,07	2,021,540	21,822	4,014,536	43,896	98.9	1.6
Maine	234,855	47	225,107	401	459,962	877	99.7	0.2
New Hampshire	136,393	200	135,187	176	271,580	376	99.4	0.1
Verm ont	112,513	975	106,598	277	2,219,111	1,252	99.6	0.6
Massachusetts	1,006,431	12,591	1,061,602	12,648	068,033	25,239	98.4	1.5
Rhode Island	160,412	3,067	163,120	3,178	323,532	6,245	98.2	1.6
Connecticut	342,392	4,765	329,926	5,142	11,672,329	9,907	97.8	2.1
Middle Atlantic	5,770,811	138,750	5,464,123	142,115	5,234,934	280,865	97.5	2.3
New York	2,783,371	45,877	2,706,523	49,300	1,489,894	95,177	97.1	2.8
New Jersey	744,843	28,601	706,728	29,866	4,451,571	58,467	96.3	3.7
Pennsylvania	2,242,597	64,272	2,050,872	62,949	10,293,469	127,221	96.3	3.6
East North Central	5,489,013	107,170	5,036,624	92,698	,525,637	199,868	97,3	2.4
Ohio	1,444,477	39,188	1,364,611	33,683	1,809,088	72,871	96.9	.0
Indiana	801,431	20,651	752,208	18,386	3,553,639	39,037	98.0	1.9
Illinois	1,701,042	39,983	1,533,014	34,372	1,234,056	74,355	98.4	1.5
Michigan	862,222	6,266	778,874	5,318	1,641,096	11,584	98.1	1.6
Wisconsin	679,841	1,082	607,917	939	6,287,758	2,021	99.1	0.6
West North Central	3,398,100	83,219	2,923,305	72,278	1,321,405	155,497	99.2	0.6
Minnesota	636,903	3,390	508,195	2,061	1,145,098	5,451	99.5	0.3
Iowa	657,914	5,443	599,442	4,124	1257,356	9,567	98.6	0.5
Missouri	919,480	52,921	847,997	48,057	1,767,477	100,978	95.5	4.4
North Dakota	171,941	311	120,780	158	292,721	469	98.7	0.5
South Dakota	172,722	341	128,772	220	301,494	561	96.2	1.8
Nebraska	348,915	3,225	294,849	2,369	643,764	5,594	98.8	0.8
Kansas	490,225	17,588	423,270	15,289	913,495	32,877	96.4	3.5
South Atlantic	2,112,547	955,364	2,035,590	969,575	4,148,137	1,924,939	68.3	31.6
Delaware	52,804	9,050	50,160	8,281	102,964	17,331	85,5	14.4
Maryland	303,561	63,963	309,897	63,899	613,458	127,862	82.7	17.2
District of Columbia	75,765	27,621	81,662	34,449	157,427	62,070	71.6	28.1
Virginia	363,659	159,593	353,516	164,844	717,175	324,437	68.8	31.1
West Virginia	315,498	22,757	270,298	4,667	585,796	27,424	94.0	5.9
North Carolina	357,611	146,752	358,583	159,236	716,194	305,988	69.3	29.8
South Carolina	165,769	169,155	162,625	181,264	328,394	350,419	48.4	51.6
Georgia	353,569	266,814	343,187	269,937	696,756	536,751	56.5	43.5
Florida	124,311	89,659	105,662	72,998	229,973	162,657	58.5	41.4
East South Central	1,452,776	642,460	1,390,848	645,697	2,843,624	1,288,157	69.3	31.2
Kentucky	527,661	75,694	506,229	73,413	1,033,960	149,107	87.3	12.6
Tennessee	433,431	119,142	419,646	122,707	853,077	241,849	78.9	22.3
Alabama	298,943	213,923	284,116	211,676	583,059	431,599	57.4	42.5
Mississippi	192,741	233,701	180,787	231,901	373,528	465,602	4.4	55.5

West South Central	1,755,641	488,815	1,504,766	467,795	3,260,407	956,610	76.6	22.5
Arkansas	284,301	111,365	248,964	102,917	533,265	214,282	71.2	28.6
Louisiana	240,001	174,211	222,473	172,711	462,474	346,922	57.0	42.5
Oklahoma	395,377	36,841	311,266	30,208	706,643	67,049	87.9	8.3
Texas	835,962	166,398	722,063	161,959	1,558,025	328,357	82.0	17.9
Mountain	871,401	8,992	590,116	6,686	1,461,517	15,678	95.7	1.0
Montana	148,733	851	78,331	553	227,064	1,404	95.8	0.6
Idaho	107,469	328	68,543	187	176,012	515	97.5	0.3
Wyoming	59,698	1,325	27,932	494	87,630	1,819	95.7	1.9
Colorado	264,603	4,283	209,195	3,861	473,798	8,144	97.7	1.7
New Mexico	88,733	644	68,276	441	157,009	1,085	93.5	0.6
Arizona	65,097	764	36,885	635	101,982	1,399	85.9	1.2
Utah	100,436	568	84,588	313	185,024	881	97.6	0.4
Nevada	36,632	229	16,366	202	52,998	431	90.8	1.3
Pacific	1,514,229	12,029	1,092,324	9,076	2,606,623	21,105	95.6	0.8
Washington	422,679	3,120	271,828	1,697	694,507	4,817	96.3	0.6
Oregon	245,343	766	166,191	443	411,534	1,209	97.0	0.3
California	846,207	8,143	654,305	6,936	1,500,512	15,079	94.2	0.9

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Educational.

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.
President, Archibald Grimke, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, John W. Cromwell, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer, Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Organized 1904.
President, John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.
Secretary, Silas X. Floyd, Augusta, Georgia.
Treasurer, W. H. A. Howard, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

National Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. Organized 1913
President, Benjamin Brawley, Dean Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.
Secretary, J. T. Cater, Dean, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Organized 1915.
President, R. E. Park, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary, J. E. Mooreland, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
Director or Research and Editor, C. G. Woodson, 1216 U St., N. W. Washington, D.C.

The Negro Society for Historical Research. Organized 1911.
President, John E. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur A. Schomberg, 63 W. 140th St. New York, N. Y.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Organized at Cornell University, March 1906; has fourteen chapters, 435 members.
President, H. H. Long, Clark University.
Secretary, G. P. Hinton, Case School.
Treasurer, C. A. Tribbett, Yale University.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Organized at Indiana University, March 5, 1911; has six chapters, 125 members.
Grand Polemarch, Elder W. Diggs, University of Indiana.
Grand K. of R. and Ex., William J. Prince, University of Illinois.
Grand Strategus, Frank M. Summers, University of Indiana.

The Omega Psi Fraternity.
Grand Basileus, Clarence F. Holmes, 322 Tea St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Grand Keeper of Records, Dewitt T. Ford, Lincoln University, Pa.
Grand Keeper of Seals, Lloyd H. Newman, 1741 W. St., Washington, D. C.

Kappa Gamma Kappa. Organized in N. Y. City, 1913.
President, Mrs. O. W. Sexton.
Secretary, Miss Dorothy Hendrickson.
Treasurer, Miss Lillian C. Dodson.

Organizations for Economics Advancement.

Nationla Negro Business League. Organized 1900.
President R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.
Honorary President, J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tennessee.
Vice-President, Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.
Secretary, Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.

National Negro Insurance Association.†
President, J. L. Webb, Yazoo City, Miss.
Secretary, J. J. J. Oldfield, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Negro Bankers' Association.† Organized 1906.
President, B. M. Roddy, Solvent Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary, E. C. Brown, Brown and Stevens Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer, C. H. Anderson, Anderson and Co., Bankers. Jacksonville, Fla.

National Railway Employees' Proctective Association.
President, Marcus Edwards
Secretary, W. D. Laws.

The Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen of America.
General Counsellor & Organizer, E. T. Barbour, El Reno, Okla.
Secretary, R. A. Buford, Oklahoma City, Okla.

National Brotherhood Workers of America.
President, T. G. Pree.

National Association of Funeral Directors.† Organized 1907.
President, G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Secretary, F. M. Fitch, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Treasurer, Preston Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

National Marine Cooks', Stewards', Head and Side Waiters' Association.
President, H. Helps.
Vice-President, J. F. Civill.
Secretary, H. H. Smith.
Treasurer, L. S. Jones.

National Association of Head Waiters.
President, A. M. Thompson.
Vice-President, J. S. McLane.
Secretary, Dr. B. C. Waller.
Treasurer, Jos. T. Lee.

Pullman Porters' Benevolent Association of America.
General Chairman, Waverly Williams.
Secretary, A. A. Well.

National Alliance of Postal Employees. Organized 1913.
President, M. Patten, Houston, Texas.
Vice-President, C. B. Shepperson, Little Rock, Ark.
Secretary, A. H, Hendrick, Macon, Ga.

Associations for Professional Advancement.

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.
President, J: P: Turner, M: D; Philadelphia

Treasurer J. R. Levy, Florence S. C.
Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., Orange, N. J.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1908.
President, Mrs. A. B. Thom, Lincoln Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer Miss Petra Pinn, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Secretary, Miss B. M. Thomas, Louisville, Ky.

National Negro Bar Association.† Organized 1909.
President, P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss.
Vice-President, J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Florida.
Corresponding Secretary. W. H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.

National Negro Press Association.† Organized 1909.
President, Chris J. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President, W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.
Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, National Baptist Pub. Board Nashville, Tenn.

Western Negro Press Association.
President, N. C. Csems, Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary, R. A. Byrd, Springfield, Ill.
Treasurer, Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kansas.

National Association Negro Musicians
President, Henry Grant, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Miss Alice Simmons, Tuskegee, Ala.

Associations for Political Advancement.

National Equal Rights League. Organized 1910.
President, N. S. Taylor, Greenwood, Miss.
Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.
National Organizer, B. N. Murell, St. Paul, Minn.

National Race Congress of America.
President W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.
Secretary C. H. Stepteau, Baltimore, Md.

International Uplift League.
President, R. W. S. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary, D. N. E. Campbell, 1369 N. Corey St., Baltimore, Md.

Lincoln, League of America. Organized 1919.
President, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Louisville, Ky.
Secretary, H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Treasurer, Walter Cohen, New Orleans, La.

Associations in the Interest of Women.

National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.
President, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, 521 Michigan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President, Miss Ida R. Cummings, 1234 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Secretary, Miss Georgia A. Nugent, 3001 South 6th St., Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson, Columbus, O.

Associations For The General Advancement of the Negro.

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.
Organized 1909.
President, Moorefield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, John R. Shillady, 70 5th Ave., New York. N. Y.
Director of Publicity and Research, W. E. B. Dubois, 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

National Urban League (For Social Service Among Negroes.) 127 East 23rd Street, New York City. Organized October 1911 by the Merger of the Committee for improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York, the Committee on Urban Conditions and the National League for the protection of Colored Women.
Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York City.
Vice-Chairmen, Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee; John T. Emlen, Philadelphia; Kelly Miller, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, William H. Baldwin, 3rd, New York.
Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, New York.
Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, New York.
Assistant to the Executive Secretary, Lillian A. Turner.
Educational Secretary, Alexander L. Jackson.
Southern Field Organizer, Jesse O. Thomas.

Cities having Urban Leagues.

Atlanta	Columbus, Ohio	New York
Augusta	Detroit	Philadelphia
Boston	East St. Louis	Pittsburgh
Brooklyn	Englewood, N. J.	Savannah
Cambridge, Mass.	Jersey City, N. J.	Springfield, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C.	Louisville	St. Louis
Chattanooga	Memphis	Trenton, N. J.
Chester, Pa.	Milwaukee	Westfield, N. J.
Chicago	Nashville	White Plains, N. Y.
Cleveland	Newark, N. J.	Youngstown, Ohio.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES.

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of these settlements follows:

Names of Social Settlement for Negroes and their Locations.

Alabama
Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes County.

† Affiliated National Negro Business League; Annual Meeting held same place and date

California
Sojourner Truth Industrial Home for Young Women, 1119 Adams St., Los Angeles.
Delaware
Delmar Thomas Garrett Settlement House, Wilmington.
District of Columbia
Colored Social Settlement, 18 L St., S. W. Washington.
Florida
The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville.
Georgia
Neighborhood Union, Morehouse College, Atlanta
The Institutional Church for the colored people of Atlanta, Cor. Courtland and Houston Sts., Atlanta.
Illinois
Louise Training School for boys, 6130 Ada St., Chicago.
Phillis Wheatley Home 3256 Forrest Ave., Chicago.
Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Morton C. Hartzell, Social Center, 3025 31st St., Chicago.
Wendell Phillips Settlement, 2009 Walnut St., Chicago.
Indiana
Flanner Guild, 875 Colton St., Indianapolis.
Iowa
Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission, 21-23 North 4th St., Keokuk.
Kentucky
Booker T. Washington Community Center, 834 Magazine St., Louisville.
The Presbyterian Colored Mission, 644 Preston St., Louisville.
Maryland
Carrolltown House (Center) Ward St., Baltimore.
Colored Children's Day Nursery (with settlement activities), 923 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore.
Massachusetts
St. Augustine and St. Martin's Mission, Lenox St., Boston.
Park Memorial (Social Work With Colored People Under a Special Committee), Berkley and Appleton Sts., Boston.
Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.
Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.
St. John's Congregational Church, (Institutional), Springfield.
Missouri
Mound City Social Settlement, 2343 Randolph St., St. Louis.
Garrison Square Field House, 4th St., and Forest Ave., Kansas City.
United Missions Social Settlement, 1413 Lucas St., St. Louis.
Zion Social Center, St. Louis.
New Jersey
East Orange Social Settlement, 374 Main St., East Orange.
New York
Settlement in Negro Quarter of Elmira (By Woman's Federation), Elmira.
Lincoln Settlement, 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.
Mission House For Colored People, 449 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.
Music School Settlement for Colored People, 4 and 6 W. 131st St., New York.
St. Phillip's Parish House, 218 133rd St., New York.
St. Cyprian's, 175-177 West 63rd St., New York.
Lincoln Day Nursery, 202 W. 63rd St., New York.
Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W. 63rd St., New York.
The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.
Lincoln House, Colored Peoples' Branch of Henry Street Settlement, New York
Ohio.
Cleveland Community Center, 2352 East 40th St., Cleveland.
Phillis Wheatley Association, East 40th and Central Ave., Cleveland.
Washington Terrace Model Community, Chapel St., and Central Ave., Cincinnati.
The Booker T. Washington Settlement, 962 Federal St., Youngstown.
Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.

Pennsylvania
Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.
The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
The Spring Street Settlement, 1223 Spring St., Philadelphia.
The Penn Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.
St. Gabriel's P. E. Mission, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.
St. Mary's P. E. Mission, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.
Chapel of St. Simon, the Cyrenian, Twenty-second and Reed Sts., Phildelphia.
St. Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels. Wallaa below Forty-third St., Philadelphia.
The Whittier Center, 1623 Christian St., Philadelphia.
The Davis Temporary Home and Day Nursery, Pittsburgh.
Tennessee
Bethlehem House, Cor. 10th Ave. N. and Cedar St., Nashville.
Texas
Bethlehem Neighborhood House, Houston
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (Institutional), Fort Worth.
Social Service Center, 411 1-2 Milam St., Houston.
Virginia
Locust St. Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton.
Richmond Negro Welfare League, 100 East Leigh St., Richmond.
West Virginia
Industrial Home for Colored Girls, 1007 Quarrier St., Charleston.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias and the benevolent secret societies, such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen and the National Order of Mosaic Templars.

There are over sixty secret and fraternal organizations among Negroes in the United States of a more or less National scope. It is estimated that they have a total membership of about 2,000,000. Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The Knights of Pythias have collected over $1,000,000 for endowment. There is over $50,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about $1,000,000 worth of property; the Odd Fellows, $2,000,000; and the Pythians, $2,500,000. It is probable that altogether the Negro secret societies in the United States own $20,000,000 worth of property The Odd Fellows have in New Orleans, a building that cost $36,000, and in Atlanta and Philadelphia, buildings that have cost $100,000 each. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago, Knights of Pythias own buildings each worth from $30,000 to $100,000. The Negro secret societies are paying attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Mosaic Templars and other societies have established health bureaus.

There was a general movement throughout the Southern States to restrain Negro secret societies from using the names and emblems of white orders. The white Pythians of Georgia entered a restraining order against the Negro Pythians of that State. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice White, in an important and far-reaching decision, handed down, June 10, 1912, declared that the Negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia had the right to use the name and emblems of the order. All the members of the court except Justice Holmes and Lurton concurred with the Chief Justice.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodges, etc., follow:

Negro Fraternal Congress, made up of representatives of secret and fraternal organizations.

Officers:

President, J. L. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary, R. A. Byrd, Sprinfield, Ill.

MASONS

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States, thirty-five. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712.

Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of The Mystic Shrine.

(Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree of Scottish Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of The Royal Secret of the 32nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine).

Officers:

Imperial Potentate, C. R. Blake, Charlotte, N. C.
Imperial Chief Rabban, R. E. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet, R. F. Husley, Wheeling, W. Va.
Imperial Treasurer, C. A. Freeman, Washington.
Imperial Recorder, Levi Williams, Jersey City.

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons

Officers of Northern Jurisdiction:

Sovereign Grand Commander, J. F. Richards, Detroit, Mich.
Lieutenant Sovereign Grand Commander, R. E. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary, W. H. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers of Southern Jurisdiction:

Sovereign Grand Commander, T. W. M. Grant, Sr., New Orleans, La.
Lieutenant Sovereign Grand Commander, James T. Logan, Natchez, Miss.
Grand Chancellor, Leon W. Taylor, New Orleans.

Royal Arch Masons

Officers:

President, W. T. Butler, New York.
Treasurer, T. M. Holland, Chicago.
Secretary, James O. Bampfield, Washington.

Ancient York Masons

Officers of National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted York Rite Masons:
National Grand Commander, Bishop J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.
National Deputy Grand Commander, Dr. A. R. Robinson, Philadelphia. Pa.
National Grand Secretary, R. J. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga.

ODD FELLOWS

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro lodge, Philo ıethean, No. 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843. Negro Odd Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. There are 7,562 financial lodges; membership, 304,557; 4,993 financial Households of Ruth; membership 197,654; P. G. M. Councils, 275; membership, 6,875.

Grand Officers: (Morris Faction)
Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Grand Master, I. L. Roberts, Boston.
Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Treasurer, W. David Brown, New York City.

Grand Officers: (Davis Faction).
Grand Master, J. S. Noel, Charleston, W. Va.
Deputy Grand Master, W. T. Francis, St. Paul, Minn.
Gand Secretary, R. J. Nelson, Harrisburg, Pa.
Grand Treasurer, C. Colbourne, Wilmington, Del.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.
The membership is over 250,000.
The Uniform Rank has 404 companies, and 21,000 members.

Officers of Supreme Lodge:
Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Green, 226 South Robertson St. New Orleans. La.
Supreme Vice Chancellor, E. C. Tidrington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. H. Young, 405 Martin St., Pine Bluff, Ark.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE.)

Meets biennially. The officers are:
Supreme Chancellor, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Baltimore,
Supreme Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Willis, New York City
Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. C. Anderson, Crewe, Va.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, G. E. Gordon, Chelsea Mass.

SUPREME CIRCLE OF BENEVOLENCE.

Officers:
Supreme Ruler, J. H. Watson, Albany, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. J. F. Sattewhite, Albany, Ga.
Supreme Advocate, H. H. Holder, Albany, Ga.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

Organized by B. F. Howard at Cincinnati, June 10, 1899. Has 285 lodges and over 18,700 members.

General Officers are:
Grand Exalted Ruler, G. W. F. McMechen, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, W. C. Truehart, Atlantic City, N. J.
Grand Secretary, G. E. Bates, Jersey City.
Grand Treasurer, J. T. Carter, Richmond.

NATIONAL IDEAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Officers.
Supreme Master, A. W. Holmes.
Supreme Vice-Master, Rev. W. L. Anderson.
Supreme Secretary, S. W. Johnson.
Supreme Treasurer, Dr. A. A. Tennant.

AMERICAN WOODMEN

Officers:
Supreme Commander, C. M. White, Denver, Col.
Vice-Supreme Commander. H. L. Billups, Louisville, Ky.
Supreme Clerk, L. H. Lightner, Denver, Col.
Supreme Banker, G. W. Norman, Austin, Texas.
Membership 25,000; assets $150,000.

UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS

Organized, 1881. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.

Officers of the Grand Fountain:
Grand Worthy Master, S. S. Morris, Richmond, Va.
Grand Worthy Secretary, Maurice Rouselle, Richmond, Va.
Grand Worthy Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Smith, Richmond, Va.

WOODMEN OF UNION

Organized 1910. 16,000 membrs.
Officers:
Supreme President, D. E. A. Kendall, Marvel, Ark.
Supreme Custodian, J. L. Webb, Yazoo City, Miss.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF GALILEAN FISHERMAN

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland 1865.
Officers:
National Grand Ruler, Joseph P. Evans, Baltimore.
Vice Grand Ruler, G. W. V. Grey, Norfolk, Va.
Grand Treasurer, J. F. Henry, Cambridge, Md.

PULLMAN PORTER'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Officers:
General Chairman, A. A. Well.

General Secretary, Waverly Williams.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP AND SISTERS OF THE MYSTERIOUS TEN

Organized, 1854. Chartered by Legislature of Kentucky, 1861.
First chartered regularly constituted Negro society South of the Ohio River.
Officers:
National Grand Master, E. A. Wilson, Dallas, Texas.
Deputy National Grand Master, H. W. Jamerson, Peoria, Ill.
National Grand Secretary, Wm. Anderson, Smithville, Tex.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S AID SOCIETY

Officers:
Supreme Chief, T. H. B. Walker, 1150 Darwin St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Supreme Secretary, Rev. Scott Bartley.
Supreme Treasurer, Rev. C. H. Jones, Augusta, Ark.
Supreme Worthy Prophet, B. S. Hannah, Valdosta, Ga.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF WISE MEN AND WOMEN

Organized, 1901.
Supreme Grand Officers:
S. G. A. V., S. B. Smith, Monroe, La.
V. S. G. A., G. W. Frost, Monroe, La.
S. G. D. S., S. A. Taylor, Shreveport, La.
S. G. A. S., D. A. Anderson, Alexandria, La.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA

Officers:
S. G. A., W. D. Kennedy, Savannah, Ga.
Vice S. G. A., S. S. Singfield, Savannah, Ga.

UNITED ORDER OF GOOD SHEPHERDS

Organized, 1906.
Officers:
Supreme Grand President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala.
Supreme Grand Treasurer, Rev. E. W. Cooke.
Supreme Grand Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Duncan.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF TENTS OF THE J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLLIFEE UNION

Organized at Norfolk, Va., 1866.
Officers:
Supreme Matron, Mrs. C. A. Gilpin, Richmond, Va.
Deputy Matron, Mrs. A. J. Valentine, Chester, Pa.
Grand Secretary, Miss Adeline M. Ward, Norfolk.

ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID

Organized, 1884, at Durham, N. C.
Officers:
Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.

INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT ORDER

Headquarters, 161 Bell St., Atlanta, Ga.
Supreme Grand Master, W. S. Cannon.
District Grand Master, J. W. Lee.
This order has 35,000 members and owns about $50, 00 worth of real estate in Atlanta.

NATIONAL ORDER OF MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA

Organized, 1882. Membership 125,000. Assets $300,000.
Officers:
National Grand Master, S. J. Elliott, Little Rock, Ark.

National Grand Secretary, C. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark
National Grand Treasurer, J. A. Davis, Little Rock, Ark.

KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF TABOR

Organized, 1871.
Officers:
I. C. G. M., S. A. Jordan, Little Rock, Ark.
I. V. G. M., S. S. Reed, Marshall, Texas.
I. C. G. S., A. R. Chinn, Glasgow, Missouri.

UNITED FRIENDS OF AMERICA

Officers:
Supreme Commander, C. D. Peltway, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Secretary, W. S. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Treasurer, J. R. Curry, Little Rock, Ark.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ST. LUKE

Organized, 1867. Has 57,000 members, operates the St Luke Bank in Richmond.
Officers:
Right Worthy Grand Chief, Mrs, Minnie L. Banks, Macon, Ga.
Right Worthy Vice Chief, Dr. H. L. Harris, Richmond, Va.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.

ANCIENT UNITED KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA

Officers:
N. G. M., W. H. Fields, Chairman of N. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.
N. G. D. M., E. Patillo.
N. G. Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. G. M. Cathrade.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOSES

Organized, 1868.
Officers:
Grand Master, Solomon Bond, 527 Orchard St., Baltimore, Md.
Grand Secretary, James H. Steward, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs, Baltimore, Md.

MUTUAL LINK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Officers:
Supreme Dictator, J. J. J. Oldfield, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Vice Supreme Dictator, A. L. Washington.

GRAND UNITED ORDER SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PEACE

Organized, 1900, at Newport News, Va.
Officers:
S. G. C. Rev. S. A. Howell, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
S. G. D. C., Rev. J. A. Maston, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
W. G. Gen'l Manager, Rev. T. S. Crayton, 548 25th St., Newport.
S. G. V. C., Wesley Raney, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD

Organized, 1909, at Helena, Ark., by Dr. R. A. Williams.
The Order operates in five states; has a membership of about 25,000; more than $100,000 is reported to have been paid to beneficiaries. The assets of the Order aggregate $30,000.
Officers:
Supreme President, Dr. R. A. Williams, Helena, Ark.
Supreme Vice-President, K. B. Jamison, Yazoo City, Miss.
Supreme Secretary, W. T. Daniels, Texarkana, Ark.
Supreme Treasurer, L. B. Bailey, Helena, Ark.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF LOVE AND CHARITY

Officers:
N. G. W. S., Rev. Robt. Frazier, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.
G. G. D. S., Rev. Prince Alvert, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.
G. G. Scribe, D. C. Nelson, 535 S. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS.

In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week of October, 1865. J. T. Shuftin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder was established before 1865.

There are now about 450 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals, 70 school periodicals, 85 organ of National Associations, and magazines of general literature, seven; fraternal, organs, thirty; newspapers, 220.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS

Monthly, Bi-Monthly and Quarterly

Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., C. C. Alleyne, 27 Wynali Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Colored Catholic, R. C., C. Marcellus Dorsey, Baltimore, Md., 1307 Fremont Ave.
A. M. E. Review, A. M. E., R. C. Ransom, 631 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., 624 S. 18th Street.
The Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., Cor. Eighth and Lea Aves
Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, Jr., Baltimore, Md., 1425 McCullough St.
The Lutheran Pioneer, Rev. F. J. Laukenau, Jefferson and Miami Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
The Teacher, Baptist, R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., 523 Second Ave. N.
The Y. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Aaron Brown, Pensacola, Fla.
The A. M. E. Zion, Monitor. Bi-Weekly, Rev. A. H. Hatwood, Editor and Manager, Lincolnton, N. C.
The Richard Allen Monthly, Ira T. Bryant, Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tenn.

Baptist Reporter, Bapt	E. B. Topp	Jackson
Baptist Sentinel, Bapt	J. A. Marshall	Lexington
Baptist Union, Bapt	Mrs. L. A. Alexander	Mound Bayou

Missouri

Western Messenger	L. W. Harris	Kansas City, 1800 E. 18th. St.

New York

The Baptist Herald, Baptist	N. S. Epps	New York, 51 W. 143rd Street
Voice of Missions, A. M. E	J. W. Rankin	New York, 61 Bible House

North Carolina

Afro-American Presbyterian, Presb	H. L. McCrorey	Charlotte
North Carolina Index, C. M. E	J. C. Stanton	Pittsboro
The Baptist Sentinel, Bapt	C. S. Brown and E. E. Smith	Raleigh, Box 616
The Star of Zion, A. M. E. Z.	J. H. Anderson	Charlotte
Roanoke Tribune, Bapt	C. F. Graves	Elizabeth City
Free Will Baptist Advocate, Bapt	B. R. Coward	Kingston

Oklahoma

Baptist Informer, Bapt	S. S. Jones	Muskogee
The Ministerial Voice	E. A. Wilson	Muskogee

Pennsylvania

The Baptist World	W. H. Moses	Philadelphia
The Christian Record, M. E	W. W. Coleman	Philadelphia, 1227 S. 17th Street
The Christian Recorder, A. M. E	R. R. Wright, Jr	Philadelphia, 631 Pine St.
The Christian Review	N. H. Hester	Philadelphia, 1428 Lombard Street

South Carolina

Friendship Banner, Bapt	M. P. Hall	Rockhill
South Carolina Herald, Bapt	E. A. P. Cheek	Columbia
The Standard	R. W. Mance	Columbia

Tennessee

National Baptist Union Review, Bapt	J. H. Frank	Nashville, 523 2nd Ave., North
The National Baptist Voice, Bapt	J. D. Crenshaw	418 Fourth Ave., N.
The Christian Index, C. M. E	J. A. Hamlett	Jackson
The Southern Christian Recorder	G. W. Allen	Nashville, 8th & Lea Aves.

Texas

The Western Index	J. R. Starks	1917 Ball Street, Dallas

Virginia

Christian Organizer	W. H. Moses	Lynchburg
The Colored Churchman	J. H. Reed	Luray
Lynchburg Opportunity, Bapt	F. E. Alexander	Lynchburg
The Herald	J. W. Sanders	Norfolk

RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES

NAME		
Alabama		
The Baptist Leader Bapt	J. D. Kent	Birmingham, 1321 Third Ave.
The Baptist Lime Light, Bapt	R. T. Pollard	Selma, 22 Lapsley Street
The Helphing Hand, Bapt	A. J. Stokes	Montgomery, 716 Columbus Street
The Primitive Baptist Herald, Bapt	J. H. Carey	Huntsville
Arkansas		
The Vanguard, Bapt	J. A. Booker	Little Rock, Ark. Arkansas Bapt. College
Bradley District Herald	A. G. McKinney	Fordyce
Voice of The Twentieth Century	Rev. A. H. Hall	622 Pine Street, Argenta
Connecticut		
Zion Trumpet, A. M. E. Z.	E. G. Biddle	Norwich
Florida		
Florida Christian Recorder, A. M. E	G. C. Henderson	Orlando
Sunday Morning Band Journal	B. J. Jones	Lake City
The Jacksonville Sunday School Lesson	H. G. Reed	Jacksonville, Cor. Broad and Duvall St.
Georgia		
The Baptist Standard	F. D. Key	Macon, 419 Cotton Ave.
The Georgia Baptist, Bapt	C. T. Walker	Augusta, 1143 Gwinett St., P. O., Box 904
Illinois		
The Baptist Truth, Bapt	C. C. Wilson	Cairo, 1209 Walnut St.,
Kentucky		
American Baptist, Bapt	W. H. Steward	Louisville ,608 Fifth Street
The Cadiz Informer, Bapt	W. H. McRidley	Cadiz, Cadiz N. 9 Theolog. College
Louisiana		
Southwestern Chr. Adv., M. E	R. E. Jones	New Orleans, 631 Baronne Street
Baptist Advocate, Bapt	C. J. W. Boyd	Opelousas
The Missionary Messenger, Bapt	G. D. McGruder	New Orleans, 729 S. Rampart Street
Mississippi		
Christian Informer, Prim. Ch'n	W. A. Scott	Edwards
The Baptist Headlight, Bapt	E. B. Young	Biloxi
New Era, Bapt	W. L. Pulliam	Hernando
Baptist Record, Bapt	T. J. Bailey	Jackson
Truth, Holiness	Charles P. Jones	Jackson,329 E. Monument St.
The Gospel Plea,	B. Lehman	Edwards
Baptist Women's Union, Bapt	Rev. G. W. Gales	Greenville
Zion Harp, Bapt	Rev. J. W. Scott	Greenville

SCHOOL PERIODICALS

The Black Belt, Mo., Snow Hill Nor. and Ind. Inst., Snow Hill, Ala.
Black Belt Missionary, Mo., Millers Ferry Nor. and Ind. Institute, Millers Ferry, Ala.
The Josephite, Quar., St. Joseph's College, Montgomery, Ala.
The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.
The Plantation Missionary, Bi-Monthly, Indus. Missionary Association, Beloit, Ala,
The Southern Letter, Mo., Tuskegee Nor. and Indus, Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Talladegan, Bi-Mo., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
The Tuskegee Student, Bi-Mo., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Baptist College News, Mo., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.
The Commercial College Outlook, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Howard University Journal Weekly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Howard University Record, Quarterly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
The Worker, National Training School for Girls and Women, Washington, D. C.
The Cooperator, Mo., Robert Hungerford Nor. and Indus, Institute, Eatonville, Fla.
Fessenden Academy Herald, Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.
The Courier, Mo., Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.
The College Arms, Mo., Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.
The Quarerly Bulletin, Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.
Worth, Mo., St. Athanasina School, Brunswick, Ga.
The Foundation, Mo., Gam on Theological Seminary, So. Atlanta, Ga.
The Atlanta University Bulletin, Quar., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
The Scroll, Mo., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
The Clark University Register, Mo., Clark University, So. Atlanta, Ga.
The Athenaeum, Mo., Morehouse College Atlanta, Ga.
The Fort Valley Uplift. Mo., Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.
Spelman Messenger, Mo., Spelman Seminary, Atlanta. Ga.
The Journal, Mo., Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Georgia.
The Knox Herald, Mo., Knox Institute, Athens, Ga.
The Helper, Mo., Topeka Normal and Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas.
Lincoln Institute Worker, Quar., Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville, Kentucky.
The Kentucky Institute Review, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.
The Ollo, Bi-Mo., Straight University, New Orleans, La.
The Jackson College Journal Semi-Mo., Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.
The Pine Torch, Pinney Woods School, Braxton, Miss.
Tongaloo News, Tongaloo University, Tongaloo, Miss.
The Truth, Bi-Mo., Tuggle Institute, 1227 9th St.
Utica News, Utica N. & I. Institute, Utica, Miss.
The Mississippi Letter, Okolona Indus. Inst., Okolona, Miss.
Rust Enterprise, Quar., Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.
Hunter's Horn, Mo., Noxubee Industrial School, McLeod, Miss.
The Ironsides Letter, Mo., Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J.
A. and T. College Bulletin, Quar., A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.
The Messenger, Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.
The Augustinian, Mo., St., Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C.
The Industrial Messenger, Fortnightly, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
The Argue, Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Bulletin, Quar., National Training School, Durham, North Carolina.
The Livingstone, Mo., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
Joseph K. Brick News, Mo., Joseph K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C.
Parmele Inst. Herald, Mo., Parmele Ind. Inst., Parmele, N. C.
Waters Institute Journal, Mo., Waters Institute, Winton, N. C.
News Letter, Bi-Weekly, University of Virginia.
The Informer, Mo., Curry Institute, Urbana, Ohio.
The Sodalian, Mo., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
The Lincoln University Herald, Lincoln University, Pa.
The College Journal, Mo., Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.
Laing School Visitor, Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
The Schofield Bulletin, Mo., Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, S. C.
The State College Review, Mo., State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk Herald, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Fisk University News, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Lane College Reporter, Mo., Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.
The Bulletin, Mo., University of West Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.
Head and Hand, Mo., Le Moyne Inst., Memphis. Tenn.
The Aurora, Mo., Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.
The Avinger Advance, Semi-Monthly, Avinger Industrial School, Avinger, Texas.
The Weekly Bulletin, Weekly, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.
The Prairie View Standard, Weekly, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.
Tillotson Tidings, Bi-Mo., Tillotson, College, Austin, Texas.
Wiley Weekly Reporter, Weekly, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.
The Hampton Student, Mo., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Union-Hartshorn Journal, Mo., Virginia Union University and Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.
The V. N. and I. I. Gazette, Quar., Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.
The Clarion. The V. N. and I. I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.
The Freedmen's Friend, quar., Christianburg Institute, Cambria, Va.
St. Paul Bulletin, Quar., St. Paul N. and I. School, Lawrenceville, Virginia.
The Colored Universalist, Mo., Suffolk Nor. Tr. Sch., Suffolk, Va.
Storer Record, Mo., Storer College, Harper's Ferry, Va.
Institute Monthly, Mo., West Virginia Colored Industrial Institute, Institute, W. Va.

ORGANS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Journal National Medical Association, Quar., National Medical Association, J. A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

National Association Notes, Mo., National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.

The Crisis, Mo., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, W. E. B. Dubois, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Pullman Porter's Review, Z. Withers, 214 Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The American Caterer and Gazetteer Guide, J. A. Ross, 1403 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGAZINES OF GENERAL LITERATURE

Journal of Negro History, C. G. Woodson, 2223 Twelfth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Search Light, A. B. Vincent, 713 South Blount St., Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Favorite Magazine, Fenton Johnson, 3518 South State St., Chicago, Ill.

The Colored Teacher, F. A. McGinnis, Wilberforce, Ohio.

The Half Century Magazine, Katherine E. Williams Irmin, 5202 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Rainbow, Aubery Bowser, 2214 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Master Musician, G. W. Parris, 501 S. 16th St., Philadelphia.

The Messenger, A. P. Randolph and C. Owen, 2305 7th Ave., New York.

The Crusader, C. V. Briggs 2229 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Competitor, R. L. Vann, Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Virginia

St. Luke's Herald, Order of St. Luke	Mrs. M. L. Walker	Richmond, 902-904 K. St.
The Reformer, True Reformers	W. H. Smith	Richmond
The Light of The Race, G. U. O. Sons and Daughters of Peace		Newport News

NEWSPAPERS

Alabama

The Birmingham Reporter	O. W. Adams	Birmingham, 310 N. 18th Street
The Voice of the People	E. W. Howell	Birmingham, 1623 4th Ave., N.
The Mobile Advocate	James R. Knox	Mobile, Masonic Temple
The Mobile Weekly Press	Press Publishing Co	Mobile, 502 Dauphin Street
The Mobile Forum	J. T. Peterson	Mobile, 510 Congress St.
The Emancipator	James E. McCall	Montgomery, 411 Dexter Ave.
The Negro Leader	J. H. Furniss	Uniontown
The Voice of the Negro	J. R. Curtis	Dothan

Arkansas

Hot Springs Echo	E. S. Lockhart	Hot Springs, 405 Malvern Ave.
Arkansas Banner	L. N. Porter	Little Rock
The Appreciator-Union	L. D. Jones	Fort Smith, 603 Ninth Street
The Negro Advocate	M. L. Hampton	Fordyce
The Interstate Reporter	H. W. Holloway	Helena, 506 1-2 Ohio Street
The Opinion-Enterprise	M. A. Clark	Marianna
Western Review	R. M. Carver	Little Rock, 1813 Ringo Street
White River Advocate	H. R. McMillan	Newport
The School Herald	S. W. Eichelberger, Jr	Warren

Arizona

The Phoenix Tribune	A. R. Smith	Phoenix, 923 E. Jefferson St.

California

Oakland Sunshine	J. M. Bridges	Oakland, 859 34th St.
The Eagle	C. A. Spear	Los Angeles, 1306 Central Avenue
The Liberator	J. L. Edmonds	Los Angeles, 210 Thorpe Bldg.
The New Age	F. M. Roberts	Los Angeles, 1203 Central Ave.
The Western Outlook	J. S. Francis and J. L. Derrick	Oakland, 1193 Seventh Street
The Western Review	J. M. Collins	Sacramento, Box 1127
The Citizens Advocate	C. Alexander	Los Angeles, 1401 E. 9th St.

Colorado

Colorado Advocate	E. B. Butler	Colorado Springs.
Colorado Statesman	J. D. D. Rivers	Denver, 1824 Curtis St.
The Denver Star	Chas. S. Muse	Denver, 1026 19th St.
The Rising Sun	T. L. Cate	Pueblo, 116 1-2 W. 3rd St.

Connecticut

Hartford Herald	J. W. Youngblood	Hartford

District of Columbia

The Washington Eagle	J. F. Wilson	Washington, 907 U Street, N. W.
The Washington Bee	W. Calvin Chase	Washington, 1109 I Street, N. W.

ORGANS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama		
The Good Shepherd's Magazine	G. W. Chandler	Montgomery, 825 E. Grove St.
The Temple Star, K. D. T.	P. W. White	Georgiana
Arkansas		
The Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	Little Rock, 51 W. Ninth Street.
The Royal Messenger R. C. of F.	R. A. Williams	Helena and Forest City
The Voice	J. H. Williams	Morrilton, 412 Railroad Ave.
District of Columbia		
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O. F	H. P. Slaughter	Washington, 1344 U Street, N. W.
Florida		
Masonic Forum, Masonic	J. H. Dickerson	Jacksonville
Georgia		
The Truth	W. S. Cannon	Atlanta, 116 Bell Street
Kentucky		
Kentucky Masonic Herald	W. H. Mayo	Frankfort, 311 Wilkerson St.
Louisiana		
Lafourche Monitor, G. U. O. of O. F	G. C. Bryant	Thibodaux
The Tabernacle Journal of U. O	James Ward	New Orleans, 535 S. Rampart St.
Maryland		
The Moses Bulletin Order of Moses	W. H. R. Johnson	Baltimore, 1115 Pennsylvania Ave.
Mississippi		
The Mississippi Odd Fellow G. U. O. of O. F.	E. H. McKissack	Holly Springs
Taborian Leader	C. S. Dupree	Greenville
Missouri		
The U. B. F. Searchlight, U. B. F and S. M. T.	J. A. Caston	Sedalia
Ohio		
Brotherhood	Dr. E. A. Williams	Cincinnati, 17 Temple Court
The Fraternal Monitor, K. of P	J. L. Jones	Cincinnati, 8th and Plum Streets
Oklahoma		
The Lantern, U. B. F	W. H. Carter	218 Elgin Ave., Muskogee
Pennsylvania		
The Solid Rock Herald		Philadelphia, 1337 S. 20th Street
The Craftsman	J. C. Morton, P. G. M.	Philadelphia, 526 S. 6th St.
Tennessee		
The Fraternal Gazette	J. W. Whitfield	Nashville, 410 Cedar Street
Texas		
Helping Hand	R. L. Smith	Waco, 114 Bridge Street
The Odd Fellows Budget		Dallas
The Masonic Quarterly		Fort Worth

Kansas

The Topeka Plaindealer	Nick Chiles	Topeka, 112 Kansas Ave.
The Negro Star	H. T. Sims	Wichita, 1241 Wabash Ave.
The Coffeyville Globe	A. R. Ferebee	Coffeyville, 208 E-9th St.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Reporter	R. T. Berry	Louisville, 445 Seventh Street
The Columbian Herald	P. R. Peters	Louisville, 1104 Green Street
Louisville News	Wm. Warley	Louisville 1003 W. Chestnut St.
Lexington Weekly News	E. D. Willis	Lexington, 256 E. Short Street
The Torchlight	J. E. Wood	Danville, 102 E. Walnut Street
Kentucky Home Finder	C. H. Parish	Louisville, 807 Sixth Street
Saturday News	Phil H. Brown	Hopkinsville
The New Age	C. W. Merriweather	Hopkinsville, Box 360

Louisiana

The Advance Messenger	J. B. Lafargue	Alexandria
News-Enterprise	A. H. Samuel and J. M. Carter	Shreveport
Watchman	S. H. Ralph	Shreveport

Maryland

Afro-American	J. H. Murphy	Baltimore, 628 N. Eutaw Street
Crusader	Joseph Dorsey	Baltimore, 1344 N. Stricker Street
The Commonwealth	Ernest Lyon	Baltimore, 421 Druid Hill Ave.
Daily Herald	W. T. Andrews	Baltimore, 1127 Druid Hull Ave.

Massachusetts

The Guardian	W. M. Trotter	Boston, 34 Cornhill Street
The Boston Chroncile	U. N. Murray	Boston, 804 Tremont St.

Michigan

The Michigan Age	G. H. Wright	Ann Arbor, 511 Glen Ave.
The Detroit Leader	W. P. Kemp	Detroit, 246 Gratiot Ave.

Minnesota

The National Advocate	R. B. Montgomery	Minneapolis, 200 N. Third St.
The Appeal	J. Q. Adams	St. Paul, 49 E. Fourth Street

Mississippi

Cotton Farmer	A. Wimbs	Scott
Delta Lighthouse	J. C. Chappelle	Greenville
Natchez Weekly Herald	F. H. Cook	Natchez
National Star	W. H. Mollison	Vicksburg
The Star	W. E. Owens	Columbia
The Morning Star	W. I. Mitchell	Columbus
The Mississippi Monitor	W. M. Hopkins	Meridian
The Light	W. H. Rogers	Vicksburg
The New Era	T. S. Crawford	Indianola

Florida

Standard Sentinal	M. M. Lewey	Jacksonville, 722 Broad St.
Labor Templar	D. S. D. Billing	Jacksonville
Western Florida Bugle	A. Purdee	Marianna
The Tampa Bulletin	D. W. Perkins	1004 Scott St., Tampa
Metropolitan	J. Wesley Davis	Tallahassee
The Palatka Advocate	G. F. Ellision	Palatka, 721 Lemon St.
The Colored Citizen	F. E. Washington	Pensacola, 203 S. Baylor Street

Georgia

The Savannah Journal	F. D. Pettie and E. W. Sherman	Savannah, 725 W. Broad St.
The Americus Chronicle	W. R. Mack	Americus
Athens Clipper	A. T. Jackson	Athens, Morton Building
The Atlanta Post	A. Graves	Atlanta, 138 1-2 Auburn St.
Rome Enterprise	A. F. Atwater	Rome
The Advocate	W. J. Sapp	Brunswick, 1410 Wolf St.
The Atlanta Independent	B. J. Davis	Atlanta, 413 Odd Fellows Building
The Savannah Tribune	Sol. C. Johnson	Savannah, 1009 W. Broad Street
The Augusta News	E. A. Lyons	Augusta, 1102 9th St.

Illinois

Inter State Echo	C. W. Colley	Danvile, 5 N. Jackson Street
The Broad Ax	J. A. Taylor	Chicago, 3319 South State St.
The Chicago Defender	R. S. Abbott	Chicago, 3159 State Street
The Forum	J. B. Osby	Springfield, 124 S. 11th St.
The Chicago Idea	W. D. Neighbors	Chicago, 3319 South State St.
The Weekly Star	R. Y. Webb	Mound City, Box 181
The Peoples Advocate	R. E. Parker	Chicago, 3456 State St.
The Illinois Conservator	E. L. Rodgers	Springfield, 300 So. 11th St.
The Searchlight	B. W. Fitts	Chicago 3153 S. State St.
Advance Citizens		Springfield
The Whip	W. C. Linton	Chicago, 3557 S. State Street

Indiana

ndianapolis Recorder	G. P. Stewart	Indianapolis, 219 Indiana Ave.
The Freeman	George L. Knox	Indianapolis, 220 W. Vermont Street
The Plaindealer	J. H. Lott	Indianapolis, 536 Indiana Avenue
Terre Haute Citizen	Citizen Pub. Co	Terre Haute
The Indianapolis World	A. E. Manning	Indianapolis, 130 E. Washington St.
The Indianaplis Ledger	J. D. Howard	Indianapolis, 405 Muskingum Street
Indianapolis Review	Wm. Lewis	Indianapolis, 618 Forsyth St.
National Defender & Sun	J. D. Cooke	Gary

Iowa

Iowa State Bystander	J. L. Thompson	Des Moines, Cor. 7th and Mulberry Sts.
Buxton Gazette	A. L. Demond	Buxton

The Union	W. P. Dabney	Cincinnati, 420 McAllister Street
The Cleveland Advocate	Ormond A. Forte	412 Superior Building, Cleveland
Cincinnati Journal	H. Tolbert	Cincinnati, 228 West 8th St.

Oklanom

The Boley Progress	George M. Perry	Boley
The Oklahoma Guide	W. Brown	Guthrie
The Muskogee Cimeter	W. H. Twine	Muskogee
Rentiesville News	B. O. Franklin	Rentiesville
Clearview Patriarch	J. E. Thompson	Clearview
The Tulsa Star	A. J. Smitherman	Tulsa, 115 N. Greenwood Street
The Black Dispatch	R. Dungee	Oklahoma City, 300 E. 2nd St.

Ontario (Canada)

The Canadian Observer	J. R. B. Whitney	Toronto, 154 Jones Ave.

Oregon

TheAdvocate	E. D. Cannady	Portland, 520 E. 25th St.

Pennsylvania

The Advocate Verdict	F. L. Jefferson	Harrisburgh
The Philadelphia Courant		Philadelphia, 1508 Lombard Street
The Philadelphia Tribune	O. J. Perry	Philadelphia, 526 S. 16th Street
The Pittsburg Courier	Robert L. Vann	Pittsburgh, 518 4th Ave.
The Advocate	J. S. Williams	Wilkes-Barre, 22Wright Street

Rhode Island

The Advance	Advance Pub. Co	Providence, 910 Westminster Street

South Carolina

The Charleston Messenger	Orphan Society	Charleston, 20 Franklin Street
The Allendale Advocate	O. Reid	Allendale
The Southern Indicator	H. A. Woodard	Columbia, 1505 Taylor St.
The Informer	D. L. Witherspoon	Columbia
The Negro Chronicle		Greenville
The Light	C. J. Garrett	Columbia
The People's Recorder	J. R. Wilson	Orangeburg, 142 W. Russell Street
The Rockhill Messenger	C. P. T. White	Rockhill
The Plowman	Richard Carroll	Columbia, 916 Washington Street

Tennessee

Bluff City News	K. I. Chambers	Memphis,
East Tennessee News	W. L. Porter	Knoxville, 111 W. Vine Avenue
Chattanooga Defender	J. J. J. Oldfield	Chattanooga
Memphis Times	S. W. Broome	Memphis, 162 S.4th Ave.
The Western World Reporter	J. E. Washington	Memphis 405 Beale Ave.

The Weekly Times	T. S. Thigpin	Hattiesburg
The Weekly Reporter	J. A. Young, Jr	Natchez, 22 Garden Street
Central Mississippi Signal	W. A. Singleton & S. S. Lynch	Kosciusko
The Progressive Torchlight	P. R. Gibson	Greenwood
The Advance		Mound Bayou
The National Defender		Clarksdale
The Informer		Gulfport
The National News Digest	W. N. Lott	Mound Bayou

Missouri

The St. Louis Independent-Clarion	C. K. Robinson	St. Louis, 2304 Market Street
The Anchor	J. W. D. Mays	Caruthersville
The St. Louis Independent News	W. Lowe	St. Louis
Missouri State Register	G. H. Wright	Hannibal
The St. Louis Argus	J. E. Mitchell	St. Louis, 2341 Market Street
Kansas City Sun	N. C. Crews	Kansas City, 1803 E. 18th Street
The Western Messenger	J. Goins	Jefferson City, 2010 E. 11th St.
The National Mirror		Kansas City, 117 Sixth Street

Nebraska

The Monitor	J. A. Williams	Omaha, 304 Crouse Block.

New Jersey

The Eastern Observer	J. E. Sadler, Jr	Montclair, 46 Plane St.
The Echo	W. E. Rock	Red Bank
The Atlantic Advocate	J. A. Lightfoot	Atlantic City, 24 Riddle Building
New Jersey Informer		Newark, 205 Halsey St.

New York

The New York News	G. W. Harris	New York, 135 W. 135th St.
The Amsterdam News	J. H. Anderson	New York, 2293 7th Ave.
The New York Age	Fred R. Moore	New York, 230 W. 135th Street
The Negro World	Marcus Garvey	New York, 56 W. 135th St.
The Commoner	O. E. McKaine	New York, 2305 7th Ave.

North Carolina

The Gate City Argus	G. H. Mitchell	Greensboro
High Point Colored American	C. W. Robinson	High Point
The Charlotte Advertiser	J. T. Sanders	Charlotte
The Raleigh Independent	L. M. Cheek	Raleigh, 115 E. Hargett St.
The Home News	W. H. Moore	Wilmington
The Gazette	S. B. Pride	Charlotte
Signs of the Times	H. F. Woodhouse	Elizabeth City
The Winston-Salem News	W. W. Rouork	Winston-Salem

Ohio

The Dayton Forum	J. H. Rives	Dayton, 428 West Fifth St.
The Cleveland Gazette	H. C. Smith	Cleveland, Blackstone Building

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Texas

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The Calvert Bugle	T. E. Tolan	Calvert, 419 N. Main Street
The City Times	W. H. Noble, Jr	Galveston
The Dallas Express	J. R. Jordan	Dallas, 2600 Swiss Ave.
The Galveston New Idea	D. T. Shelton	Galveston, 2609 Avenue L.
Te Industrial Era	O. Kirkwood	Beaumont
The Herald	M. M. Haynes	Austin, 760 Neches St.
The Watchman	James H. Harrison	Austin
The Houston Observer	L. A. Gilmore	Houston, 419 1-2 Milam St.
The Texas Freeman	O. N. Love	Houston 409 1-2 Milam St.
The Western Star	D. S. Scott	Houston 411 Milam St.
The San Antonio Inquirer	G. U. Bouldin	San Antonio, 503 E. Commerce Street
The Gem City Bulletin	J. H. Owens	Denison
The Victoria Guard	I. H. Swaizey	Victoria
The Houston Informer	C. F. Richardson	Houston, 807 1-2. Prairie Ave.
The Conservative Counselor		Waco
Fort Worth Hornet	J. I. Dodson	Fort Worth
Independence Heights Record	W. R. Knox	Houston, Independence Heights

Virginia

Charlottesville Messenger	J. G. Shelton	Charlottesville, 275 W. Main St.
The Colored Virginian	A. B. Mackey	Petersburg, 102 South Avenue
The Richmond Planet	J. Mitchell, Jr	Richmond, 311 N. Fourth Street
Virginia Headlight	B. T. Harriston	Charlottesville
The Virginia Advocate	R. Deane	Roanoke, 40 High St., N. W.
The Star	M. N. Lewis	Newport News, 511 25th Street
The Journal and Guide	P. B. Young	Norfolk, 711 Highland Ave.

Washington.

The Seattle Searchlight	S. P. DeBow	Seattle, 408 Marion Street

West Virginia.

The Advocate	J. G. Gilmer	Charleston, K. of P. Building
The Pioneer Press	J. R. Clifford	Martinsburg
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The Charleston Observer	Observer Company	Charleston, 113 Capitol St.

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The Wisconsin Weekly Blade	J. Anthony Josey	Madison, 326 State Street

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The R. W. Thompson News Agency		Washington, D. C.
Allen's News Agency	C. G. Allen	New York City
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